

Sandy Berger, National Security Adviser, was told in April 1996. The President was informed July 1997. The President was informed again in November 1998, and then in January this year. And yet, as late as March, he was denying it and saying nothing happened on his watch.

There are two big issues here: Number one, what happened? Which should scare the death out of any American. And number two is, why did the administration deny this? This is not a partisan debate. This is a scary debate. And I was glad when Democrat liberal Senator TORRICELLI called for the resignation of Janet Reno.

It is time for bipartisan support, and I hope the Democrats will join us on this one because America and America's children depend on it.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8, rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Such rollcall votes, if postponed, will be taken later today.

#### MISSING, EXPLOITED, AND RUNAWAY CHILDREN PROTECTION ACT

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 249) to provide funding for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, to reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 249

*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 "Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act".

##### SEC. 2. NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Section 402 of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5771) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(9) for 14 years, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has—

"(A) served as the national resource center and clearinghouse congressionally mandated under the provisions of the Missing Children's Assistance Act of 1984; and

"(B) worked in partnership with the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of State, and many other agencies in the effort to find missing children and prevent child victimization;

"(10) Congress has given the Center, which is a private non-profit corporation, access to

the National Crime Information Center of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications System;

"(11) since 1987, the Center has operated the National Child Pornography Tipline, in conjunction with the United States Customs Service and the United States Postal Inspection Service and, beginning this year, the Center established a new CyberTipline on child exploitation, thus becoming 'the 911 for the Internet';

"(12) in light of statistics that time is of the essence in cases of child abduction, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in February of 1997 created a new NCIC child abduction ('CA') flag to provide the Center immediate notification in the most serious cases, resulting in 642 'CA' notifications to the Center and helping the Center to have its highest recovery rate in history;

"(13) the Center has established a national and increasingly worldwide network, linking the Center online with each of the missing children clearinghouses operated by the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, as well as with Scotland Yard in the United Kingdom, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, INTERPOL headquarters in Lyon, France, and others, which has enabled the Center to transmit images and information regarding missing children to law enforcement across the United States and around the world instantly;

"(14) from its inception in 1984 through March 31, 1998, the Center has—

"(A) handled 1,203,974 calls through its 24-hour toll-free hotline (1-800-THE-LOST) and currently averages 700 calls per day;

"(B) trained 146,284 law enforcement, criminal and juvenile justice, and healthcare professionals in child sexual exploitation and missing child case detection, identification, investigation, and prevention;

"(C) disseminated 15,491,344 free publications to citizens and professionals; and

"(D) worked with law enforcement on the cases of 59,481 missing children, resulting in the recovery of 40,180 children;

"(15) the demand for the services of the Center is growing dramatically, as evidenced by the fact that in 1997, the Center handled 129,100 calls, an all-time record, and by the fact that its new Internet website (www.missingkids.com) receives 1,500,000 'hits' every day, and is linked with hundreds of other websites to provide real-time images of breaking cases of missing children;

"(16) in 1997, the Center provided policy training to 256 police chiefs and sheriffs from 50 States and Guam at its new Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center;

"(17) the programs of the Center have had a remarkable impact, such as in the fight against infant abductions in partnership with the healthcare industry, during which the Center has performed 668 onsite hospital walk-throughs and inspections, and trained 45,065 hospital administrators, nurses, and security personnel, and thereby helped to reduce infant abductions in the United States by 82 percent;

"(18) the Center is now playing a significant role in international child abduction cases, serving as a representative of the Department of State at cases under The Hague Convention, and successfully resolving the cases of 343 international child abductions, and providing greater support to parents in the United States;

"(19) the Center is a model of public/private partnership, raising private sector funds to match congressional appropriations and receiving extensive private in-kind support, including advanced technology provided by the computer industry such as imaging technology used to age the photographs of long-term missing children and to reconstruct fa-

cial images of unidentified deceased children;

"(20) the Center was 1 of only 10 of 300 major national charities given an A+ grade in 1997 by the American Institute of Philanthropy; and

"(21) the Center has been redesignated as the Nation's missing children clearinghouse and resource center once every 3 years through a competitive selection process conducted by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice, and has received grants from that Office to conduct the crucial purposes of the Center.".

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 403 of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5772) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ";" and ";" and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) the term 'Center' means the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.".

(c) DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.—Section 404 of the Missing Children's Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5773) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

"(b) ANNUAL GRANT TO NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall annually make a grant to the Center, which shall be used to—

"(A)(i) operate a national 24-hour toll-free telephone line by which individuals may report information regarding the location of any missing child, or other child 13 years of age or younger whose whereabouts are unknown to such child's legal custodian, and request information pertaining to procedures necessary to reunite such child with such child's legal custodian; and

"(ii) coordinate the operation of such telephone line with the operation of the national communications system referred to in part C of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714-11);

"(B) operate the official national resource center and information clearinghouse for missing and exploited children;

"(C) provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals, information regarding—

"(i) free or low-cost legal, restaurant, lodging, and transportation services that are available for the benefit of missing and exploited children and their families; and

"(ii) the existence and nature of programs being carried out by Federal agencies to assist missing and exploited children and their families;

"(D) coordinate public and private programs that locate, recover, or reunite missing children with their families;

"(E) disseminate, on a national basis, information relating to innovative and model programs, services, and legislation that benefit missing and exploited children;

"(F) provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement agencies, State and local governments, elements of the criminal justice system, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and treatment of cases involving missing and exploited children; and

"(G) provide assistance to families and law enforcement agencies in locating and recovering missing and exploited children, both nationally and internationally.

"(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this subsection,

\$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

“(c) NATIONAL INCIDENCE STUDIES.—The Administrator, either by making grants to or entering into contracts with public agencies or nonprofit private agencies, shall—

“(1) periodically conduct national incidence studies to determine for a given year the actual number of children reported missing each year, the number of children who are victims of abduction by strangers, the number of children who are the victims of parental kidnapings, and the number of children who are recovered each year; and

“(2) provide to State and local governments, public and private nonprofit agencies, and individuals information to facilitate the lawful use of school records and birth certificates to identify and locate missing children.”

(d) NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN.—Section 405(a) of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5775(a)) is amended by inserting “the Center and with” before “public agencies”.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 408 of the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5777) is amended by striking “1997 through 2001” and inserting “2000 through 2003”.

### SEC. 3. RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH.

(a) FINDINGS.—Section 302 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (5), by striking “accurate reporting of the problem nationally and to develop” and inserting “an accurate national reporting system to report the problem, and to assist in the development of”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

“(8) services for runaway and homeless youth are needed in urban, suburban, and rural areas.”.

(b) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR CENTERS AND SERVICES.—Section 311 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5711) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) GRANTS FOR CENTERS AND SERVICES.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make grants to public and nonprofit private entities (and combinations of such entities) to establish and operate (including renovation) local centers to provide services for runaway and homeless youth and for the families of such youth.

