

country, and the people of New York, during the terrorist attacks of September 11.

The New York Customs Service was on the front lines on September 11. Their office, located at 6 World Trade Center was evacuated and later destroyed in the towers' collapse.

Despite this, the men and women who work at Customs, a number of whom I am proud to call my constituents, ensured at great personal risk, the safe evacuation of their offices and surrounding offices. They then continued to work with local and national public safety officers to coordinate and assist the search and rescue and later recovery efforts.

The men and women of the Customs Service deserve our utmost thanks and respect for their remarkable service.

But in addition to these proclamations, we need to provide real tangible support for our Customs officials. By that, I mean mandating the return of the Custom's New York Office back to Manhattan.

I have many constituents who work for the Customs Service, and belong to the National Treasury Employees Union 183. We all applaud Customs for quickly relocating these employees, my constituents, to alternative work sites at Kennedy Airport and Newark, NJ. But it is integral for the Nation, for the city and for Customs employees that a new permanent Customs Office is set up in Manhattan.

For the day-to-day officers of the Customs Service, our Nation's primary enforcement agency protecting our borders, this new duty station in New Jersey causes tremendous—and needless—burdens.

In addition, the U.S. Customs Service must have a Manhattan presence. As a life-long New Yorker I am very concerned about the possibility of companies using September 11 as an excuse to flee New York City and I have been working with the city and State to prevent this from happening. As an agency of the Federal Government, the Customs Service should set an example to private companies, and show them that New York is still the greatest city in the world and the capital of international business. By not having an office in Manhattan, the opposite is suggested.

The men and women of the Customs Service helped to alleviate the fears of our country on and right after September 11. It was fear that the terrorists were counting on to defeat us, and precisely what we must not allow to win. Those fears will be further mitigated by the return of businesses to New York City, and the Customs Service must be one office leading the way.

Madam Speaker, in conclusion I thank the efforts of the gentleman from Oklahoma in introducing this measure and allowing this House to pay tribute to these men and women who have done so much to help New Yorkers and the country. I thank you all, and I assure you that we will not forget what you have done.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. WELLER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 385.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)

the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COMMUNICATION FROM CONSTITUENT SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HON. CHARLES F. BASS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from Madeline Saulnier, Constituent Service Representative for the Honorable CHARLES F. BASS, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, April 17, 2002.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I have been served with a grand jury subpoena for testimony issued by the United States District Court for the District of New Hampshire.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that it is consistent with the precedents and privileges of the House to comply with the subpoena.

Sincerely,

MADELINE SAULNIER,
Constituent Service Representative for
Congressman Charles F. Bass of New
Hampshire.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12 of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 59 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1800

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. OTTER) at 6 p.m.

PERIODIC REPORT ON NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT NARCOTICS TRAFFICKERS CENTERED IN COLOMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107-202)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I transmit herewith a 6-month periodic report that my Administration has prepared on the national

emergency with respect to significant narcotics traffickers centered in Colombia that was declared in Executive Order 12978 of October 21, 1995.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, April 23, 2002.

KEEPING CHILDREN AND FAMILIES SAFE ACT OF 2002

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3839) to reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3839

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 "Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002".

TITLE I—CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND RELATED PROGRAMS

Subtitle A—Amendments to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act

CHAPTER 1—GENERAL PROGRAM

SEC. 101. ADVISORY BOARD ON CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT.

Section 102 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5102) is repealed.

SEC. 102. NATIONAL CLEARINGHOUSE FOR INFORMATION RELATING TO CHILD ABUSE.

(a) FUNCTIONS.—Section 103(b)(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5104(b)(1)) is amended by striking "all programs, including private programs, that show promise of success" and inserting "all effective programs, including private programs, that show promise of success and the potential for broad-scale implementation and replication".

(b) COORDINATION WITH AVAILABLE RESOURCES.—Section 103(c)(1) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5104(c)(1)) is amended—

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

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (F) as subparagraph (G); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (E) the following:

"(F) collect and disseminate information that describes best practices being used throughout the Nation for making appropriate referrals related to, and addressing, the physical, developmental, and mental health needs of abused and neglected children; and".

SEC. 103. RESEARCH AND ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES.

(a) RESEARCH.—Section 104(a) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5105(a)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (4);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (1)(D) as paragraph (2) (and redesignating the corresponding items contained therein accordingly) and moving such paragraph two ems to the left;

(3) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the first sentence of the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting "including longitudinal research," after "interdisciplinary program of research";

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting at the end before the semicolon the following: "including the effects of abuse and neglect on a child's development and the identification of successful early intervention services or other services that are needed";

(C) in subparagraph (C)—

(i) by striking “judicial procedures” and inserting “judicial systems, including multidisciplinary, coordinated decisionmaking procedures”; and

(ii) by striking “and” at the end; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) the evaluation and dissemination of best practices consistent with the goals of achieving improvements in the child protective services systems of the States in accordance with paragraphs (1) through (12) of section 106(a);

“(E) effective approaches to interagency collaboration between the child protection system and the juvenile justice system that improve the delivery of services and treatment, including methods for continuity of treatment plan and services as children transition between systems;

“(F) an evaluation of the redundancies and gaps in the services in the field of child abuse and neglect prevention in order to make better use of resources; and

“(G) the information on the national incidence of child abuse and neglect specified in subparagraphs (A) through (K) of paragraph (2).”;

(4) in paragraph (2) (as redesignated)—

(A) by striking the matter preceding subparagraph (A) (as redesignated) and inserting “The Secretary shall conduct research on the national incidence of child abuse and neglect, including—”;

(B) in subparagraph (H) (as redesignated), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (I) (as redesignated) as subparagraph (J); and

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (H) the following:

“(I) the incidence and prevalence of child maltreatment by reason of family structure, including the living arrangement of the resident parent, family income, and family size; and”;

(5) by inserting after paragraph (2) (as redesignated) the following:

“(3) REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate a report that contains the results of the research conducted under paragraph (2).”;

(6) in paragraph (4) (as redesignated), by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

“(B) The Secretary shall, every two years, provide opportunity for public comment of such proposed priorities and provide for an official record of such public comment.”.

(b) PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—Section 104(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5105(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, including replicating successful program models,” after “and carrying out programs and activities”; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking “and” at the end;

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

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) effective approaches being utilized to link child protective service agencies with health care, mental health care, and developmental services to improve forensic diagnosis and health evaluations, and barriers and shortages to such linkages.”.

