provide for increased training for Taiwan's military officers in U.S. military schools and require the Secretary of State to make information regarding defense services fully available to the government of Taiwan in an expedited manner. Furthermore, this legislation will require the President to report to Congress regarding any and all of Taiwan's defense need requests and Administration decisions on those requests.

The best way to make sure China will take Taiwan seriously and treat them fairly in discussions regarding reunification is to send a clear and unmistakable message that the United States will stand by Taiwan if China takes any aggressive action in the Taiwan Strait. Today we have the opportunity to stand up for freedom and democracy and show our support for the people of Taiwan.

Mr. Speaker I urge a bipartisan yes vote for the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak on the legislation before us, H.R. 1838, the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act, which seeks to promote stability between Taiwan, the People's Republic of China, and the United States.

At the outset, I would note that at the heart of the relationship between Taiwan and the United States lies the Taiwan Relations Act, which for over two decades has effectively laid and preserved the foundation for peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait.

When the security of our friends in Taiwan was threatened by China in spring of 1996, I joined with our colleagues in Congress in strongly supporting the Clinton administration's decision to send the *Nimitz* and *Independence* carrier groups to the Taiwan Strait to maintain peace. China's missile tests, military exercises, and threatened use of force contravened China's commitment under the 1979 and 1982 Joint Communiques to resolve Taiwan's status by peaceful means. The joint communiques, in concert with the Taiwan Relations Act, lay the framework for our ''One China'' policy, which fundamentally stresses that force shall not be used in resolution of the Taiwan question.

Mr. Speaker, the graphic response of the United States in 1996 sent an unequivocal message to Beijing, as witnessed by the world, that America would not stand by idly while Taiwan was threatened with China's military might. The formidable U.S. military presence in Taiwan's waters, along with the explicit warnings of grave consequences for Chinese use of force against Taiwan, concretely demonstrated our Nation's determination and resolve to aid Taiwan in the event of attack. In my view, Mr. Speaker, our actions that were taken then during the heat of the Taiwan Strait crisis continue to speak volumes today about America's unquestioned and unshakeable commitment to Taiwan's security, much more than any policy statements we might adopt today.

Mr. Speaker, under the existing policy of the Taiwan Relations Act, our Nation and Taiwan have formed a close partnership that already encompasses military relations, meetings of high-level officials, and extensive transfers of high-tech defense weaponry.

As we examine the legislation before us, I ask our colleagues to question whether it actually enhances the security of Taiwan above and beyond what has, what is, and will be provided to Taiwan for its legitimate defense needs under existing policy.

Mr. Speaker, the United States is firmly and unequivocally committed to the protection of Taiwan's people and democracy, and certainly no nation knows this better than China. I am not persuaded that the legislation before us is necessary nor that it serves to enhance stability in the Taiwan Strait.

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1838 and I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their efforts to bring this bill to the floor today.

The United States relationship with the Republic of China is vital to our economic and national security interests. Through its financial success and blossoming democracy Taiwan remains a model for other countries in Asia, including China, to follow.

The story of Taiwan's economic success is now widespread. During and after the Asian financial crisis, Taiwan's free-market economy fared much better than its centrally controlled neighbors. Their economy, in fact, maintained a GDP growth rate of 4.8 percent over 1998.

It is also wise for us to remember that Taiwan is the United States 7th largest trading partner and an important part of the successful economy we enjoy today. In February 1998, Taiwan and the United States negotiated a market access agreement as a prelude to Taiwan's entry into the World Trade Organization.

This strong economic relationship with Taiwan and our successful negotiations with Taipei have helped to lead China into its own successful market access negotiations with the United States. Later this year in fact, Congress will pass legislation to grant China permanent normal trade relations status so that United States companies will benefit from China's entrance into the WTO. This will also improve our ability to provide support for the Chinese people who need our help the most.

Unfortunately, the administration's confused policies and actions in recent years have damaged our relationship with Taiwan and Congress must now pass this bill to steer us back on the right course.

The United States, as the world's leading democracy, has a responsibility to support the security of Taiwan, one of the world's smallest yet one of the most important democracies.

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1838, the Taiwan Security Enhancement Act.

This legislation is necessary to reaffirm our Nation's commitments to Taiwan, an important partner of our country in the realm of trade, and a strong proponent of democracy.

American policies, which oppose China's use of force against Taiwan, need reinforcement now, as Taiwan approaches presidential elections. Four years ago, China's leadership conducted a series of missile tests near Taiwan—a move meant to intimidate the Taiwanese people on the eve of elections then. In response, the United States was compelled to deploy two carrier battle groups in order to restore tranquility.

Today, China is engaged in a build-up of missile forces that again threatens Taiwan. These unwarranted, threatening developments make this bill's consideration today an imperative.

It is patently obvious that Taiwan poses no threat to China. Military training or other security measures provided to Taiwan by the United States is strictly oriented towards Taiwan's defense. As such, this bill merits our strong support.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Pursuant to House Resolution 408, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mr. GILMAN. 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 further proceedings on this motion will be postponed until later today.

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CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 764) to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

TITLE I—THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act''.

SEC. 102. GRANT PROGRAM.