“(2) SERVICES PROVIDED.—Services provided under paragraph (1)—

“(A) shall be provided as an alternative to involving runaway and homeless youth in the law enforcement, child welfare, mental health, and juvenile justice systems;

“(B) shall include—

“(i) safe and appropriate shelter; and

“(ii) individual, family, and group counseling, as appropriate; and

“(C) may include—

“(i) street-based services;

“(ii) home-based services for families with youth at risk of separation from the family; and

“(iii) drug abuse education and prevention services.”;

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking “the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.”; and

(3) by striking subsections (c) and (d).

(c) ELIGIBILITY.—Section 312 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5712) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (8), by striking “paragraph (6)” and inserting “paragraph (7)”;

(B) in paragraph (10), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (11), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(12) shall submit to the Secretary an annual report that includes, with respect to the year for which the report is submitted—

“(A) information regarding the activities carried out under this part;

“(B) the achievements of the project under this part carried out by the applicant; and

“(C) statistical summaries describing—

“(i) the number and the characteristics of the runaway and homeless youth, and youth at risk of family separation, who participate in the project; and

“(ii) the services provided to such youth by the project.”; and

(2) by striking subsections (c) and (d) and inserting the following:

“(c) APPLICANTS PROVIDING STREET-BASED SERVICES.—To be eligible to use assistance under section 311(a)(2)(C)(i) to provide street-based services, the applicant shall include in the plan required by subsection (b) assurances that in providing such services the applicant will—

“(1) provide qualified supervision of staff, including on-street supervision by appropriately trained staff;

“(2) provide backup personnel for on-street staff;

“(3) provide initial and periodic training of staff who provide such services; and

“(4) conduct outreach activities for runaway and homeless youth, and street youth.

“(d) APPLICANTS PROVIDING HOME-BASED SERVICES.—To be eligible to use assistance under section 311(a) to provide home-based services described in section 311(a)(2)(C)(ii), an applicant shall include in the plan required by subsection (b) assurances that in providing such services the applicant will—

“(1) provide counseling and information to youth and the families (including unrelated individuals in the family households) of such youth, including services relating to basic life skills, interpersonal skill building, educational advancement, job attainment skills, mental and physical health care, parenting skills, financial planning, and referral to sources of other needed services;

“(2) provide directly, or through an arrangement made by the applicant, 24-hour service to respond to family crises (including immediate access to temporary shelter for runaway and homeless youth, and youth at risk of separation from the family);

“(3) establish, in partnership with the families of runaway and homeless youth, and youth at risk of separation from the family, objectives and measures of success to be achieved as a result of receiving home-based services;

“(4) provide initial and periodic training of staff who provide home-based services; and

“(5) ensure that—

“(A) caseloads will remain sufficiently low to allow for intensive (5 to 20 hours per week) involvement with each family receiving such services; and

“(B) staff providing such services will receive qualified supervision.

“(e) APPLICANTS PROVIDING DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION AND PREVENTION SERVICES.—To be eligible to use assistance under section 311(a)(2)(C)(iii) to provide drug abuse education and prevention services, an applicant shall include in the plan required by subsection (b)—

“(I) a description of—

“(A) the types of such services that the applicant proposes to provide;

“(B) the objectives of such services; and

“(C) the types of information and training to be provided to individuals providing such services to runaway and homeless youth; and

“(2) an assurance that in providing such services the applicant shall conduct outreach activities for runaway and homeless youth.”.

(d) APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS.—Section 313 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5713) is amended to read as follows:

### SEC. 313. APPROVAL OF APPLICATIONS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—An application by a public or private entity for a grant under section 311(a) may be approved by the Secretary after taking into consideration, with respect to the State in which such entity proposes to provide services under this part—

“(I) the geographical distribution in such State of the proposed services under this part for which all grant applicants request approval; and

“(2) which areas of such State have the greatest need for such services.

“(b) PRIORITY.—In selecting applications for grants under section 311(a), the Secretary shall give priority to—

“(1) eligible applicants who have demonstrated experience in providing services to runaway and homeless youth; and

“(2) eligible applicants that request grants of less than \$200,000.”.

(e) AUTHORITY FOR TRANSITIONAL LIVING GRANT PROGRAM.—Section 321 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714-1) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking “PURPOSE AND”;

(2) in subsection (a), by striking “(a)”; and

(3) by striking subsection (b).

(f) ELIGIBILITY.—Section 322(a)(9) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714-2(a)(9)) is amended by inserting “, and the services provided to such youth by such project,” after “such project”.

(g) COORDINATION.—Section 341 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714-21) is amended to read as follows:

### SEC. 341. COORDINATION.

“With respect to matters relating to the health, education, employment, and housing of runaway and homeless youth, the Secretary—

“(I) in conjunction with the Attorney General, shall coordinate the activities of agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services with activities under any other Federal juvenile crime control, prevention, and juvenile offender accountability program and with the activities of other Federal entities; and

“(2) shall coordinate the activities of agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services with the activities of other Federal entities and with the activities of entities that are eligible to receive grants under this title.”.

(h) AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS FOR RESEARCH, EVALUATION, DEMONSTRATION, AND SERVICE PROJECTS.—Section 343 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714-23) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting “EVALUATION,” after “RESEARCH.”;

(2) in subsection (a), by inserting “evaluation,” after “research.”; and

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (2); and

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3) through (10) as paragraphs (2) through (9), respectively.

(i) STUDY.—Part D of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5731 et seq.) is amended by adding after section 344 the following:

### SEC. 345. STUDY.

“The Secretary shall conduct a study of a representative sample of runaways to determine the percent who leave home because of sexual abuse. The report on the study shall include—

“(I) in the case of sexual abuse, the relationship of the assailant to the runaway; and

“(2) recommendations on how Federal laws may be changed to reduce sexual assaults on children.

The study shall be completed to enable the Secretary to make a report to the committees of Congress with jurisdiction over this Act, and to make such report available to the public, within one year of the date of the enactment of this section."

(j) ASSISTANCE TO POTENTIAL GRANTEES.—Section 371 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714a) is amended by striking the last sentence.

(k) REPORTS.—Section 381 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5715) is amended to read as follows:

**“SEC. 381. REPORTS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 1, 2000, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall submit, to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, a report on the status, activities, and accomplishments of entities that receive grants under parts A, B, C, D, and E, with particular attention to—

“(i) in the case of centers funded under part A, the ability or effectiveness of such centers in—

“(A) alleviating the problems of runaway and homeless youth;

“(B) if applicable or appropriate, reuniting such youth with their families and encouraging the resolution of intrafamily problems through counseling and other services;

“(C) strengthening family relationships and encouraging stable living conditions for such youth; and

“(D) assisting such youth to decide upon a future course of action; and

“(2) in the case of projects funded under part B—

“(A) the number and characteristics of homeless youth served by such projects;

“(B) the types of activities carried out by such projects;

“(C) the effectiveness of such projects in alleviating the problems of homeless youth;

“(D) the effectiveness of such projects in preparing homeless youth for self-sufficiency;

“(E) the effectiveness of such projects in assisting homeless youth to decide upon future education, employment, and independent living;

“(F) the ability of such projects to encourage the resolution of intrafamily problems through counseling and development of self-sufficient living skills; and

“(G) activities and programs planned by such projects for the following fiscal year.