SEC. 104. GRANTS TO PUBLIC AGENCIES AND NONPROFIT PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS FOR DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.

(a) DEMONSTRATION PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS.—Section 105(a) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “and” at the end of subparagraph (B);

(B) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (C) and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) for training to support the enhancement of linkages between child protective service agencies and health care agencies, including physical and mental health services, to improve forensic diagnosis and health evaluations and for innovative partnerships between child protective service agencies and health care agencies that offer creative approaches to using existing Federal, State, local, and private funding to meet the health evaluation needs of children who have been subjects of substantiated cases of child abuse or neglect;

“(E) for the training of personnel in best practices to promote collaboration with the families from the initial time of contact during the investigation through treatment; and

“(F) for the training of personnel regarding the legal duties of such personnel.”;

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “(such as Parents Anonymous)”;

(B) by inserting “that incorporate standards and demonstrate effectiveness, and have a shared model of leadership,” after “self-help programs”; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i)—

(I) by striking “responding to reports” and inserting “addressing the prevention and treatment”; and

(II) by striking “including” and all that follows through “triage system” and inserting “, including community-based organizations, national entities, collaborative partnerships between State child protective service agencies, statewide child abuse prevention and treatment organizations, law enforcement agencies, substance abuse treatment entities, health care entities, domestic violence prevention entities, mental health services entities, developmental disability agencies, community social service agencies, family support programs, schools, religious organizations, and other entities to allow for the establishment of a triage system”; and

(ii) in clause (iii), by striking “child’s safety is in jeopardy” and inserting “child’s safety and health are in jeopardy”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) LINKAGES BETWEEN CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICE AGENCIES AND PUBLIC HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH, AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES AGENCIES.—The Secretary may award grants to entities that provide linkages between State or local child protective service agencies and public health, mental health, and developmental disabilities agencies, for the purpose of establishing linkages that are designed to help assure that a greater number of substantiated victims of child maltreatment have their physical health, mental health, and developmental needs appropriately diagnosed and treated.”.

(b) DISCRETIONARY GRANTS.—Section 105(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5106(b)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (5) and (6), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) Programs based within children’s hospitals, or other pediatric and adolescent care

facilities, that provide model approaches for improving medical diagnosis of child abuse and neglect and for health evaluations of children for whom a report of maltreatment has been substantiated.”.

(c) EVALUATION.—Section 105(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5106(c)) is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by inserting “or contract” after “or as a separate grant”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following: “In the case of an evaluation performed by the recipient of a demonstration grant, the Secretary shall make available technical assistance for the evaluation, where needed, to ensure a rigorous application of scientific evaluation techniques.”.

SEC. 105. GRANTS TO STATES FOR CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION AND TREATMENT PROGRAMS.

(a) DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION GRANTS.—Section 106(a) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106a(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by inserting “, including ongoing case monitoring,” after “case management”; and

(B) by inserting “and treatment” after “and delivery of services”;

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking “automation” and inserting “management information and technology”; and

(B) by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: “, including to support the ability of States to collect information for the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System”;

(3) in paragraph (5), by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: “, including training regarding best practices to promote collaboration with the families and the legal duties of such individuals”;

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (9) as paragraphs (7) through (10), respectively;

(5) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) improving the skills, qualifications, and availability of individuals providing services to children and families, and the supervisors of such individuals, through the child protection system, including improvements in the recruitment and retention of caseworkers”;

(6) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (10) (as redesignated) as paragraphs (9) through (11), respectively;

(7) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) developing and delivering information to improve public education relating to the role and responsibilities of the child protection system and the nature and basis for reporting suspected incidents of child abuse and neglect”;

(8) by striking “or” at the end of paragraph (10) (as redesignated);

(9) by redesignating paragraph (11) (as redesignated) as paragraph (12);

(10) by inserting after paragraph (10) the following:

“(11) promoting partnerships between public agencies and community-based organizations to provide child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment services, including linkages with education systems and health care systems (including mental health systems);”;

(11) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (12) (as redesignated) and inserting a semicolon; and

(12) by adding at the end the following:

“(13) supporting and enhancing interagency collaboration between the child protection system and the juvenile justice system for improved delivery of services and treatment, including methods for continuity

of treatment plan and services as children transition between systems; or

“(14) supporting and enhancing collaboration among public health agencies, the child protection system, and private community-based programs to address the health needs of children identified as abused or neglected, including supporting prompt, comprehensive health and developmental evaluations for children who are the subject of substantiated child maltreatment reports.”.

(b) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) STATE PLAN.—Section 106(b)(1)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5106(b)(1)(B)) is amended—

(A) by striking “provide notice to the Secretary of any substantive changes” and inserting the following: “provide notice to the Secretary of—

“(i) any substantive changes”;

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) any significant changes to how funds provided under this section are used to support the activities which may differ from the activities as described in the current State application.”.

(2) COORDINATION.—Section 106(b)(2)(A) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5106a(b)(2)(A)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating clauses (ii) through (xiii) as clauses (iii) through (xiv), respectively;

(B) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) policies and procedures to address the needs of infants born and identified with fetal alcohol effects, fetal alcohol syndrome, neonatal intoxication or withdrawal syndrome, or neonatal physical or neurological harm resulting from prenatal drug exposure, including—

“(I) the requirement that health care providers involved in the delivery or care of such infants notify the child protective services system of the occurrence of such condition in such infants, except that such notification shall not be construed to create a definition under Federal law of what constitutes child abuse and such notification shall not be construed to require prosecution for any illegal action; and

“(II) the development of a plan of safe care for the infant under which consideration may be given to providing the mother with health services (including mental health services), social services, parenting services, and substance abuse prevention and treatment counseling and to providing the infant with referral to the statewide early intervention program funded under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act for an evaluation for the need for services provided under part C of such Act.”;

(C) by redesignating clauses (vi) through (xiv) (as redesignated) as clauses (vii) through (xv), respectively;

(D) by inserting after clause (v) (as redesignated) the following:

“(vi) provisions to require a State to disclose confidential information to any Federal, State, or local government entity, or any agent of such entity, that has a need for such information in order to carry out its responsibilities under law to protect children from abuse and neglect”;

(E) in clause (vii)(II) (as redesignated), by striking “, having a need for such information” and all that follows through “abuse and neglect” and inserting “as described in clause (vi)”;

(F) in clause (xiii) (as redesignated), by striking “to be effective not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this section”;

(G) in clause (xiv) (as redesignated)—

(i) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking “to be effective not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this section”;

(ii) in subclause (IV), by striking “and” at the end;