Section 102(b) of the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (42 U.S.C. 14601(b)) is amended by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (15), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (16) and inserting ''; and'', and by adding after paragraph (16) the following:

''(17) the capability of the criminal justice system to deliver timely, accurate, and complete criminal history record information to child welfare agencies, organizations, and programs that are engaged in the assessment of risk and other activities related to the protection of children, including protection against child sexual abuse, and placement of children in foster care.''.

SEC. 103. USE OF FUNDS UNDER BYRNE GRANT PROGRAM FOR CHILD PROTECTION.

Section 501(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3751) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (25);

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (26) and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(27) enforcing child abuse and neglect laws, including laws protecting against child sexual abuse, and promoting programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect; and

''(28) establishing or supporting cooperative programs between law enforcement and media organizations, to collect, record, retain, and disseminate information useful in the identification and apprehension of suspected criminal offenders.''.

SEC. 104. CONDITIONAL ADJUSTMENT IN SET ASIDE FOR CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS UNDER THE VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT OF 1984.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1402(d)(2) of the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10601(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''(2) the next $10,000,000'' and inserting ''(2)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the next $10,000,000''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(B)(i) For any fiscal year for which the amount deposited in the Fund is greater than the amount deposited in the Fund for fiscal year 1998, the $10,000,000 referred to in subparagraph (A) plus an amount equal to 50 percent of the increase in the amount from fiscal year 1998 shall be available for grants under section 1404A.

''(ii) Amounts available under this subparagraph for any fiscal year shall not exceed $20,000,000.''.

(b) INTERACTION WITH ANY CAP.—Subsection (a) shall be implemented so that any increase in funding provided thereby shall operate notwithstanding any dollar limitation on the availability of the Crime Victims Fund established under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984.

TITLE II—JENNIFER'S LAW

SECTION 201. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as ''Jennifer's Law''.

SEC. 202. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.

The Attorney General is authorized to provide grant awards to States to enable States to improve the reporting of unidentified and missing persons.

SEC. 203. ELIGIBILITY.

(a) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant award under this title, a State shall submit an application at such time and in such form as the Attorney General may reasonably require.

(b) CONTENTS.—Each such application shall include assurances that the State shall, to the greatest extent possible—

(1) report to the National Crime Information Center and when possible, to law enforcement authorities throughout the State regarding every deceased unidentified person, regardless of age, found in the State's jurisdiction;

(2) enter a complete profile of such unidentified person in compliance with the guidelines established by the Department of Justice for the National Crime Information Center Missing and Unidentified Persons File, including dental records, DNA records, x-rays, and fingerprints, if available;

(3) enter the National Crime Information Center number or other appropriate number assigned to the unidentified person on the death certificate of each such unidentified person; and

(4) retain all such records pertaining to unidentified persons until a person is identified.

SEC. 204. USES OF FUNDS.

A State that receives a grant award under this title may use such funds received to establish or expand programs developed to improve the reporting of unidentified persons in accordance with the assurances provided in the application submitted pursuant to section 203(b).

SEC. 205. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, and 2002.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 764.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 764, the child abuse prevention and enforcement act, as amended and passed by the other body on November 19, 1999.

This legislation was introduced by the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) last year; and on October 5, 1999, it passed the House by a vote of 425–2.

The purpose of this bill is to increase the funds available at the State and local level to combat and prevent child abuse and neglect. It will do this by amending existing grant programs that provide funds to States for crime-related purposes.

First, H.R. 764 will amend the Crime Identification Technology Act, a bill enacted in 1998 to improve the operation of the criminal justice system by upgrading criminal history and criminal justice record systems.

H.R. 764 will amend that Act to authorize grants that will help provide timely, accurate, and complete criminal history record information to child welfare agencies, organizations, and programs that conduct risk assessment and other activities related to the protection of children, including protection against child sexual abuse and the placement of children in foster care.

These agencies and organizations often do not have access to criminal history information and may be unaware that when they place a child in foster care or return a child to a parent that they are placing the child in the custody of a person with a criminal history. Allowing Federal funds to be used to provide these agencies access to State records will help alleviate this problem.

Second, H.R. 764 will modify the Federal Crime Control Assistance Program, known as the Byrne Grant Program. This program authorizes the Federal Government to award both block grant and discretionary grants for specified activities. Block grants are allocated to the States on the basis of population and are to be used for personnel, equipment, training, technical assistance, and information systems to improve criminal justice systems.

The discretionary program funds are distributed to non-Federal public and private organizations undertaking projects that educate criminal justice personnel or that provide technical assistance to State and local governments.

The Byrne Grant Program statute specifies 26 permissible uses for these funds. H.R. 764 will amend the Grant Program to add two additional permissible uses for these Federal funds.

The first of these was contained in H.R. 764 when it passed the House last fall and it would authorize grant money to combat and prevent child abuse and neglect.

The second permissible use was added by the other body by way of an amendment, and I support its inclusion in this bill. It will authorize funds to assist in establishing or supporting cooperative programs between enforcement and media organizations to collect, record, retain, and disseminate information useful in the identification and apprehension of suspected criminal offenders.