(b) CONTENTS OF REPORTS.—The Secretary shall include in each report submitted under subsection (a), summaries of—

“(1) the evaluations performed by the Secretary under section 386; and

“(2) descriptions of the qualifications of, and training provided to, individuals involved in carrying out such evaluations.”.

(l) EVALUATION.—Section 384 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5732) is amended to read as follows:

**“SEC. 386. EVALUATION AND INFORMATION.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If a grantee receives grants for 3 consecutive fiscal years under part A, B, C, D, or E (in the alternative), then the Secretary shall evaluate such grantee on-site, not less frequently than once in the period of such 3 consecutive fiscal years, for purposes of—

“(i) determining whether such grants are being used for the purposes for which such grants are made by the Secretary;

“(2) collecting additional information for the report required by section 384; and

“(3) providing such information and assistance to such grantee as will enable such grantee to improve the operation of the centers, projects, and activities for which such grants are made.

“(b) COOPERATION.—Recipients of grants under this title shall cooperate with the Secretary's efforts to carry out evaluations, and to collect information, under this title.”.

(m) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 385 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5751) is amended to read as follows:

**“SEC. 388. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(i) AUTHORIZATION.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title (other than part E) such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

“(2) ALLOCATION.—

“(A) PARTS A AND B.—From the amount appropriated under paragraph (1) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall reserve not less than 90 percent to carry out parts A and B.

“(B) PART B.—Of the amount reserved under subparagraph (A), not less than 20 percent, and not more than 30 percent, shall be reserved to carry out part B.

“(3) PARTS C AND D.—In each fiscal year, after reserving the amounts required by paragraph (2), the Secretary shall use the remaining amount (if any) to carry out parts C and D.

“(b) SEPARATE IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED.—No funds appropriated to carry out this title may be combined with funds appropriated under any other Act if the purpose of combining such funds is to make a single discretionary grant, or a single discretionary payment, unless such funds are separately identified in all grants and contracts and are used for the purposes specified in this title.”.

(n) SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM.—

(i) AUTHORITY FOR PROGRAM.—The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by striking the heading for part F;

(B) by redesignating part E as part F; and

(C) by inserting after part D the following:

**“PART E—SEXUAL ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAM**

**“SEC. 351. AUTHORITY TO MAKE GRANTS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants to nonprofit private agencies for the purpose of providing street-based services to runaway and homeless, and street youth, who have been subjected to, or are at risk of being subjected to, sexual abuse, prostitution, or sexual exploitation.

“(b) PRIORITY.—In selecting applicants to receive grants under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give priority to nonprofit private agencies that have experience in providing services to runaway and homeless, and street youth.”.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 388(a) of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5751), as amended by subsection (m) of this section, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(4) PART E.—There is authorized to be ap-

propriated to carry out part E such sums as

may be necessary for fiscal years 2000, 2001,

2002, and 2003.”.

(o) CONSOLIDATED REVIEW OF APPLICA-

TIONS.—The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 383 the following:

**“SEC. 385. CONSOLIDATED REVIEW OF APPLICA-**

**“TIONS.**

“With respect to funds available to carry out parts A, B, C, D, and E, nothing in this title shall be construed to prohibit the Secretary from—

“(1) announcing, in a single announcement, the availability of funds for grants under 2 or more of such parts; and

“(2) reviewing applications for grants under 2 or more of such parts in a single, consolidated application review process.”.

(p) DEFINITIONS.—The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) is

amended by inserting after section 386, as amended by subsection (l) of this section, the following:

**“SEC. 387. DEFINITIONS.**

“(In this title:

“(i) DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION AND PREVENTION SERVICES.—The term 'drug abuse education and prevention services'—

“(A) means services to runaway and homeless youth to prevent or reduce the illicit use of drugs by such youth; and

“(B) may include—

“(i) individual, family, group, and peer counseling;

“(ii) drop-in services;

“(iii) assistance to runaway and homeless youth in rural areas (including the development of community support groups);

“(iv) information and training relating to the illicit use of drugs by runaway and homeless youth, to individuals involved in providing services to such youth; and

“(v) activities to improve the availability of local drug abuse prevention services to runaway and homeless youth.

“(2) HOME-BASED SERVICES.—The term 'home-based services'—

“(A) means services provided to youth and their families for the purpose of—

“(i) preventing such youth from running away, or otherwise becoming separated, from their families; and

“(ii) assisting runaway youth to return to their families; and

“(B) includes services that are provided in the residences of families (to the extent practicable), including—

“(i) intensive individual and family counseling; and

“(ii) training relating to life skills and parenting.

“(3) HOMELESS YOUTH.—The term 'homeless youth' means an individual—

“(A) who is—

“(i) not more than 21 years of age; and

“(ii) for the purposes of part B, not less than 16 years of age;

“(B) for whom it is not possible to live in a safe environment with a relative; and

“(C) who has no other safe alternative living arrangement.

“(4) STREET-BASED SERVICES.—The term 'street-based services'—

“(A) means services provided to runaway and homeless youth, and street youth, in areas where they congregate, designed to assist such youth in making healthy personal choices regarding where they live and how they behave; and

“(B) may include—

“(i) identification of and outreach to runaway and homeless youth, and street youth;

“(ii) crisis intervention and counseling;

“(iii) information and referral for housing;

“(iv) information and referral for transitional living and health care services;

“(v) advocacy, education, and prevention services related to—

“(I) alcohol and drug abuse;

“(II) sexual exploitation;

“(III) sexually transmitted diseases, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); and

“(IV) physical and sexual assault.

“(5) STREET YOUTH.—The term 'street youth' means an individual who—

“(A) is—

“(i) a runaway youth; or

“(ii) indefinitely or intermittently a homeless youth; and

“(B) spends a significant amount of time on the street or in other areas that increase the risk to such youth for sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, prostitution, or drug abuse.

“(6) TRANSITIONAL LIVING YOUTH PROJECT.—The term 'transitional living youth project' means a project that provides shelter and

services designed to promote a transition to self-sufficient living and to prevent long-term dependency on social services.

“(7) YOUTH AT RISK OF SEPARATION FROM THE FAMILY.—The term ‘youth at risk of separation from the family’ means an individual—

“(A) who is less than 18 years of age; and  
“(B)(i) who has a history of running away from the family of such individual;

“(ii) whose parent, guardian, or custodian is not willing to provide for the basic needs of such individual; or

“(iii) who is at risk of entering the child welfare system or juvenile justice system as a result of the lack of services available to the family to meet such needs.”