(H) in clause (xv) (as redesignated), by striking “clause (xii)” each place it appears and inserting “clause (xiv)”;

(I) by adding at the end the following:

“(xvi) provisions and procedures to require that a representative of the child protective services agency shall, at the initial time of contact with the individual subject to a child abuse and neglect investigation, advise the individual of the complaints or allegations made against the individual, in a manner that is consistent with laws protecting the rights of the individual making the report of the alleged child abuse or neglect;

“(xvii) provisions addressing the training of representatives of the child protective services system regarding their legal duties, which may consist of procedures to inform such representatives of such duties, in order to protect the legal rights of children and families from the initial time of contact during the investigation through treatment;

“(xviii) provisions and procedures for improving the training, retention, and supervision of caseworkers; and

“(xix) provisions and procedures for referral of a child under the age of 3 who is involved in a substantiated case of child abuse or neglect to the statewide early intervention program funded under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act for an evaluation for the need of services provided under part C of such Act.”.

(3) LIMITATION.—Section 106(b)(3) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5106a(b)(3)) is amended by striking “With regard to clauses (v) and (vi) of paragraph (2)(A)” and inserting “With regard to clauses (vi) and (vii) of paragraph (2)(A)”.

(c) CITIZEN REVIEW PANELS; REPORTS.—Section 106(c) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5106a(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “policies and procedures” and inserting “policies, procedures, and practices”;

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) PUBLIC OUTREACH.—Each panel shall provide for public outreach and comment in order to assess the impact of current procedures and practices upon children and families in the community and in order to meet its obligations under subparagraph (A).”; and

(2) in paragraph (6), by inserting “State and” before “public”.

(d) ANNUAL STATE DATA REPORTS.—Section 106(d) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5106a(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(13) The annual report containing the summary of the activities of the citizen review panels of the State required by subsection (c)(6).

“(14) The number of children under the care of the State child protection system transferred into the custody of the State juvenile justice system.”.

SEC. 106. GRANTS TO STATES FOR PROGRAMS RELATING TO THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CASES.

Section 107(a) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106c(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) the handling of cases involving children with disabilities or serious health-related problems who are victims of abuse or neglect.”.

SEC. 107. MISCELLANEOUS REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO ASSISTANCE.

Section 108 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary should encourage all States and public and private agencies or organizations that receive assistance under this title to ensure that children and families with limited English proficiency who participate in programs under this title are provided materials and services under such programs in an appropriate language other than English.”.

SEC. 108. REPORTS.

Section 110 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106f) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) STUDY AND REPORT RELATING TO CITIZEN REVIEW PANELS.—

“(1) STUDY.—The Secretary shall conduct a study by random sample on the effectiveness of the citizen review panels established under section 106(c).

“(2) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Education and the Workforce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions of the Senate a report that contains the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1).”.

SEC. 109. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORIZATION.—Section 112(a)(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106h(a)(1)) is amended to read as follows:

“(1) GENERAL AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$120,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2007.”.

(b) DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS.—Section 112(a)(2)(B) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5106h(a)(2)(B)) is amended by striking “Secretary make” and inserting “Secretary shall make”.

CHAPTER 2—COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT GRANTS

SEC. 111. PURPOSE AND AUTHORITY.

(a) PURPOSE.—Section 201(a)(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking “prevention-focused.”;

(2) by inserting “for the prevention of child abuse and neglect” after “family resource and support programs”.

(b) AUTHORITY.—Section 201(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5116(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “prevention-focused.”;

(ii) by striking “family resource and support programs” and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”;

(B) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (G) and inserting the following:

“(G) demonstrate a commitment to meaningful parent leadership, including among parents of children with disabilities, parents with disabilities, racial and ethnic minorities, and members of other underrepresented or underserved groups;

“(H) provide referrals to early health and developmental services; or

“(I) are accessible, effective, culturally appropriate, developmentally appropriate, and built upon existing strengths”;

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by inserting “through leveraging of funds” after “maximizing funding”;

(B) by striking “prevention-focused,”; and
(C) by striking “family resource and support program” and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”.

SEC. 112. ELIGIBILITY.

Section 202 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116a) is amended—

- (1) in paragraph (1)—
- (A) in subparagraph (A)—
- (i) by striking “prevention-focused,”;
- (ii) by striking “family resource and support programs,” and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of”; and
- (iii) by striking “prevention activities”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by inserting “that exists to strengthen and support families for purposes of preventing child abuse and neglect and” after “written authority of the State”;

(2) in paragraph (2)(A)—

(A) by striking “family resource and support programs” and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”; and

(B) by adding at the end before the semicolon the following: “and parents with disabilities”; and

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “prevention-focused,” each place it appears;

(B) by striking “family resource and support programs” each place it appears and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”;

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and technical assistance,” and inserting “, technical assistance, and evaluation assistance”; and

(D) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “, parents with disabilities,” after “children with disabilities”.

SEC. 113. AMOUNT OF GRANT.

Section 203(b)(1)(B) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116b(b)(1)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking “as the amount leveraged by the State from private, State, or other non-Federal sources and directed through the” and inserting “as the amount of private, State or other non-Federal funds leveraged and directed through the currently designated”; and

(2) by striking “the lead agency” and inserting “the current lead agency”.

SEC. 114. EXISTING GRANTS.

Section 204 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5115c) is repealed.

SEC. 115. APPLICATION.

Section 205 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116d) is amended—

(1) in paragraphs (1), (2), (4), (8), and (9)—

(A) by striking “prevention-focused,” each place it appears; and

(B) by striking “family resource and support programs” each place it appears and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “family resource and support services” and inserting “family support services”;

(3) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “an assurance that an inventory of” and inserting “a description of the inventory of current unmet needs,”;

(B) by striking “family resource programs” and inserting “family support programs”;

(C) by striking “, respite care, child abuse and neglect prevention activities,” and inserting “for the prevention of child abuse and neglect, including respite care”; and

(D) by striking “, will be provided”;

(4) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by inserting “start-up, maintenance, expansion, and redesigning” after “other State and local public funds designated for”;
(B) by striking “prevention-focused,”; and

(C) by striking “family resource and support programs” and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”;

(5) in paragraph (7), by striking “individual community-based, prevention-focused, family resource and support programs” and inserting “child abuse and neglect prevention programs that are community-based, including family support programs”; and

(6) in paragraph (11)—

(A) by striking “prevention-focused,”; and

(B) by striking “family resource and support program services” and inserting “family support program services for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”.