Third, H.R. 764 will amend the Victims of Crime Act of 1984, which created the Crime Victims Fund. The fund is financed through the collection of criminal fines, penalty assessments, and forfeited appearance bonds of persons convicted of crimes against the United States and provides money to States to compensate crime victims directly and to support public and nonprofit agencies that provide direct services to crime victims.

Under current law, the first $10 million deposited in the fund each year is earmarked for grants relating to child abuse prevention and treatment. As the fund grows in size, more money should be made available for child abuse prevention and treatment.

H.R. 764 will permit more money to be earmarked for this purpose for any fiscal year in which the amount of money deposited in the fund exceeds what was deposited in fiscal year 1998. When more than that amount of money is deposited, 50 percent of the excess would be allocated for child abuse prevention and treatment, but the total amount available in any fiscal year would not exceed $20 million.

Finally, H.R. 764 was amended by the other body to include Jennifer's Law, a bill introduced by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) which passed the House last June by a vote of 370–4. Jennifer's Law will authorize the Attorney General to award grants to enable States to improve the reporting of unidentified and missing persons to Federal and State law enforcement agencies to increase the likelihood that they will be identified or found. The bill authorizes the appropriation of $2 million for each of three fiscal years beginning with this fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, it has been brought to my attention that there is a one-word drafting error contained in the bill that is technical in nature. The error appears twice in the bill. Following consideration of this bill, I will ask unanimous consent that the House move to immediate consideration of a concurrent resolution I have introduced that directs the enrolling clerks to correct this minor error.

In conclusion, I believe the amendments made to H.R. 764, including Jennifer's Law, strengthen the bill; and I urge all of my colleagues to support this important piece of legislation.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, the problem of child abuse and neglect is disturbing and far-reaching. The United States Department of Health and Human Services, in a report issued in April of last year, indicated that there were over 950,000

documented cases of child abuse and neglect in 1997.

Further, in an earlier report, HHS indicated that while the number of child abuse and neglect cases has increased since 1986, the actual number of cases investigated by State agencies has remained about the same. And, therefore, the proportion of cases investigated has decreased from 44 percent in 1986 to 28 percent in 1993.

The failure to adequately address the problem of child abuse and neglect is costly in many ways. First and foremost, there is the human tragedy related to the victimized child. Obviously, abused and neglected children carry physical and emotional scars with them forever affecting every aspect of their life.

In addition, the National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse estimated in 1993 that the annual cost of child welfare, healthcare, and out-of-home care for abused and neglected children totaled $9 billion. And I must add that this is a conservative estimate in light of the fact that it does not include other related costs, such as long-term physical and mental impairment, emergency room care, lost productivity, special education services, and the cost to adjudicate child abuse cases.

Yet another cost of child abuse is in the area of increased criminal activity. According to a 1992 Department of Justice report entitled ''The Cycle of Violence'', 68 percent of youths arrested had a prior history of neglect and abuse.

□ 1415

The study also indicated that childhood abuse increased the odds of future delinquency and adult criminality by approximately 40 percent.

On the positive side, Mr. Speaker, we know how to address the problem. The National Child Abuse Coalition reports that family support programs and parental education programs have demonstrated that prevention efforts work. As we have seen in other areas such as drug treatment programs, community-based programs supporting families can be implemented to prevent future child abuse at far less than the dollars that we now spend to treat and manage child abuse and neglect problems.

The legislation being considered today is a step in the right direction. The bill provides increased grant authority for services to abused and neglected children and also provides an increase in the existing set-aside for child abuse and neglect cases from the Victims of Crime Fund. In addition to these important provisions, the Senate has included a new section entitled ''Jennifer's Law.'' The section provides for a grant program to improve the reporting for unidentified and missing persons and authorizes $2 million for that purpose in each of the next 3 fiscal years.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, this bill would not have been possible without the hard work and dedication of the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE). I would like to thank them personally for their leadership and bipartisan cooperation which has made this bill possible.

Mr. Speaker, it is clear that prevention and early intervention treatment for child abuse and neglect victims benefits everyone. This bill represents a positive step in that direction. I, therefore, ask my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to claim the time allocated to the majority.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE), the author of this bill.

Ms. PRYCE of Ohio. I thank the gentleman from Florida for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, today we consider the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act, the CAPE Act, a bill that represents an important step in the fight against child abuse.

Children are our Nation's most precious resource. As a former judge and prosecutor, I have seen the terrible impact that abuse has on the lives of our children. It has an impact that robs them of their childhood and resonates throughout their adult lives, inflicting irreparable damage on these children, their families and society. As federal legislators, as parents, as individuals, we have no greater responsibility than to protect our children from this harm.

The CAPE Act focuses on two critically important aspects of child abuse, prevention and improved treatment of victims. In doing so, it recognizes that the people best equipped to make a difference for our children are those who are on the front lines: the child protection workers, the police, the judges, the court-appointed special advocates, the doctors and nurses, the foster families, the nonprofit volunteers. That is just naming a few. These are the people who offer the best hope of real progress in our ongoing battle against child abuse. We must provide them with the resources to coordinate their efforts so that recognition of abuse or potential abuse situations is swift and treatment of child abuse victims is handled in a manner that adds no more confusion or fear to an already traumatized child. The CAPE Act will do this.