(q) REDESIGNATION OF SECTIONS.—Sections 371, 372, 381, 382, and 383 of the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5714b-5851 et seq.), as amended by this Act, are redesignated as sections 380, 381, 382, 383, and 384, respectively.

(r) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (42 U.S.C. 5701 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 331, in the first sentence, by striking “With” and all that follows through “the Secretary”, and inserting “The Secretary”; and

(2) in section 344(a)(1), by striking “With” and all that follows through “the Secretary”, and inserting “The Secretary”.

#### SEC. 4. STUDY OF SCHOOL VIOLENCE.

(a) CONTRACT FOR STUDY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Education shall enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences for the purposes of conducting a study regarding the antecedents of school violence in urban, suburban, and rural schools, including the incidents of school violence that occurred in Pearl, Mississippi; Paducah, Kentucky; Jonesboro, Arkansas; Springfield, Oregon; Edinboro, Pennsylvania; Fayetteville, Tennessee; Littleton, Colorado; and Conyers, Georgia. Under the terms of such contract, the National Academy of Sciences shall appoint a panel that will—

(1) review the relevant research about adolescent violence in general and school violence in particular, including the existing longitudinal and cross-sectional studies on youth that are relevant to examining violent behavior;

(2) relate what can be learned from past and current research and surveys to specific incidents of school shootings;

(3) interview relevant individuals, if possible, such as the perpetrators of such incidents, their families, their friends, their teachers, mental health providers, and others, and

(4) give particular attention to such issues as—

(A) the perpetrators’ early development, families, communities, school experiences, and utilization of mental health services;

(B) the relationship between perpetrators and their victims;

(C) how the perpetrators gained access to firearms;

(D) the impact of cultural influences and exposure to the media, video games, and the Internet, and

(E) such other issues as the panel deems important or relevant to the purpose of the study.

The National Academy of Sciences shall utilize professionals with expertise in such issues, including psychiatrists, social workers, behavioral and social scientists, practitioners, epidemiologists, statisticians, and methodologists.

(b) REPORT.—The National Academy of Sciences shall submit a report containing the results of the study required by sub-

section (a), to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Chair and ranking minority Member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives, and the Chair and ranking minority Member of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, not later than January 1, 2001, or 18 months after entering into the contract required by such subsection, whichever is earlier.

(c) APPROPRIATION.—Of the funds made available under Public Law 105-277 for the Department of Education, \$2.1 million shall be made available to carry out this section.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE).

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Missing, Exploited and Runaway Children’s Protection Act. This legislation authorizes the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and the Missing Children’s Assistance Act. It provides an authorization for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and it directs the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of the cultural influences on youth violence.

Mr. Speaker, this is National Missing Children’s Day, and obviously, we have had a great number of hardships in America in recent weeks that all of us want to address. Hopefully, what we are going to do today will in some small part start to address these problems.

This legislation authorizes the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act to provide services for the 0.5 million to 1.5 million youth estimated to run away annually. The legislation continues the runaway and homeless youth programs found in current law, including the basic center grants and the transitional living grants.

These effective programs protect youth by keeping them off the streets, away from criminal activities and out of desperate circumstances. These programs provide assistance to homeless and other youth who are without adult support so they learn to live independently and become productive adults.

This legislation also provides for the continuation of services under the Missing Children’s Assistance Act. For instance, this act authorizes grants for research, demonstration projects and service programs in areas such as abduction prevention education.

The provision of this bill that I particularly want to focus my colleagues’ attention on is its authorization of an appropriation for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children helps families who have a missing child locate that child. Since 1984, the Center has worked with law enforcement on the cases of 67,173 missing children, resulting in the recovery of 46,031 children. In 1998 alone,

it assisted in finding 5,835 missing children.

The Center works with the families of 80 missing children in my own State of Delaware. The Center services, including its National Missing Child Hotline, are essential to all families of missing children.

Recognizing the Center’s substantial success rate in recovering missing children and its annual designation as the national clearinghouse for information on missing children, the legislation authorizes a \$10 million yearly appropriation for fiscal years 2000 through 2003 for the Center. This authorization ensures that for the next 4 years the Center can focus on providing assistance to families without interruption.

Some of my colleagues may remember that I have been working to get this legislation passed since the 105th Congress. I am pleased we are one step closer to completing this effort. The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act, the Missing Children’s Assistance Act and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Youth provide much needed services for missing and runaway youth.

Finally, I would like to mention an important study contained in this legislation. As Members may know, my subcommittee has held hearings on the issue of school violence in response to the tragic shootings that have traumatized our Nation’s schools. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD), an active member of the subcommittee, has crafted legislation to help us obtain information on why students commit such violent acts.

A great deal of blame has been spread around, and I believe it is important that we really understand the causal factors that place youth at risk for school violence.

Before I conclude, I would like to thank several Members for their assistance on this legislation. I would like to thank the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING). I would also like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), who will be managing the bill on the opposite side of the aisle, as well as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), for their hard work on the school violence study.

Mr. Speaker, this is good legislation and it deserves the support of the House of Representatives. The Senate has already passed comparable legislation. We would like to pass our legislation and proceed to conference as quickly as possible. It has been far too long that these important programs have been without an authorization.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, S. 249, the Missing, Exploited and Runaway Children Protection Act makes vital improvements to the National Center for Missing and

Exploited Children and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and deserves the strong support of all the Members here today.

This legislation will streamline and refocus the existing basic Center grants, the transitional living grants and the drug education program into one reauthorization, while maintaining the distinct nature of each program. I believe this is an essential improvement that will strengthen the ability of localities to provide services to the vulnerable populations of runaway and homeless children.

Mr. Speaker, S. 249 also requires a National Academy of Sciences study to examine which factors contribute to violence around and in our schools. This study will better enable us to understand what leads our young people to commit such tragic acts as those in Littleton, Colorado, and other places that have shared the unfortunate experience of having school violence touch its teachers, parents, students and communities.

This study, which has been a cooperative effort between the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), and myself is necessary so we can gain a better understanding of the profile of those most likely to commit violence and provide them with appropriate interventions and supportive services.

It is my hope we can constructively use the results of this study to lessen the violence which presently is troubling our schools.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this legislation is worthy of Members' support, and I urge its adoption.

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

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

□ 1045

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

I, too, rise in support of the Missing Exploited and Runaway Children's Protection Act. The programs and activities under this legislation aim to improve the well-being of our Nation's runaway, homeless, and missing children. This legislation authorizes the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act. And one program under this Act is the Transitional Living Project for ages 16 to 21, children who cannot safely live at home.

I share the enthusiasm of the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. The Center has trained at least 42 law enforcement officers in Pennsylvania on how best to handle missing children's cases, a serv-

ice available to law enforcement officers across the country.