SEC. 116. LOCAL PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.

Section 206(a) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116e(a)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “, network,” after “expand”;

(B) by striking “prevention-focused,”; and

(C) by striking “family resource and support programs” and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”;

(2) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “family resource and support services” and inserting “family support services for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”;

(B) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(v) respite care;

“(vi) home visiting; and

“(vii) family support services.”; and

(3) in paragraph (6)—

(A) by striking “prevention-focused,”; and

(B) by striking “family resource and support program” and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”.

SEC. 117. PERFORMANCE MEASURES.

Section 207 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116f) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking “prevention-focused,”; and

(B) by striking “family resource and support programs” and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “, including” and all that follows through “section 202” and inserting “, such as the services described in section 206(a)(3)(A)”;

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking “of new respite care and other specific new family resources services, and the expansion of existing services,” and inserting “and the maintenance, enhancement, or expansion of existing services such as those described in section 206(a)(3)(A),”; and

(4) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by inserting “and parents with disabilities,” after “children with disabilities,”;

(B) by striking “evaluation of” the first place it appears and all that follows through “under this title” and inserting “evaluation of community-based child abuse and neglect prevention programs”; and

(5) in paragraphs (5), (6), and (8)—

(A) by striking “prevention-focused,” each place it appears; and

(B) by striking “family resource and support programs” each place it appears and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”.

SEC. 118. NATIONAL NETWORK FOR COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY RESOURCE PROGRAMS.

Section 208(3) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116g(3)) is amended—

(1) by striking “prevention-focused,”; and

(2) by striking “family resource and support programs” and inserting “family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect”.

SEC. 119. DEFINITIONS.

(a) CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES.—Section 209(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116h(1)) is amended by striking “given such term in section 602(a)(2)” and inserting “given the term ‘child with a disability’ in section 602(3)”.

(b) FAMILY RESOURCE AND SUPPORT PROGRAM.—Section 209(3) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5116h(3)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “, prevention-focused”;

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “core services” and inserting “core child abuse and neglect prevention services”;

(B) in clause (i)—

(i) by striking “, together with services”;

(ii) by striking “equality and respect, and” and inserting “equality and respect that are”; and

(iii) by inserting at the end before the semicolon the following: “in order to prevent child abuse and neglect”; and

(C) in clause (ii), by striking “to one another” and inserting “for support of one another”; and

(3) in subparagraph (C)(iii), by striking “scholastic” and inserting “academic”.

SEC. 120. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 210 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5116i) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 210. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

“There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2004 through 2007.”.

CHAPTER 3—TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS; REDESIGNATIONS

SEC. 121. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Section 2(3)(D) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 note) is amended by striking “ensures properly trained and support staff with specialized knowledge,” and inserting “ensures staff have proper training and specialized knowledge”.

(b) TITLE I.—Title I of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) In section 104(d)(1), by striking “federal agencies” and inserting “Federal agencies”.

(2) In section 105(b), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “subsection (b)” and inserting “subsection (a)”.

(3) In section 106(b)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “Statewide program” and inserting “statewide program”; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)(iii), by striking “life threatening” and inserting “life-threatening”.

(4) In section 107(e)(1)(B), by striking “improve the rate” and all that follows through “child sexual abuse cases” and inserting the following: “improve the prompt and successful resolution of civil and criminal court proceedings or enhance the effectiveness of judicial and administrative action in child abuse and neglect cases, particularly child sexual abuse and exploitation cases, including the enhancement of performance of court-appointed attorneys and guardians ad litem for children”.

(5) By redesignating sections 103 through 113 as sections 102 through 112, respectively.

(c) TITLE II.—Title II of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5116 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraphs (1) and (4) of section 201(b), paragraphs (1)(A), (3)(A), (3)(B), and (3)(C) of section 202, paragraphs (1) and (5) of section 205, section 206(a)(6), paragraphs (1) and (6) of section 207, and section 208(3), by striking “Statewide” each place it appears and inserting “statewide”.

(2) In section 205, by redesignating paragraph (13) as paragraph (12).

(3) In section 207(8), by striking “community based” and inserting “community-based”.

(4) By redesignating sections 205 through 210 as sections 204 through 209, respectively.

SEC. 122. REDESIGNATIONS.

(a) REDESIGNATIONS.—

(1) TITLE I.—(A) Title I of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) is amended by striking the heading for such title and inserting the following:

“Subtitle A—General Program”.

(B) Sections 101 through 112 of such Act (as redesignated) are further redesignated as sections 111 through 122, respectively.

(2) TITLE II.—(A) Title II of such Act is amended by striking the heading for such title and inserting the following:

“Subtitle B—Community-Based Family Support Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect”.

(B) Sections 201 through 209 of such Act (as redesignated) are further redesignated as sections 131 through 139, respectively.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TITLE HEADING.—The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) is amended by inserting before section 1 the following:

“TITLE I—CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT”.

(2) SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS; FINDINGS.—(A) Section 1 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 note) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

“This title may be cited as the ‘Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.’”.

(B) Section 2 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 note) is redesignated as section 102.

(3) SUBTITLE A.—Subtitle A of title I of such Act (as redesignated) by subsection (a)(1) is amended as follows:

(A) In section 111(b) (as redesignated), by striking “this Act” and inserting “this title” in the first sentence.

(B) In section 112(c)(1)(E) (as redesignated), by striking “section 105(a)” and inserting “section 113(a)”.

(C) In section 113(b)(2)(C) (as redesignated), by striking “titles I and II” and inserting “this subtitle and subtitle B”.

(D) In section 115(b)(2)(A)(vii) (as redesignated), by striking “Act” and inserting “title”.

(E) In section 116(b)(1) (as redesignated), by striking “section 107(b)” and inserting “section 115(b)”.

(F) In section 117 (as redesignated), by striking “this Act” each place it appears and inserting “this title”.

(G) In section 118 (as redesignated), by striking “this Act” and inserting “this title”.

(H) In section 119(b) (as redesignated), by striking “section 107” and inserting “section 116”.

(I) In section 120 (as redesignated), by striking “this title” and inserting “this subtitle”.

(J) In section 121 (as redesignated)—

(i) by striking “this title” each place it appears and inserting “this subtitle”; and

(ii) in subsection (a)(2)(B), by striking “section 106” and inserting “section 115”.

(K) In section 122(a) (as redesignated), by striking “this Act” and inserting “this title”.