Briefly, CAPE accomplishes this with three important steps. First, it provides State and local officials the flexibility of using existing Byrne law enforcement grants, the major source of federal funds to States for fighting crime, for child abuse prevention. Second, it increases the set-aside out of the Crime Victims Fund for improving child abuse treatment. The Crime Victims Fund comes from forfeited assets, forfeited bail bonds and fines paid to the government, not taxpayers' dollars. These funds can be used for training police investigators and child protective workers.

The funds can also be used for building more child advocacy centers, places where victims of child abuse can receive help and treatment in a manner that will not cause them further emotional and psychological stress. By creating these centers, we can overthrow the cold, bureaucratic maze of probing and prodding which children used to have to endure and replace it with a one-stop experience in a child-friendly environment so that examination by police, the prosecutors, the doctors, and the child protection workers does not have the unintended consequence of revictimizing the child abuse victim.

Third, the CAPE Act allows existing grant funds to be used by States to help provide child protective services workers access to criminal conviction records and provide law enforcement instant and timely access to court child custody, visitation, protection, guardianship, or stay-away orders. This will ensure that abused and neglected children are placed in foster and adoptive homes as expeditiously as possible so that they do not languish in bureaucratic limbo. Healing for abused and neglected children only begins when they are in a permanent, safe environment free from fear and danger. The CAPE Act accomplishes all this without tapping the United States Treasury.

Along with CAPE, today we will be passing Jennifer's Law, an inspirational piece of legislation sponsored by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO). It will take great strides in the effort to identify missing children and adults.

By taking these steps together, we can make a difference in the lives of children. And we can do this without additional cost to the taxpayer, as the CAPE Act will do nothing more than remove federally imposed straitjackets on federal funds and give local officials and workers the necessary flexibility to be successful in their struggle against abuse. Given that this bill requires so little from us and nothing additional from the Treasury, can we do anything less than pass it today?

Passage of this bill will strengthen the national arsenal of resources that can be used in the prevention and treatment of child abuse. I urge my colleagues' support. I am thankful for the continuous support and the hard work of the original cosponsors of this bill, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD), the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EWING), and the help of the Committee on the Judiciary and all the staff involved. Their efforts toward ending child abuse should be commended by all.

We must never waver in our fight to protect our children from abuse and neglect. We must be ever vigilant, ever resourceful and always striving to do more to improve the lives of all the Nation's children.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES), the lead cosponsor on this piece of legislation who has worked diligently and in a bipartisan fashion.

Mrs. JONES of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, first of all I would like to thank the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) for her support and the work we have done together on this piece of legislation. We two have similar backgrounds, coming from the bench as well as serving as prosecutors; and we saw this area as an important part that we need to implement here in the Congress. I would like to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) on the Committee on the Judiciary for kind of guiding me through this process. Without him, I would not have understood some of the things that happened with this piece of legislation as it went through the process.

I rise today to speak in strong support of the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act and Jennifer's Law. Together, these bills will mean a great deal for victims and their families throughout America. This legislation has deep and diverse support which is evidenced in the list of cosponsors on both sides of the aisle. The House has passed both of these bills on their own merit by wide margins in the last session of Congress. Now thanks to the foresight of the other body, we have the opportunity to send these bills to the President together.

Child abuse prevention is an extremely important issue. A child cannot grow in an environment in which he or she is subject to emotional and physical abuse. We can offer a helping hand to America's children through the passage of this legislation. Through CAPE, we are funding child advocacy centers and training those who deal with children who are abused. In Cuyahoga County, my experience as a prosecutor and as a judge told me and taught me that there are many instances in which many of our child-abuse protection workers are new to the job, they are undertrained, they are overworked and burnout reaches them very quickly. It is important that we give them an opportunity to have greater insight into the job that they need to perform as well as to give them an opportunity to step away, step back and be able to see situations as they arise. With better training they will be able to have an opportunity to prevent abuse and treat the victims of abuse.

CAPE will increase the funding available. This money will not cost taxpayers any extra money. It will come strictly from forfeited bail bonds and other fines paid to the government and taken from the Crime Victims Fund. The allocation of this money comes under the Byrne Law Enforcement Grant Program for Child Abuse Prevention and is allocated through State and local funding by local officials. As a former prosecutor, I served on the Byrne Grant Memorial Fund as a person who was responsible for the allocation of those funds. I can recall distinctly that in many instances there could have been opportunities where our children and family services unit could have applied for funds which were dedicated to other programs. I am so happy to be able to report to them that upon the passage of this bill, we will be specifically designating dollars to allow them to train their people as well as to create an advocacy center.

In my home, the State of Ohio, there is a child abused or neglected every 3 minutes. Every day throughout the country, 8,470 children are abused or neglected. Throughout America every day, 13 children are homicide victims and firearms kill 14 children.

CAPE is supported by the National Child Abuse Coalition, which includes the Children's Defense Fund and the Child Welfare League. It is supported by Prevent Child Abuse America, the Christian Coalition, the Family Research Council and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Attached to the CAPE Act is Jennifer's Law. This legislation is an excellent addition to the bill. The gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) introduced this bill to create within the National Crime Information Center a link between missing persons files and unidentified persons files. This will allow the families of missing victims to know their loved one may have been found and end the doubt of not knowing the fate of one of their family members. Prior to this legislation, there was no sharing between these two computer systems. The cross-referencing system that Jennifer's Law will create will allow States to apply for competitive grants to cover the costs of linking to those computer systems.