Additionally, on its web site and through other avenues, the Center provides actual photographs of missing children along with age progression computerized images of the missing children. Currently, the Center's web site includes a photograph and computerized image of 51 missing children from Pennsylvania. I must commend the Center on its extraordinary success rate in finding missing children.

Another key provision of the legislation will address an issue that has weighed heavily on our minds over the past few months. In a hearing held by the Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Youth and Families last week, we heard firsthand testimony from students who have been the victims of violent acts in their schools. We heard loud and clear the fear in their voices and their concerns about future violence in their schools.

But we still have no clear answers to the core causal factors of school violence. This legislation includes a study to be performed by the National Academy of Science which will explore the causes of school violence. Information gathered through this study will help us to improve the effectiveness of our current violence prevention efforts.

I would like to thank members of the committee for their hard work and their staffs, particularly the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) for his leadership. Also, I would like to thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) for their guidance on the School Science Study. The result is a quality piece of legislation.

I encourage my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. McCARTHY).

Mrs. McCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the House amendments to the Missing, Exploited and Runaway Children's Protection Act. I want to thank the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce for their bipartisan work on this legislation.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) for his excellent work as a sponsor of this legislation and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), my dear colleague.

The bill before us today provides the resources for families to deal with the terrible issue of missing, exploited and runaway children. The National Center for Missing, Exploited and Runaway Children operates a National Resource Center and a toll-free hot line to provide assistance to state and local governments in finding missing children and preventing the exploitation of children.

I believe this is important, Mr. Speaker. This legislation utilizes all of our law enforcement and child services tools once a child is missing, but the legislation also is designed to prevent the terrible occurrence of a missing, exploited or runaway child. I am glad that we are addressing this bill today.

In the last 6 weeks, I have had a personal experience. I got a call late one Saturday night and it was my girlfriend of over 30 years. She said, "Carolyn, I do not know what I am going to do. My daughter's two children have been kidnapped."

With that, I gave her the information, only because I have learned about this through Congress. I gave her the phone numbers to call. And within hours, the photos of the missing children were put out across this country. I am happy to say that one child has been recovered. The other one is still missing. But with all the resources coming together, I am grateful that we, hopefully, will find the other child.

Also, since being in Congress, one of the provisions of this bill is also helping with children that have nowhere else to go. I have been privileged to meet and work with a number of groups on Long Island; and I have to tell my colleagues, I was shocked on how many homeless children we have just on Long Island.

We have found that we can give them shelter. We have found that we can give them training. We have found that they turn their lives around and become productive citizens. This is something that really helps our children across this Nation. It is something that we should be working on more and more. It shows, when we work together, we can make a difference here in Congress.

I am glad that we are addressing this bill today, and I urge my colleagues to support this important bill. I thank the Committee on Education and the Workforce for their bipartisan work.

I believe the true measure of our Government's efficiency can be found in the way we treat our children, the extent to which we protect our children. The legislation before us today demonstrates there is an important role in protecting our children and saving our children's lives. I thank everyone for the work that they have done, and may we continue to do this.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD), another distinguished gentleman from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who has worked hard in the Congress of the United States on the issues of children.

Mr. GREENWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I also rise in support of the Missing, Exploited and Runaway Children's Protection Act; and I do so with a deep sense of gratitude. As a former caseworker who worked with abused and neglected children, I understand the importance of this legislation.

I would like to focus my remarks on that part that I worked on, and that is the study that we are asking the National Academy of Science to conduct with regard to school violence.

Mr. Speaker, the Nation has been horrified and people have been saddened and perplexed and to some extent we have been divided over the issues of these school shootings. America asks the question, "Why? Why would children take firearms to their schools and shoot their classmates and shoot their teachers?" America then quickly responds with the command, "Do something. Somebody do something." And, as policymakers, that is part of our responsibility.

Mr. Speaker, I think, for the most part, the short-term efforts to prevent school violence must be community based and they must be school based and they must be home based. But there are some things that the Congress can do and there are things that we need to do in terms of a long-run strategy.

This legislation will direct the National Academy of Sciences to do a study on the antecedents of school violence. Researchers, the best social scientists and child psychologists that we can gather in this country, will literally travel to Pearl, Mississippi, to Paducah, Kentucky, to Jonesboro, Arkansas, to Springfield, Oregon, to Edinboro, Pennsylvania, to Fayetteville, Tennessee, indeed to Littleton, Colorado; and, regrettably, most recently we have had to amend this language to include Conyers, Georgia.

The scientists will interview, when they can, the perpetrators, the actual shooters. They will interview their parents, their siblings, their neighbors, their classmates, their teachers, their guidance counselors, any professionals that have dealt with these young people, to try to find out what were the early childhood experiences of these kids, what were their school experiences, what were the relationships between the perpetrators and the victims, how did the perpetrators gain access to firearms, and what were the impact of cultural influences and exposure to the media, video games and the Internet.

They will report back to America about their findings. And, hopefully, in a sober and thoughtful and disciplined way, America will understand how some of our communities impacted some of our children in ways that made them so inexplicably violent.

Mr. Speaker, it is my experience that the left-most of our political spectrum tends to look at this issue and turn immediately and almost exclusively to guns and the right-most of our political spectrum tends to look exclusively at the cultural impacts.

It is my belief that we need to look at the children. We need to understand how our children are affected by experiences in their home, in their schools and in their communities and how we as a society can value our children

more than we do so that all of our children are uplifted by our actions.

I would like to thank the chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), for his help and cooperation with this. I would like to thank the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and the Speaker for his condolences, his help as well.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KLINK).

Mr. KLINK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I think a lot of good work has been done on this bill; and I would like to laud Members on both sides of the aisle for this work.

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children is a private, non-Federal corporation that was founded back in 1984; and they have helped over the last 15 years to recover over 40,000 missing children. I first worked with them back in 1985. They were one year in existence at that time. And I was a news reporter working back in Pennsylvania.

One afternoon after getting off the school bus near the town of Cabot, Pennsylvania, 8-year-old Cherrie Mahan disappeared, never to be seen or heard from again. There was a police bulletin which went out, went all over the Nation, looking for a van with a ski scene on the side. That is what they believed the people were driving who they thought abducted Cherrie.

That was never proven. The van was never found. But a very quiet, rural community was upended. The family was upended. This 8-year-old girl had just gotten off the bus on her way home, never to be seen, never to be heard from again. Where do they look? Where do they turn to?

And finally, the people from that community found the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. People in the community worked together. They searched. They looked for clues. They put out every kind of feeler they could trying to find out who knew about this young girl's abduction. And they collected money for a reward. All told, they collected from their hard-earned dollars \$58,000.

Last October, when it was determined that Cherrie was not going to come back and she was declared legally dead, that \$58,000 was presented by me along with those people, the friends and neighbors of Cherrie Mahan, a \$58,000 check, to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children so that that money could be used as a resource to help establish computer networks across this country to find runaway kids, to find kids who have been abducted, and to help fight against violence in our schools.