(4) SUBTITLE B.—Subtitle B of title I of such Act (as redesignated) by subsection (a)(2) is amended as follows:

(A) In section 131 (as redesignated)—

(i) by striking “this title” each place it appears and inserting “this subtitle”; and

(ii) in subsection (b)—

(I) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “section 202(1)” and inserting “section 132(1)”; and

(II) in paragraph (3), by striking “section 205(a)(3)” and inserting “section 134(a)(3)”.

(B) In section 132 (as redesignated)—

(i) by striking “this title” each place it appears and inserting “this subtitle”; and

(ii) in paragraph (1)(D) by striking “such title” and inserting “such subtitle”.

(C) In section 133 (as redesignated), by striking “section 210” each place it appears and inserting “section 139”.

(D) In section 134 (as redesignated)—

(i) by striking “this title” each place it appears and inserting “this subtitle”; and

(ii) by striking “section 202” each place it appears and inserting “section 132”; and

(iii) in paragraph (2), by striking “this Act” and inserting “this title”.

(E) In section 135 (as redesignated), by striking “this title” each place it appears and inserting “this subtitle”.

(F) In section 136 (as redesignated)—

(i) by striking “this title” each place it appears and inserting “this subtitle”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking “section 206(a)(3)(A)” and inserting “section 135(a)(3)(A)”; and

(iii) in paragraph (3)—

(I) by striking “section 206(a)(3)(A)” and inserting “section 135(a)(3)(A)”; and

(II) by striking “section 205(3)” and inserting “section 134(3)”.

(G) In section 139 (as redesignated), by striking “this title” and inserting “this subtitle”.

Subtitle B—Amendments to Other Child Abuse Prevention and Related Programs CHAPTER 1—CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT AND ADOPTION REFORM ACT OF 1978

SEC. 131. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE.

Section 201(a) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 5111(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1);

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “increasingly”; and

(B) by striking “which” and inserting “that”;

(3) by amending paragraph (3) to read as follows:

“(3) many such children have special needs because they are born to mothers who did not receive prenatal care, are born with life-threatening conditions or disabilities, are born addicted to alcohol and other drugs, or have been exposed to infection with the etiologic agent for the human immunodeficiency virus;”

(4) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking “the welfare of” and inserting “each year”; and

(B) by striking “in institutions and foster homes and disabled infants with life-threatening conditions may be in serious jeopardy and some such children”;

(5) in paragraph (5), by striking “thousands of”;

(6) by striking paragraph (6);

(7) in paragraph (7)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking “40,000”;

(ii) by inserting “of all races and ages” after “children”; and

(iii) by adding “and” at the end;

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

(C) by striking subparagraph (C); and

(8) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), (7), (8), (9), and (10) as paragraphs (1) through (8), respectively.

SEC. 132. INFORMATION AND SERVICES.

Section 203 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 5113) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

“SEC. 203. INFORMATION AND SERVICES.”;

(2) by striking “SEC. 203. (a) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”;

(3) in subsection (b), by inserting “REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—” after “(b)”;

(4) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “(c)(1) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(c) SERVICES FOR FAMILIES ADOPTING SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”;

(B) by striking “(2) Services” and inserting the following:

“(2) SERVICES.—Services”; and

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by moving subparagraphs (A) through (G) 2 ems to the right;

(ii) in subparagraph (F), by striking “and” at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (G), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

“(H) day treatment; and

“(I) respite care.”; and

(5) in subsection (d)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “component which” and inserting “component that”;

(B) by striking “(d)(1) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(d) IMPROVING PLACEMENT RATE OF CHILDREN IN FOSTER CARE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”;

(C) by striking “(2)(A) Each State” and inserting the following:

“(2) APPLICATIONS; TECHNICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE.—

“(A) APPLICATIONS.—Each State”;

(D) by striking “(B) The Secretary” and inserting the following:

“(B) TECHNICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary”;

(E) in paragraph (2)(B), by moving clauses (i) and (ii) 4 ems to the right;

(F) by striking “(3)(A) Payments” and inserting the following:

“(3) PAYMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Payments”; and

(G) by striking “(B) Any payment” and inserting the following:

“(B) REVERSION OF UNUSED FUNDS.—Any payment”.

SEC. 133. STUDY AND REPORT ON DYNAMICS OF SUCCESSFUL ADOPTION.

Section 204 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 5114) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 204. STUDY AND REPORT ON DYNAMICS OF SUCCESSFUL ADOPTION.

“The Secretary shall conduct research (directly or by grant to, or contract with, public or private nonprofit research agencies or organizations) about adoption outcomes and the factors affecting those outcomes. The Secretary shall submit a report containing the results of such research to the appropriate committees of the Congress not later than the date that is 36 months after the date of the enactment of the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002.”.

SEC. 134. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 205 of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 5115) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

“SEC. 205. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.”;

(2) by striking “SEC. 205.”;

(3) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$40,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2004 through 2007 to carry out programs and activities authorized under this subtitle.”; and

(4) in subsection (b), by inserting “AVAILABILITY.” after “(b)”.

SEC. 135. TRANSFER AND REDESIGNATIONS; CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978 (42 U.S.C. 5111 et seq.)—

(1) is amended by striking the title heading;

(2) is transferred to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.), as amended by subtitle A of this title; and

(3) is redesignated as subtitle A of title II of such Act.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) TITLE AND SUBTITLE HEADINGS; SHORT TITLE.—The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.), as amended, is further amended—

(A) by redesignating section 201 as section 202; and

(B) by inserting after title I of such Act the following:

“TITLE II—OTHER CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND RELATED PROGRAMS**“Subtitle A—Adoption Opportunities****“SEC. 201. SHORT TITLE.**

“This subtitle may be cited as the ‘Adoption Opportunities Act of 2002.’”

(2) TITLE REFERENCES.—Subtitle A of title II of such Act is amended by striking “this title” each place such term appears and inserting “this subtitle”.