I believe that this combined legislation will help victims and their families in crisis, help them treat victims and inform families of the status of their loved ones. This bill addresses all aspects of victimization. I strongly support the legislation and recommend to my colleagues that they vote in favor of this bill.

Again, I want to thank all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for the support that they have given to me in the process of putting this piece of legislation through. I look forward to working with them on other pieces of legislation that will impact families throughout America.

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY), the majority whip.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I too want to congratulate the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and especially the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) for all the hard work on this very, very important issue.

Mr. Speaker, abuse against children is one of the unpardonable sins we must all work to end in this century. This Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act takes a very big step toward making America safer for all of our most vulnerable youngsters. Without question, too many of our young ones are having their innocence stripped away. Two years ago, there were 3 million cases of child abuse and neglect in this country. Today, as I speak, there are at least a half a million American kids in foster care because it is not safe enough for them to live with their own families.

At the federal level, we have to help lift these children out of despair while simultaneously giving more flexibility to States to deal with their local concerns. In other words, we must take action and get out of the way and not interfere with the good work that is already taking place.

Nationally, billions upon billions of dollars have been spent on child welfare programs, but money is not the solution and one-size-fits-all federal programs often allow too many children to fall through the cracks. Such failure directly translates into trouble for our communities in the future as children with a bad formation predictably make bad choices in life.

No one is surprised to learn that there is a correlation between adolescent crime and child abuse. But this is a cycle of trouble we can beat. CAPE is the first step toward this goal. This legislation allows State and local officials to take advantage of existing Byrne law enforcement grants for child abuse prevention work.

□ 1430

It also mandates that localities may use Identification Technology Act grants to provide criminal history records to child protection agencies. This bill also now includes Jennifer's Law, a sensible measure that simply makes certain that descriptive case information is reported to the FBI computer database. These measures simply make use of resources that already exist, while cutting out wasteful repetitive action from different agencies at different levels of government.

Along with these steps, CAPE also increases the set-aside for child abuse services in the Crime Victims' Fund, all of which comes from non-taxpayer dollars.

In short, this bill expands services, cuts red tape and works within already existing programs. It is good for government at the federal level, better for State governments; and, most importantly, it is great for the victims of abuse that it seeks to protect.

Just one example of the good work CAPE assists is the Court Appointed Special Advocates, COSA. COSA is a group of volunteers who provide millions of hours of courtroom support for abused children. In Texas alone, these

programs save the Federal Government an estimated $80 million a year, at least, all while maximizing support services for children and minimizing their time in foster care. But this is just one program of many that do tremendously good work.

Mr. Speaker, there are no lack of ideas in the fight to prevent child abuse and neglect, but many people do not know where to start. Supporting this legislation is a good start.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), a strong supporter of crime prevention initiatives and effective child advocate.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, as America's lawmakers, we direct the focus of our Nation through the stances we take, the resolutions we adopt, and the legislation we approve. It is important that we take a strong stand with regard to pressing issues, pressing issues like a child being reported abused every 12 minutes in my home State of Maryland; pressing issues like 50 out of 1,000 children currently being reported as maltreated; pressing issues like the 2,000 children a year who die from abuse or neglect.

It is time that we act for our children in the way of their protection. H.R. 764 acts by providing increased funding for prevention training, child advocacy and treatment, and increased access by protective service workers with regard to criminal conviction records.

It is important that the message we send to our children is that we are not afraid to act in their favor, that we realize that they are our future, and that they are invaluable. Support H.R. 764.

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO), who was a sponsor of Jennifer's Law.

Mr. LAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I want to begin by thanking the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) for their great work; the majority whip, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DELAY); and of course, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM). And I rise in strong support, Mr. Speaker, of the CAPE Act, which includes Jennifer's Law.

Mr. Speaker, just about everybody knows the famous line by Charles Dickens: ''It was the best of times; it was the worst of times.'' As every parent knows, this is a shorthand for the conflicting feelings we all come to know once we have children. We start with the overwhelming joy of childbirth, when you first hold a beautiful new creation, life's greatest gift, in your arms. It is a humbling experience. The joys start immediately. The fears and uncertainties are not really very far behind.

For most of us, the fears will never fully be realized. Unfortunately, for more parents than we would like to admit, tragedy strikes and their lives become a nightmare from which they cannot awake.

Mr. Speaker, in 1993, 21-year-old Jennifer left her family's suburban New York home for California in pursuit of a dream, a dream to make it on her own. Nine months later Jennifer's mom sent her a plane ticket to return home for a visit. Jennifer never made it home. She disappeared that day and is still missing.

Jennifer's mom describes her daughter as an extraordinary, open, caring and sensitive child. At only 3 years old, Jennifer befriended a local homeless man. In her kindergarten class, a classmate wore a prosthetic arm. The teacher called Jennifer's mother one day very excited because Jennifer was the only classmate to hold this girl's hand. And in 5th grade, Jennifer threw a party for all the kids who never got invited to other parties.