In return, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children gave an \$8,000 TRAC system, called Technology

to Recover Abducted Kids, back to the Butler State Police Barracks in Butler, Pennsylvania. And they hoped that if they ever have to see another sad situation like the tragic disappearance of Cherrie Mahan, that the community will be better prepared, that they will be better armed with this new technology, and that we in the Federal Government can be a partner in that, making sure that the resources are there so that the sadness that the Mahan family has had to live with will never be felt by other families across this Nation.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

(Mr. GILMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, this measure, S. 249, focuses on the terrible problem confronting all too many American families: missing, exploited and runaway children. I commend the sponsors of the House and Senate resolution, the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) and the distinguished senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH), for their diligence in bringing it to the Congress.

As a parent, few things can be more painful than the uncertainty and anxiety that arises when a child becomes missing. The void of not having a loved one present, plus the fear and anxiety of what that loved one may be undergoing, are cruel hardships that no one should ever have to endure.

Although this measure focuses primarily upon the domestic aspect of this problem and improves the way our Government addresses the problems that may be associated with missing or exploited children, I want to highlight an issue that I have become increasingly involved with, the problem of internationally abducted children.

In an interdependent world, we are finding American citizens often marrying and having children with foreign nationals and a corresponding increase in the number of children that are taken to or illegally retained in another country.

This measure highlights the excellent work of our National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. I join in commending that organization and add my voice to those who feel that the role of NCMEC should be straightened in the cases of international parental abductions. Our citizens deserve an able advocate for their rights as parents, and I am confident that NCMEC is the appropriate organization to serve this vital function.

There are efforts underway in some parts of our Government to curtail NCMEC's role in assisting our citizens recover their illegally abducted or wrongfully retained children from other countries. I urge that all supporters of this measure exercise their vigilance to make certain that does not

occur. Our citizens who are victims of child abduction deserve to have an organization such as the NCMEC to support them.

I thank the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) for his courtesy in yielding, and I urge our colleagues to fully approve S. 249 on behalf of our missing, exploited and runaway children.

□ 1045

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. LAMPSON).

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Michigan for yielding me this time.

First, I would like to associate my remarks with those of the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) regarding his work with the international effort to return children who are taken from our country, and I look forward to working with the gentleman from New York on that issue.

I rise today to encourage all of my colleagues to cast their votes in favor of S. 249, the Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act. Two years ago when I first joined all of you in Congress, I wanted to address all of the problems that we face here, education, Social Security and health care. But unfortunately in April, right after my first swearing-in, all of my plans drastically changed when a 12-year-old little girl, Laura Kate Smith from Friendswood, Texas, was abducted and savagely murdered. After seeing the faces of the Smith family and the outpouring of support from the community of Friendswood, I knew that I wanted to work on behalf of our children and their families.

After meeting Ernie Allen, the President of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and his dedicated staff, I decided to work diligently to establish the first-ever Congressional Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus with my colleagues the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. CRAMER) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRANKS) to provide a unified and loud voice for missing and exploited children here in Congress.

I am pleased to report, as of today, this bipartisan caucus now has 126 members. We work on legislation to impose tougher penalties on those who commit sexual offenses against children and to make sure our communities are notified when convicted sex offenders move into their neighborhoods.

The caucus would not be nearly as effective in producing innovative legislation and helpful district safety workshops without the advice and programs offered at the National Center. The Center's outreach programs help chiefs of police and sheriffs to develop fast response plans through the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Program, to comb neighborhoods and streets for our children who have been reported as missing. The Center also focuses its

educational outreach programs toward children who can learn how to protect themselves from the dangers that they face in today's world. I am proud to have helped the Center unveil a nationwide program called "Know the Rules." It was a public service campaign that was started here in Washington just a couple of years ago.

"Know the Rules" is a set of simple rules all children, but especially teenage girls between the ages of 12 and 17, should use in their everyday lives to build self-esteem and to help them escape potentially dangerous situations.

I have two daughters and will become a grandfather for the first time in November. I am convinced that funding the National Center is as good an investment of taxpayer dollars as can be made to ensure the safety of our Nation's children.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of our colleagues from Oregon to Ohio and California to Connecticut to support the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children on this National Missing Children's Day by voting for S. 249.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TANCREDO) who is not only from Colorado, but has been through a difficult 5 weeks living in the shadow of Columbine High School.

Mr. TANCREDO. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, the Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children's Act, but more specifically in support of the school violence study that has been referred to here several times.

Mr. Speaker, it is a fact that we have now had to deal with for quite some time, but it has been brought home to us more dramatically in the last few weeks than perhaps anytime in the recent past. That fact is that we are a violent country.

The character of the American people, unfortunately, we have a violent character. The history of this Nation is replete with violence. It is not a good thing that I say but it is unfortunately a true thing.

What is completely unusual, what is not at all to be explained by our history, however, is the violence we see now in schools and with children. Because although we have always had a violent society, the fact is we have never in the history of this country had a situation where children were participants to the extent that they are today in that violent nature.

So something has happened. Something has changed. This is one thing we know for sure, that this is a brand new phenomenon. We have to figure out why this is occurring.

There was a recent study that was a fascinating study I commend to my colleagues. It was done by an individual who works for the armed forces. His task really is to desensitize members of the armed forces to the actual act of killing another human being be-

cause, as he says, this is a very difficult thing. People do not do it naturally.

Taking the life of another member of your own species is not natural and you have to work at it. When we do it in the armed forces under controlled circumstances, you use technology to desensitize members of the armed forces to actually taking a life. But that is in a very controlled environment.

What has happened is that some of the same technology that is used by the armed forces, in particular a computerized game called Doom, is a game that is now available to everyone, to youngsters in our society, over the Internet. As a matter of fact, the two shooters in Colorado, Mr. Klebold and Mr. Harris, were compulsive about this game, Doom, were into it to a very great extent.

I do not know whether or not that one thing had everything to do with what happened in Columbine. I do not know how much of an impact it had on what they decided to do. All I do know is this, that something has changed in our society, and we are turning children into killers. We are turning children into individuals without a conscience.

This is new, Mr. Speaker, and this is frightening. We have to find out why this is happening. Therefore, I commend my colleagues on the committee for this bill and specifically for the study on school violence, which I hope will bring to our attention the cause of this new phenomenon.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend the bipartisan spirit in which this bill has been written from beginning to end. I think we have a very good bill here. I urge its passage.

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

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER).

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, it is a parent's worst nightmare when you come in from work and you call out your child's name and she does not answer, and you begin to look for her and you cannot find her; and as you begin to search, your apprehension turns to panic and then your concern turns to pure terror.

Unfortunately, that happens in literally thousands of homes in America today. In fact, if you are the parent of an 11-year-old girl, you will be sad to know that that group is the most at risk for murder and abduction in this country today.