CHAPTER 2—ABANDONED INFANTS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1988**SEC. 141. FINDINGS.**

Section 2 of the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 670 note) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1);

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by inserting “studies indicate that a number of factors contribute to” before “the inability of”;

(B) by inserting “some” after “inability of”;

(C) by striking “who abuse drugs”; and

(D) by striking “care for such infants” and inserting “care for their infants”;

(3) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

“(5) appropriate training is needed for personnel working with infants and young children with life-threatening conditions and other special needs, including those who are infected with the human immunodeficiency virus (commonly known as ‘HIV’), those who have acquired immune deficiency syndrome (commonly known as ‘AIDS’), and those who have been exposed to dangerous drugs.”;

(4) by striking paragraphs (6) and (7);

(5) in paragraph (8), by inserting “by parents abusing drugs,” after “deficiency syndrome.”;

(6) in paragraph (9), by striking “comprehensive services” and all that follows through the semicolon at the end and insert-

ing “comprehensive support services for such infants and young children and their families and services to prevent the abandonment of such infants and young children, including foster care services, case management services, family support services, respite and crisis intervention services, counseling services, and group residential home services; and”;

(7) by striking paragraph (10);

(8) by amending paragraph (11) to read as follows:

“(11) Private, Federal, State, and local resources should be coordinated to establish and maintain such services and to ensure the optimal use of all such resources.”; and

(9) by redesignating paragraphs (2), (3), (4), (5), (8), (9), and (11) as paragraphs (1) through (7), respectively.

SEC. 142. ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL PROGRAMS.

Section 101 of the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 670 note) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

“SEC. 101. ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL PROGRAMS.”; and

(2) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

“(b) PRIORITY IN PROVISION OF SERVICES.—The Secretary may not make a grant under subsection (a) unless the applicant for the grant agrees to give priority to abandoned infants and young children who—

“(1) are infected with, or have been perinatally exposed to, the human immunodeficiency virus, or have a life-threatening illness or other special medical need; or

“(2) have been perinatally exposed to a dangerous drug.”.

SEC. 143. EVALUATIONS, STUDY, AND REPORTS BY SECRETARY.

Section 102 of the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 670 note) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 102. EVALUATIONS, STUDY, AND REPORTS BY SECRETARY.

“(a) EVALUATIONS OF LOCAL PROGRAMS.—The Secretary shall, directly or through contracts with public and nonprofit private entities, provide for evaluations of projects carried out under section 101 and for the dissemination of information developed as a result of such projects.

“(b) STUDY AND REPORT ON NUMBER OF ABANDONED INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a study for the purpose of determining—

“(A) an estimate of the annual number of infants and young children relinquished, abandoned, or found dead in the United States and the number of such infants and young children who are infants and young children described in section 223(b);

“(B) an estimate of the annual number of infants and young children who are victims of homicide;

“(C) characteristics and demographics of parents who have abandoned an infant within 1 year of the infant’s birth; and

“(D) an estimate of the annual costs incurred by the Federal Government and by State and local governments in providing housing and care for abandoned infants and young children.

“(2) DEADLINE.—Not later than 36 months after the date of the enactment of the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002, the Secretary shall complete the study required under paragraph (1) and submit to the Congress a report describing the findings made as a result of the study.

“(c) EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall evaluate and report on effective methods of intervening before the abandonment of an infant or young child so as to prevent such

abandonments, and effective methods for responding to the needs of abandoned infants and young children.”.

SEC. 144. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 104 of the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 670 note) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) AUTHORIZATION.—For the purpose of carrying out this subtitle, there are authorized to be appropriated \$45,000,000 for fiscal year 2003 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2004 through 2007.

“(2) LIMITATION.—Not more than 5 percent of the amounts appropriate under paragraph (1) for any fiscal year may be obligated for carrying out section 224(a).”;

(2) by striking subsection (b);

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “AUTHORIZATION.—” after “(1)”; and

(ii) by striking “this title” and inserting “this subtitle”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting “LIMITATION.—” after “(2)”; and

(ii) by striking “fiscal year 1991.” and inserting “fiscal year 2002.”; and

(4) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively.

SEC. 145. OTHER TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS; TRANSFER AND REDESIGNATIONS.

(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) STRIKING TITLES; CONSOLIDATING DEFINITIONS.—The Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 670 note) is amended—

(A) by striking the title heading for title I;

(B) by striking titles II and III; and

(C) by amending section 103 to read as follows:

“SEC. 103. DEFINITIONS.

“For purposes of this subtitle:

“(1) The terms ‘abandoned’ and ‘abandonment’, with respect to infants and young children, mean that the infants and young children are medically cleared for discharge from acute-care hospital settings, but remain hospitalized because of a lack of appropriate out-of-hospital placement alternatives.

“(2) The term ‘acquired immune deficiency syndrome’ includes infection with the etiologic agent for such syndrome, any condition indicating that an individual is infected with such etiologic agent, and any condition arising from such etiologic agent.

“(3) The term ‘dangerous drug’ means a controlled substance, as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act.

“(4) The term ‘natural family’ shall be broadly interpreted to include natural parents, grandparents, family members, guardians, children residing in the household, and individuals residing in the household on a continuing basis who are in a care-giving situation with respect to infants and young children covered under this subtitle.

“(5) The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Health and Human Services.”.

(2) ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL PROGRAMS.—Section 101(d) of the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 670 note) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “(1) The Secretary” and inserting “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking “during the majority of the 180-day period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act,” and inserting “during the majority of the 180-day period preceding the date of the enactment of the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “(2) Subject” and inserting “(2) DURATION OF GRANTS.—Subject”.

(b) TRANSFER AND REDESIGNATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 670 note)—

(A) is amended by striking section 1;

(B) is transferred to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.), as amended; and

(C) is redesignated as subtitle B of title II of such Act.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) SUBTITLE HEADING; SHORT TITLE.—Title II of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after subtitle A of such title the following:

“Subtitle B—Abandoned Infants Assistance

“SEC. 221. SHORT TITLE.

“This subtitle may be cited as the ‘Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 2002’.”.

(B) REDESIGNATIONS.—Subtitle B of title II of such Act is amended by redesignating sections 2, 101, 102, 103, and 104 as sections 222 through 226, respectively.

(C) DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE.—Section 421(f) of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973 (42 U.S.C. 5061(7)) is amended by striking “section 103 of the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–505; 42 U.S.C. 670 note);” and inserting “section 225(l) of the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 2002;”.

Subtitle C—Technical and Conforming Amendments

SEC. 151. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5101 et seq.), as amended by subtitles A and B, is further amended by inserting before title I the following:

“SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

“(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ‘Keeping Children and Families Safe Act’.

“(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

“Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

“TITLE I—CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT

“Sec. 101. Short title.

“Sec. 102. Findings.

“Subtitle A—General Program

“Sec. 111. Office on Child Abuse and Neglect.

“Sec. 112. National clearinghouse for information relating to child abuse.

“Sec. 113. Research and assistance activities.

“Sec. 114. Grants to public agencies and nonprofit private organizations for demonstration programs and projects.

“Sec. 115. Grants to States for child abuse and neglect prevention and treatment programs.