Jennifer's disappearance has drained the life out of her family, parents and siblings alike. Jennifer's brother Steven was only 14 years old when he found out his sister had disappeared. His life began to question. He questioned his sister's existence and his own worth. He could not understand any of it.

Today, 6 years later, Jennifer's mom, Susan Wilmer, still suffers terribly, beside herself with sadness. And even though her intuition tells her that Jennifer is not alive, she has not allowed herself to grieve, and instead floats somewhere between hope and resignation.

Mrs. Wilmer came to me last year asking that I help her and other families who have suffered these types of losses. She told me her story. When Susan Wilmer reported Jennifer missing to the police, she breathed a sigh of relief, knowing that at least that Jennifer has not been found dead or lying in the hospital, unaware that there are people who loved her and missed her.

Then to her horror, 8 months into the search, she discovered that that wasn't the case. She found out that our Nation does not report bodies to a central agency. She found that, in many States, when a body is found, local attempts are made at identification, possibly through the local TV news or a local paper. She found if no one claims the body, it is buried in a Potter's field as a Jane or John Doe or a baby Doe. The family never gets notified. The victim's fingerprints are not taken. No dental records or DNA sample is gathered. Victims' families are left to wonder, going to their grave never quite knowing for sure what has happened to the child that they first brought into this world.

Unfortunately, Mr. Speaker, this story is all too common. People report thousands of missing persons each year. Sadly, many of these people will never be found, or are found and not identified.

For example, last year in New York State, more than 4,500 missing persons were reported, but only 279 unidentified persons. Back in my home county, Suffolk County, more than 2,200 children under the age of 17 were reported missing in 1999, and more than 700 adults shared the same fate. These missing persons sometimes tragically end up as unidentified victims. However, their families sometimes never find out that their loved ones have been found.

These statistics beg the big question: What might we do to bring some measure of peace of mind to these families? We can help them know the truth. The bill before us, the CAPE act, includes my legislation called Jennifer's Law. It will provide States the opportunity to apply for funding to help law enforcement agencies gather all the identifying information about unidentified victims. This information can then be entered into a national database that can be cross-referenced with missing persons' reports.

Currently this technology exists and is available to all law enforcement officials. However, the problem is that the system remains severely underutilized. The issue is not negligence, but instead stems from inadequate funding. The funds that Jennifer's Law will bring to the States can help eliminate the cruel phrase ''unidentified deceased'' from our vocabulary. Jennifer's Law is designed to bring an end to the unbearable uncertainty, the purgatory of the unknown.

Jennifer is a symbol of the value society places on a human life. Every person is important, unique, and has worth. Mr. Speaker, we vote today to recognize that worth, to restore the dignity of identity to the victims, and to give families the closure that they deserve.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) for his leadership in bringing this bill to the floor, and particularly thank our two colleagues, the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. JONES) and the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE), for their dedication to our children and for demonstrating what can happen when we work together in a constructive, bipartisan planner. I frankly hope that their work on this bill will be a model to the way we handle other legislation on the floor.

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

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The gentleman from Florida is recognized for 45 seconds.

Mr. McCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say that there is nothing more heart wrenching than child abuse cases, than missing children cases. This bill addresses both of those.

I, too, compliment the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) for the initiation of these pieces of legislation that combined here today are before us. What we are going to be doing here is providing additional grant

money to the States to let them improve their systems, particularly on missing children and on the question of child abuse and neglect.

The bill will specifically provide the opportunity for welfare agencies and others who conduct risk assessments to get criminal history records that they have not had access to in the past. It will provide money that is long overdue in the sense of what is required with regard to a lot of the block grant programs that are out there that could not before be used for the child abuse-neglect arena, including the Byrne Grant program.

Mr. Speaker, I again compliment my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), for his work on it; the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. PRYCE); the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO). And I encourage the passage of this important legislation on child abuse, neglect, and missing children.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 764, the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act. This legislation is similar to H.R. 3902, which I introduced during the 105th Congress. The bill provides funding for grants that will make the child abuse judicial process more effective and responsive to the needs of the participants. For example, this measure allows for the purchase of closed-circuit television equipment so children can record their testimony instead of appearing in court in person. It also provides for the use of additional court-appointed special advocates. These are people trained to work with families as they go through the court system. Both of these valuable provisions help to humanize what can be a very intimidating and frightening process.

During my 16-year career in the Michigan Legislature, I was a leading advocate on child abuse and family issues, and I appreciate the work of my colleagues Congresswomen DEBORAH PRYCE and STEPHANIE TUBBS JONES on this matter. Domestic violence and child abuse affect the victims for the rest of their lives. It is essential that we do everything in our power to make the courts accessible, empathetic institutions, capable of compassion as well as justice. Without this effort, the future is less bright for kids that have already been robbed of their innocence. I urge all of my colleagues to vote for this legislation.

Mr. WU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 764, the Senate Amendments to Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act. This is a solid piece of legislation that will help to prevent child abuse, provide assistance to victims, and help states to improve the reporting of unidentified and missing persons.

As the Health and Human Service Department (HHS) recently documented, there was nearly one million documented cases of child abuse and neglect in the United States in 1997. This number only reflect the cases that were reported and detected by the authorities.