Unfortunately, there are so many of the colleagues that could speak today who will name the name of a child who is missing in their community. In my case, her name is Opal Jennings. She is a darling little girl who is missing from our community. Unfortunately, a number have been missing from our community. That is what we are talking about today.

The Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act would do something to help those parents. It would authorize \$10 million a year for a period of 5 years for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Among other things, this money would help operate a 24-hour toll free telephone line to report those children and public and private programs to locate, recover and hopefully reunite them with their family. This is something that needs to be done, it should have wonderful bipartisan support in this Congress, and it is the least we can do for our children.

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

I would just point out a couple of things. One, we have spoken to various parts of this legislation, but I think we all in the House of Representatives need to understand the importance and the components of what we are dealing with here. It first authorizes, as I said in my opening, the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act and Missing Children's Assistance Act. It also provides an authorization, which we heard about very eloquently from several speakers for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children; and it does, as we also heard from the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) and others, direct the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study of the cultural influences on youth violence.

These things, in and of themselves, may not prevent all the problems of youth in this country, it will not; but it may in some small way start the mending process which we consider to be so important.

I would just like to thank all of those who took the time to come to the floor to speak to this today and all the Members of the House, who I believe will be supportive of what we consider to be very significant legislation to help with these problems.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, organizations like the Center for Missing and Exploited Children should be commended and supported for their work on this critical issue. However, I must oppose this legislation as it is outside the proper Constitutional role for the federal government to spend money in this way; such spending is more appropriate coming from the states and private donations. As always, I am amazed that Members of Congress are so willing to be generous with their constituent's tax dollars, yet do not seem willing to support such causes out of their own pockets.

This legislation would spend more than \$268 million on issues that are simply outside the constitutional jurisdiction of the federal government. In addition, legislation like this blurs the lines between public and private funds, and opens good organizations to needless regulatory control for Congress. The legislation even opens the door to public money being used to support sectarian organizations, in direct violation of the First Amendment.

The moral decay of our nation is a serious issue that must be addressed. However, after some forty years of federal meddling in education and other social issues, it is clear politi-

cians on Capitol Hill have made matters worse for our children, not better.

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, today is National Missing Children's Day. Fitting enough, today we will also be voting on legislation to help locate missing, exploited and runaway children in our society.

Congress first established Missing Children's Day in 1982 to increase public awareness regarding the thousands of children who disappear each year. Through the hard work of organizations such as the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, I am proud to say that within the past 13 years, more than 35,000 children have been located, many having been saved from child abductions, molestations and sexual exploitation.

Mr. Speaker, it is only fitting that today we will vote on S. 249, The Missing, Exploited and Runaway Children Protection Act. This legislation will provide funds for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to meet several of our nation's needs as they work to reunite missing and exploited children and their families.

For parents who have missing children, every day is a struggle. I urge my colleagues to help families stricken with this awful tragedy by supporting S. 249.

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, this legislation is very important, and it is particularly significant to me due to the tragic murder of Polly Klaas that occurred in my home town of Petaluma in 1993.

Polly Klaas was taken from her home at knife point during a slumber party while her mother slept in the next room. Richard Allen Davis, the brutal kidnapper, was later stopped by police in a nearby community. The officers did not know that there was a suspect being sought at that moment, so unfortunately they let him go. Could Polly have been saved if a more sophisticated computer system had been in place allowing different police jurisdictions to communicate? We'll never know.

What I do know is that—thanks to a COPS grant recently awarded to the Sonoma County Police Consortium—such a computer system will soon be in place. This \$6.2 million grant will permit the agencies in my district to upgrade dispatch systems, connect mobile police units, and increase the efficiency in filing incident reports. This is just one important step in improving our safety net for children.

I am forever heartbroken that we were not able to save Polly, but I know that the best way we can honor Polly and other missing children is by doing our utmost to prevent such atrocities from happening to another child, another family, another community.

This bill today, the Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act, will allow such vital assistance programs as the Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the national toll-free hotline to continue. Without such resources, it is nearly impossible to conduct a responsive, nationwide search that could be the key to the missing child's survival.

I am also proud to be a Member of the Missing and Exploited Children's Caucus in Congress, because it heightens awareness that we must continue to make progress in protecting our children. We cannot let our guard down. Saving the lives of the most vulnerable in our population should be our most important priority. Children are 25% of our population, but they are 100% of our future.

Mr. DEUTSCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to encourage all my colleagues to support the Missing, Exploited, and Runaway Children Protection Act. Today I would like to focus on one specific facet of this Act, the authorization of Congressional support for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children. Since 1984, the Center has proven to be an invaluable resource for state and local governments who struggle each day to recover missing children and to prevent the exploitation of children.

Through its toll-free hotline, its training programs for state and local professionals, and its coordination of recovery programs, the Center is a focal point mobilizing citizens and communities in the pursuit of safety for all of America's children. The convergence of public and private resources in pursuit of this common goal has resulted in the recovery of more than 40,000 children—40,000 children who could have been lost without the contributions of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

The Center is particularly important to South Florida because one of its affiliated programs, the Jimmy Ryce Law Enforcement Training Center, was established by Congress in 1996 in memory of my constituent, Jimmy Ryce, the son of Don and Claudine Ryce. In 1995, at 9 years of age, Jimmy was abducted and brutally murdered while walking home from school. The Ryce Center, a joint project of the Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, trains Chiefs of Police and Sheriffs in the most up-to-date methods of searching for missing children. The Ryce Center promotes swift, effective investigative response to missing and exploited children cases, provides comprehensive training in case investigations, ensures the consistent and meaningful use of reporting systems, and promotes the use of important national resources to assist in these cases.

The Ryce Center is an invaluable resource to law enforcement officials throughout the country, and in just a few short years has made enormous strides in changing the way America deals with cases of missing and exploited children. In the face of a problem which none of us should have to face, Don and Claudine have turned their personal tragedy in to a positive effort to help ensure the safety of millions of American children just like Jimmy. I urge all of my colleagues to support the passage of this bill.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on S. 249.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Delaware?

There was no objection.

Mr. CASTLE. 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 Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 249, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. CASTLE. 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 motion will be postponed.

**TRADE AGENCY AUTHORIZATIONS, DRUG FREE BORDERS, AND PREVENTION OF ON-LINE CHILD PORNOGRAPHY ACT OF 1999**

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1833) to authorize appropriations for fiscal years 2000 and 2001 for the United States Customs Service for drug interdiction and other operations, for the Office of the United States Trade Representative, for the United States International Trade Commission, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1833

*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 "Trade Agency Authorizations, Drug Free Borders, and Prevention of On-Line Child Pornography Act of 1999".

**SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.

Sec. 2. Table of contents.

**TITLE I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

**Subtitle A—Drug Enforcement and Other Noncommercial and Commercial Operations**

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations for noncommercial operations, commercial operations, and air and marine interdiction.

Sec. 102. Illicit narcotics detection equipment for the United States-Mexico border, United States-Canada border, and Florida and the Gulf Coast seaports.