“Sec. 116. Grants to States for programs relating to the investigation and prosecution of child abuse and neglect cases.

“Sec. 117. Miscellaneous requirements relating to assistance.

“Sec. 118. Coordination of child abuse and neglect programs.

“Sec. 119. Reports.

“Sec. 120. Definitions.

“Sec. 121. Authorization of appropriations.

“Sec. 122. Rule of construction.

“Subtitle B—Community-Based Family Support Grants for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect

“Sec. 131. Purpose and authority.

“Sec. 132. Eligibility.

“Sec. 133. Amount of grant.

“Sec. 134. Application.

“Sec. 135. Local program requirements.

“Sec. 136. Performance measures.

“Sec. 137. National network for community-based family resource programs.

“Sec. 138. Definitions.

“Sec. 139. Authorization of appropriations.

“TITLE II—OTHER CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND RELATED PROGRAMS

“Subtitle A—Adoption Opportunities

“Sec. 201. Short title.

“Sec. 202. Congressional findings and declaration of purpose.

“Sec. 203. Information and services.

“Sec. 204. Study and report on dynamics of successful adoption.

“Sec. 205. Authorization of appropriations.

“Subtitle B—Abandoned Infants Assistance

“Sec. 221. Short title.

“Sec. 222. Findings.

“Sec. 223. Establishment of local programs.

“Sec. 224. Evaluations, study, and reports by secretary.

“Sec. 225. Definitions.

“Sec. 226. Authorization of appropriations.”.

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES ACT

SEC. 201. STATE DEMONSTRATION GRANTS AUTHORIZED.

Section 303(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10402(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) Upon completion of activities funded by a grant under this subpart, the State grantee shall file with the Secretary a report that contains a description of the activities carried out under paragraph (2)(B)(i).”.

SEC. 202. EVALUATION.

Section 306 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10405) is amended in the first sentence by striking “Not later than two years after the date on which funds are obligated under section 303(a) for the first time after the date of the enactment of this title, and every two years thereafter,” and inserting “Every two years”.

SEC. 203. INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTERS.

Section 308 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10407) is amended by striking subsection (g).

SEC. 204. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) GENERAL AUTHORIZATION.—Section 310(a) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10409(a)) is amended to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title \$175,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2003 through 2007.”.

(b) GRANTS FOR STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.—Section 311(g) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 10410(g)) is amended to read as follows:

“(g) FUNDING.—Of the amount appropriated pursuant to the authorization of appropriations under section 310(a) for a fiscal year, not less than 10 percent of such amount shall be made available to award grants under this section.”.

SEC. 205. GRANTS FOR STATE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COALITIONS.

Section 311 of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10410) is amended by striking subsection (h).

SEC. 206. NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE HOTLINE GRANT.

(a) DURATION.—Section 316(b) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10416(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking “A grant” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a grant”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) EXTENSION.—The Secretary may extend the duration of a grant under this section beyond the period described in paragraph (1) if, prior to such extension—

“(A) the entity prepares and submits to the Secretary a report that evaluates the effectiveness of the use of amounts received under the grant for the period described in paragraph (1) and contains any other information as the Secretary may prescribe; and

“(B) the report and other appropriate criteria indicate that the entity is successfully operating the hotline in accordance with subsection (a).”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 316(f) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 10416(f)) is amended in paragraph (1) by striking “fiscal years 2001 through 2005” and inserting “fiscal years 2003 through 2007”.

SEC. 207. DEMONSTRATION GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY INITIATIVES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 318(h) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10418(h)) is amended to read as follows:

“(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$6,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2003 through 2007.”.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Section 318 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 10418) is amended by striking subsection (i).

SEC. 208. TRANSITIONAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE.

Section 319(f) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10419(f)) is amended by striking “fiscal year 2001” and inserting “each of the fiscal years 2003 through 2007”.

SEC. 209. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10401 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) In section 302(1) by striking “demonstrate the effectiveness of assisting” and inserting “assist”.

(2) In section 303(a) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by striking “State domestic violence coalitions knowledgeable individuals and interested organizations” and inserting “State domestic violence coalitions, knowledgeable individuals, and interested organizations”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (F), by adding “and” at the end; and

(B) by moving the margin of paragraph (4) two ems to the left.

(3) In section 305(b)(2)(A) by striking “provide for research, and into” and inserting “provide for research into”.

(4) In section 311(a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(K), by striking “other criminal justice professionals;” and inserting “other criminal justice professionals;” and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “family law judges,” and inserting “family law judges;”;

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “, criminal court judges,” after “family law judges;” and

(iii) in subparagraph (H), by striking “supervised visitations that do not endanger victims and their children” and inserting “supervised visitations or denial of visitation to protect against danger to victims or their children”.

(5) In section 313(1) by striking “on the individual develop data”.

(6) In section 315(b)(3)(A) by striking “and” at the end.

TITLE III—EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 301. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, take effect on October 1, 2002, or the date of the enactment of this Act, whichever occurs later.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3839.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that we are here today to consider H.R. 3839, the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002, which reauthorizes and improves the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, CAPTA, the Adoption Opportunities Program, the Abandoned Infants Act, and the Family Violence Prevention and Treatment Act.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their hard work and efforts in developing this bipartisan legislation in getting this measure here today for consideration before the whole House. I think it is timely that we are considering this bill today since April is designated as Child Abuse Prevention Month.

I thank the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman BOEHNER) for his support of this bill and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) for his diligence in ensuring that infants born addicted to alcohol or drugs receive the necessary services they need.

I also thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle. I thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), the ranking member of the subcommittee, and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the ranking member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce for their efforts in getting us to this point.

The Keeping Children and Families Safe Act continues the provision of important Federal resources for identifying and addressing the issues of child abuse and neglect and family violence and for supporting effective methods of prevention and treatment.

It also continues local projects with demonstrated value in eliminating barriers to permanent adoption and addressing the circumstances that often lead to child abandonment.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation emphasizes the prevention of child abuse and neglect and family violence before it occurs. It promotes partnerships between child protective services and pri-

vate and community-based organizations, including education, and health systems to ensure that services and linkages are more effectively provided.

The bill also appropriately addresses a growing concern over parents being falsely accused of child abuse and neglect and the aggressiveness of social workers in their child abuse investigations. The bill increases public education opportunities to strengthen the public's understanding of the child protection system and appropriate reporting of suspected incidents of child maltreatment.