In the most advanced economy in the world, I strongly believe that children should be allowed to grow up as children: To attend schools, to learn and play and enjoy their childhood. No child should be subjected to abuse and neglect.

I believe this bill provides a sensible approach to prevent child abuse and to provide much-needed assistance to the victims of abuse. H.R. 764 would authorize the release of additional funding from the Crime Victims Fund to be set aside for child abuse and domestic assistance program. The bill also expands the allowable uses of grant money to protect abused children from further trauma by testifying in court through electronic means, and authorized $6 million through FY 2000–2002 for states to improve the reporting of missing and unidentified persons.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this is a strong and sound piece of legislation that will help protect our nation's children and I strongly support H.R. 764.

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act offered by Congresswoman DEBORARH PRYCE. This bill will expand child abuse grants and allow states flexibility in programs for child abuse protection services and programs to prevent the incidents of child abuse. I also want to thank Congressman RICK LAZIO for his work on Jennifer's Law. A missing loved one is a terrible trauma to endure and his efforts will provide those families and friends with a sense of closure.

Currently, about 47 out of every 1,000 children are reported as victims of child mistreatment. Based on these numbers, more than three children die each day as a result of child abuse or neglect or a combination of neglectful and physically abusive parenting. Approximately 45 percent of these deaths occurred to children known to child protective service agencies as current or prior clients.

The Child Abuse Prevention and Enforcement Act, expands as key element of preventing child abuse and neglect by providing access to services that address specific needs of local communities. Services must be responsive to the range of ongoing and changing needs of both children and families. This bill allows individual states and communities to develop and update their programs to meet these changing needs.

I urge my colleagues to support the amended CAPE Act.

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Child Abuse Protection and Enforcement Act—also known as the CAPE act.

The CAPE act is a much needed piece of legislation that will not only help children in my home state of Illinois, but children in every community across the nation.

In working on this legislation I was shocked to find out that:

Each day there are nearly nine thousand reported cases of child abuse or neglect in the United States. That's over 3 million cases per year. Keep in mind these are only the reported cases.

Since 1987 the total number of reports of child abuse nationwide have gone up by 47 percent.

Of the cases of abuse, 54 percent resulted in a fatality and over 18,000 children were permanently disabled as a result of physical abuse.

And finally, what is most concerning—

Many victims of abuse—as adolescents or adults—turn to crime, domestic violence and child abuse.

These statistics make it clear there is a problem, but for me, what illustrates the problem most clearly are the people that I talk to in my district who work with these kids every day.

We must put our best efforts forward to address the issue of child abuse here in America just as we have with many other problems in the past.

To help protect kids, the CAPE act allows local law enforcement and social service agencies greater flexibility in using federal grants to combat child abuse.

Under this proposal, we've also increased the earmarked money within existing accounts for assistance from $10 million to $20 million to help child abuse victims.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that individual communities can be encouraged to do a better job combating problems like child abuse if Washington steps back and gives them some breathing room.

The CAPE act does just that.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle to support the CAPE Act so we can truly begin to make a difference for abused children across America.

Mr. FOLEY. Mr. Speaker, thousands of children are reported missing each year. To many of us, the numbers are nothing more than statistics, albeit tragic statistics. But to a unique group of people, these numbers represent the pain and uncertainty that accompanies the loss of a child, grandchild, brother, sister, or friend.

We should be using every resource within our power to find children who are missing or to get information about them to their families. We have the technology to find most of these children, but as is often the case, the technology is not being used to its fullest capability.

Jennifer's law will help solve this dilemma. Linking national missing person files and unidentified persons files will make it much easier for local, State, and Federal law enforcement officials to get all of the information they need to solve a missing persons case.

We would like to reunite every missing child with their families, but in reality this is not always possible. Even so, families with missing children deserve to have an end to their suffering and a sense of closure. Jennifer's law will help make this possible.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time has expired. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. JENKINS) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 764.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that a 5-minute vote on the passage of H.R. 1838 will occur immediately following this vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 410, nays 2, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 4]

YEAS—410

Abercrombie	Baldwin	Berry
Ackerman	Ballenger	Biggert
Aderholt	Barcia	Bilbray
Allen	Barr	Bilirakis
Andrews	Barrett (WI)	Bishop
Archer	Bartlett	Blagojevich
Armey	Bateman	Bliley
Baca	Becerra	Blumenauer
Bachus	Bentsen	Blunt
Baird	Bereuter	Boehlert
Baker	Berkley	Boehner
Baldacci	Berman	Bonilla

Bonior
Bono
Borski
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Condit
Conyers
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doggett
Dooley
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehlers
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Filner
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastert
Hastings (FL)
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (IN)
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hinchey
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Hooley
Horn
Hostettler
Houghton
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Knollenberg
Kolbe
Kucinich
Kuykendall
LaFalce
LaHood
Lampson
Lantos
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Lee
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lofgren
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
Matsui
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McDermott
McGovern
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McKinney
McNulty
Meehan
Meek (FL)
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Minge
Mink
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Moran (VA)
Morella
Murtha
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Nussle
Oberstar
Obey
Olver
Ortiz
Ose
Owens
Oxley
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Payne
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (MN)
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pickett
Pitts
Pombo
Pomeroy
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rodriguez
Roemer
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Rush
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sabo
Salmon
Sanders
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Schakowsky
Scott
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Skelton
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Snyder
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stark
Stearns
Stenholm
Strickland
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Tierney
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Waters
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson
Wise
Wolf
Woolsey
Wu
Wynn
Young (AK)