Sec. 103. Peak hours and investigative resource enhancement for the United States-Mexico and United States-Canada borders.

Sec. 104. Compliance with performance plan requirements.

**Subtitle B—Child Cyber-Smuggling Center of the Customs Service**

Sec. 111. Authorization of appropriations for program to prevent child pornography/child sexual exploitation.

**Subtitle C—Personnel Provisions**

**CHAPTER 1—OVERTIME AND PREMIUM PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS SERVICE**

Sec. 121. Correction relating to fiscal year cap.

Sec. 122. Correction relating to overtime pay.

Sec. 123. Correction relating to premium pay.

Sec. 124. Use of savings from payment of overtime and premium pay for additional overtime enforcement activities of the Customs Service.

Sec. 125. Effective date.

**CHAPTER 2—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS**

Sec. 131. Study and report relating to personnel practices of the Customs Service.

**TITLE II—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE**

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE III—UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

Sec. 301. Authorization of appropriations.

**TITLE I—UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

**Subtitle A—Drug Enforcement and Other Noncommercial and Commercial Operations**

**SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR NONCOMMERCIAL OPERATIONS, COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS, AND AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION.**

(a) **NONCOMMERCIAL OPERATIONS.**—Section 301(b)(1) of the Customs Procedural Reform and Simplification Act of 1978 (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

"(A) \$999,563,000 for fiscal year 2000.;" and

(2) in subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

"(B) \$996,464,000 for fiscal year 2001.."

(b) **COMMERCIAL OPERATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 301(b)(2)(A) of the Customs Procedural Reform and Simplification Act of 1978 (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(2)(A)) is amended—

(A) in clause (i) to read as follows:

"(i) \$1,154,359,000 for fiscal year 2000.;" and

(B) in clause (ii) to read as follows:

"(ii) \$1,194,534,000 for fiscal year 2001.."

(2) **REPORTS.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than each subsequent 90-day period, the Commissioner of Customs shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate a report demonstrating that the development and establishment of the automated commercial environment computer system is being carried out in a cost-effective manner and meets the modernization requirements of title VI of the North American Free Trade Agreements Implementation Act.

(c) **AIR AND MARINE INTERDICTION.**—Section 301(b)(3) of the Customs Procedural Reform and Simplification Act of 1978 (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) to read as follows:

"(A) \$109,413,000 for fiscal year 2000.;" and

(2) in subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

"(B) \$113,789,000 for fiscal year 2001.."

(d) **SUBMISSION OF OUT-YEAR BUDGET PROJECTIONS.**—Section 301(a) of the Customs Procedural Reform and Simplification Act of 1978 (19 U.S.C. 2075(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(3) By no later than the date on which the President submits to the Congress the budget of the United States Government for a fiscal year, the Commissioner of Customs shall submit to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate the projected amount of funds for the succeeding fiscal year that will be necessary for the operations of the Customs Service as provided for in subsection (b).".

**SEC. 102. ILLICIT NARCOTICS DETECTION EQUIPMENT FOR THE UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER, UNITED STATES-CANADA BORDER, AND FLORIDA AND THE GULF COAST SEAPORTS.**

(a) **FISCAL YEAR 2000.**—Of the amounts made available for fiscal year 2000 under section 301(b)(1)(A) of the Customs Procedural Reform and Simplification Act of 1978 (19 U.S.C. 2075(b)(1)(A)), as amended by section 101(a) of this Act, \$90,244,000 shall be available until expended for acquisition and other expenses associated with implementation and deployment of illicit narcotics detection equipment along the United States-Mexico border, the United States-Canada border, and Florida and the Gulf Coast seaports, as follows:

(1) **UNITED STATES-MEXICO BORDER.**—For the United States-Mexico border, the following:

(A) \$6,000,000 for 8 Vehicle and Container Inspection Systems (VACIS).

(B) \$11,200,000 for 5 mobile truck x-rays with transmission and backscatter imaging.

(C) \$13,000,000 for the upgrade of 8 fixed-site truck x-rays from the present energy level of 450,000 electron volts to 1,000,000 electron volts (1-MeV).

(D) \$7,200,000 for 8 1-MeV pallet x-rays.

(E) \$1,000,000 for 200 portable contraband detectors (busters) to be distributed among ports where the current allocations are inadequate.

(F) \$600,000 for 50 contraband detection kits to be distributed among all southwest border ports based on traffic volume.

(G) \$500,000 for 25 ultrasonic container inspection units to be distributed among all ports receiving liquid-filled cargo and to ports with a hazardous material inspection facility.

(H) \$2,450,000 for 7 automated targeting systems.

(I) \$360,000 for 30 rapid tire deflator systems to be distributed to those ports where port runners are a threat.

(J) \$480,000 for 20 portable Treasury Enforcement Communications Systems (TECS) terminals to be moved among ports as needed.

(K) \$1,000,000 for 20 remote watch surveillance camera systems at ports where there are suspicious activities at loading docks, vehicle queues, secondary inspection lanes, or areas where visual surveillance or observation is obscured.

(L) \$1,254,000 for 57 weigh-in-motion sensors to be distributed among the ports with the greatest volume of outbound traffic.

(M) \$180,000 for 36 AM traffic information radio stations, with 1 station to be located at each border crossing.

(N) \$1,040,000 for 260 inbound vehicle counters to be installed at every inbound vehicle lane.

(O) \$950,000 for 38 spotter camera systems to counter the surveillance of customs inspection activities by persons outside the boundaries of ports where such surveillance activities are occurring.

(P) \$390,000 for 60 inbound commercial truck transponders to be distributed to all ports of entry.

(Q) \$1,600,000 for 40 narcotics vapor and particle detectors to be distributed to each border crossing.

(R) \$400,000 for license plate reader automatic targeting software to be installed at each port to target inbound vehicles.

(2) **UNITED STATES-CANADA BORDER.**—For the United States-Canada border, the following:

(A) \$3,000,000 for 4 Vehicle and Container Inspection Systems (VACIS).

(B) \$8,800,000 for 4 mobile truck x-rays with transmission and backscatter imaging.

(C) \$3,600,000 for 4 1-MeV pallet x-rays.

(D) \$250,000 for 50 portable contraband detectors (busters) to be distributed among ports where the current allocations are inadequate.

(E) \$300,000 for 25 contraband detection kits to be distributed among ports based on traffic volume.

(F) \$240,000 for 10 portable Treasury Enforcement Communications Systems (TECS) terminals to be moved among ports as needed.

(G) \$400,000 for 10 narcotics vapor and particle detectors to be distributed to each border crossing based on traffic volume.

(3) **FLORIDA AND GULF COAST SEAPORTS.**—For Florida and the Gulf Coast seaports, the following:

(A) \$4,500,000 for 6 Vehicle and Container Inspection Systems (VACIS).