NAYS—2

Chenoweth-Hage
Paul

NOT VOTING—23

Barrett (NE)
Barton
Bass
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Bryant
Campbell
Carson
Chambliss
DeMint
Fattah
Graham
Hinojosa
Jackson-Lee (TX)
Kaptur
Myrick
Rivers
Sanchez
Sanford
Tiahrt
Turner
Vento
Young (FL)

□ 1501

Mr. HILLIARD and Mr. WATKINS changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 4 on February 1, 2000, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea.''

□

TAIWAN SECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HASTINGS of Washington). The pending business is the question of the passage of the bill, H.R. 1838, on which further proceedings were postponed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 341, nays 70, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 5]

YEAS—341

Ackerman
Aderholt
Allen
Andrews
Armey
Bachus
Baird
Baker
Baldacci
Ballenger
Barcia
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bateman
Becerra
Bentsen
Bereuter
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Biggert
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop
Blagojevich
Bliley
Blunt
Boehlert
Bonilla
Bonior
Bono
Boswell
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brady (TX)
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Camp
Canady
Cannon
Capps
Cardin
Castle
Chabot
Chenoweth-Hage
Clay
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Coble
Coburn
Collins
Combest
Cook
Cooksey
Costello
Cox
Coyne
Cramer
Crane
Crowley
Cubin
Cummings
Cunningham
Danner
Davis (FL)
Davis (VA)
Deal
DeGette
DeLauro
DeLay
Deutsch
Diaz-Balart
Dickey
Dicks
Dingell
Dixon
Doolittle
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan
Dunn
Edwards
Ehrlich
Emerson
Engel
English
Eshoo
Etheridge
Everett
Ewing
Farr
Fletcher
Foley
Forbes
Ford
Fossella
Fowler
Frank (MA)
Franks (NJ)
Frelinghuysen
Frost
Gallegly
Ganske
Gejdenson
Gekas
Gephardt
Gibbons
Gilchrest
Gillmor
Gilman
Gonzalez
Goode
Goodlatte
Goodling
Gordon
Goss
Granger
Green (TX)
Green (WI)
Greenwood
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Hall (TX)
Hansen
Hastings (WA)
Hayes
Hayworth
Hefley
Herger
Hill (MT)
Hilleary
Hilliard
Hobson
Hoeffel
Hoekstra
Holden
Holt
Horn
Hostettler
Hoyer
Hulshof
Hunter
Hutchinson
Hyde
Inslee
Isakson
Istook
Jefferson
Jenkins
John
Johnson (CT)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones (NC)
Kasich
Kelly
Kennedy
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kleczka
Klink
Knollenberg
Kuykendall
LaHood
Lampson
Largent
Larson
Latham
LaTourette
Lazio
Leach
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lewis (KY)
Linder
Lipinski
LoBiondo
Lowey
Lucas (KY)
Lucas (OK)
Luther
Maloney (CT)
Maloney (NY)
Manzullo
Markey
Martinez
Mascara
McCarthy (MO)
McCarthy (NY)
McCollum
McCrery
McHugh
McInnis
McIntosh
McIntyre
McKeon
McNulty
Meehan
Meeks (NY)
Menendez
Metcalf
Mica
Millender-McDonald
Miller (FL)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moakley
Mollohan
Moore
Moran (KS)
Morella
Murtha
Napolitano
Nethercutt
Ney
Northup
Norwood
Ortiz
Ose
Packard
Pallone
Pascrell
Pastor
Pease
Pelosi
Peterson (PA)
Petri
Phelps
Pickering
Pitts
Pombo
Porter
Portman
Price (NC)
Pryce (OH)
Quinn
Radanovich
Rahall
Ramstad
Rangel
Regula
Reyes
Reynolds
Riley
Rodriguez
Rogan
Rogers
Rohrabacher
Ros-Lehtinen
Rothman
Roukema
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Ryan (WI)
Ryun (KS)
Sandlin
Sawyer
Saxton
Scarborough
Schaffer
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shadegg
Shaw
Shays
Sherman
Sherwood
Shimkus
Shows
Shuster
Simpson
Sisisky
Skeen
Slaughter
Smith (MI)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Souder
Spence
Spratt
Stabenow
Stearns
Stenholm
Stump
Stupak
Sununu
Sweeney
Talent
Tancredo
Tanner
Tauscher
Tauzin
Taylor (MS)
Taylor (NC)
Terry
Thomas
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Thune
Thurman
Toomey
Towns
Traficant
Udall (CO)
Udall (NM)
Upton
Velazquez
Visclosky
Vitter
Walden
Walsh
Wamp
Watkins
Watt (NC)
Watts (OK)
Waxman
Weiner
Weldon (FL)
Weldon (PA)
Weller
Wexler
Weygand
Whitfield
Wicker
Wilson