The act fosters cooperation between parents and child protective service workers by requiring case workers to inform parents of the allegations made against them, and improves the training opportunities and requirements for child protective services personnel regarding the extent and limits of their legal authority and the legal rights of parents and legal guardians.

Lastly, this bill expands adoption opportunities to allow services for infants and young children who are disabled or born with life-threatening conditions. It requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services to conduct a study on the annual number of infants and young children abandoned each year, and extends the authorization for the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act.

I again thank my colleagues for their work on this bill and urge them to join me in support of this bipartisan effort to improve the prevention and treatment of child abuse and family violence by supporting H.R. 3839.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this bill to reauthorize this relatively small, but very important, program, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.

This bill will help States do a better job of preventing and treating child abuse and neglect. I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), the chairman of the subcommittee, and the ranking member, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) for their commitment to writing a bipartisan bill and all of their effort to make sure that this legislation got to the floor and passed the House of Representatives. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) for his expertise and commitment to the prevention of child abuse.

Democrats were able to work with Republicans to make this a good bill for children. In 1999, there were more than 800,000 substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect; and over 1,137 children died as a result of abuse and neglect. Children who are abused and neglected are more likely to commit suicide, suffer from depression, commit crimes, fail in school, and have problems holding jobs.

The Federal approach to addressing child abuse and neglect does not go far enough to help States prevent child abuse from happening and providing treatment services for children and families once it has occurred. Only 12 percent of the Federal monies for child abuse and neglect go toward prevention and treatment.

This bill we are reauthorizing today is extremely important because it is the only Federal program specifically aimed at the prevention and treatment of child abuse; and yet this program is only appropriated half of the money of its authorized level. The legislation also makes important changes by increasing collaboration between child protective services and health agencies.

Children with disabilities are almost four times more likely to be the victims of abuse and neglect, and children in child welfare systems have a higher risk of health problems. Any serious attempt to prevent and treat child abuse and neglect must include procedures for linking abused children and children at risk for abuse to the appropriate health and mental health services.

The bill requires States report on their efforts to improve case-work training, supervision, and retention so children and families can be better served.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a major step forward in a heart-wrenching, but critical, effort to stop child abuse and neglect and to better treat those children who have fallen victim to it. Again, I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) for their efforts in bringing the bill to the floor.

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

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER). (Mr. ROEMER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, this is the people's House, and this is the consummate bill put together by the people, by the members of this committee. I thank the leaders of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), for their support to our subcommittee and their leadership. I thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) for his efforts to create a bipartisan product to bring to the floor. I thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) for his skills and experience over the years working on these issues, and I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) for his work as a social worker and the experience that he brought to this bill.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is a bill about balance, it is about linkages, and it is

about the middle ground. It is a bill that breaks our hearts if we do not address the problems. I was at a fund-raising dinner in Kosciusko County in Indiana a couple of years ago, and it was a fund-raiser to raise money to prevent child abuse. We heard the stories of children locked in closets, burnt with cigarettes, defecated upon, chained up and released months later. These stories break my heart. The stories here in D.C., about Brianna. She is reunited with her parent and eventually killed weeks later.

If we do not do something about these problems, they cost children their lives. This is a very important, yet small, and significant bill; but very important to the lives and the health of children.

This is about balance. It is about the balance of trying to make sure that the Briannas are not reunited with a parent that will kill them; but also helping our social workers who sometimes have 80 and 90 cases at a time. This is about playing a critical role and placing resources into prevention and treatment of child abuse, that balance. This is about the balance of allowing those in the field to continue to find more effective ways to help prevent child abuse, and also treat these children and families.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, it is about linkages. I am glad to see linkages between the child protection services and the juvenile justice system so that those two systems are working together to prevent children from getting into trouble in the first place, and working with those that are already in the juvenile justice system to help them get the help they need to stay out and get out of the juvenile justice system.

We found good middle ground that will allow for greater parental rights without putting children at risk. It allows parents to be informed of their rights without making the job of the social worker more difficult.

Finally, it is about middle ground. As I said, balance, linkages and middle ground. I am glad that we came to agreement on the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) to identify children that are born drug exposed and to get them the help they deserve. This is a good bipartisan bill about that balance, about that creativity, about those linkages, and about that middle ground. I urge its support.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER). Working together, we have really set a nice tone on the Subcommittee on Select Education, especially on this bill which in the past on occasion has been a rather controversial bill; but we were able to work through this bill and pass something that has broad bipartisan support. We have been able to do that on libraries and museums; and over the last couple of months, we have

begun that same type of process, expecting the same kind of result on reauthorization for the Corporation for National Service. So under the leadership of the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER) on the subcommittee, working with the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), I think we have set a good tone for this subcommittee in tackling some tough issues.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOEKSTRA. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, I would compliment the gentleman back, and say our work on the libraries and museums bill went in a bipartisan fashion, another very significant piece of legislation to help urban and rural libraries and museums. This bill I hope will pass today, and I look forward to the work that we will do on AmeriCorps in the future.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT), a member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA); the ranking member, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER); and the full committee chairman, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BOEHNER); and the ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER); and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD) for their leadership in crafting this bipartisan bill.

I am especially appreciative of their acceptance of several amendments that I proposed to strengthen the bill's focus on developmental needs of abused and neglected children. In recent years, much focus has been placed on the brain damage and brain development of young people from age birth to 3. We know that experiences that a child has during this period can be critical to the foundation for their future development. Research also suggests that when a child's early experiences are negative, children may experience emotional, behavioral, and learning problems that can last through their lifetime without targeted early interventions.

□ 1815

For a child that has been abused and neglected, it is extremely important to evaluate that child developmentally and ensure that the appropriate services are given. I am pleased that the subcommittee accepted my amendment to have children who are under 3, who have been abused or neglected, to be referred to the statewide early intervention system funded under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Part C State agencies can evaluate these children developmentally to see if there are delays that would qualify those children for services. A 1993 study by the Office of Child Abuse and

Neglect found that 36 percent of the substantiated cases of child maltreatment, or about 300,000 children, caused disabilities in these children. And of those children who have been seriously abused, 18,000 of those children received permanent disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, many studies have shown and documented that the earlier the services are given, the more effective they are. Ensuring that these children receive appropriate services as early as possible will reduce the need for costly interventions later on.

I am also pleased, Mr. Speaker, that the committee accepted my amendment to allow the Secretary to fund additional research focusing on the effects of child abuse and neglect on a child's development. Additional research in this area is needed to better identify successful early intervention services so that we can more appropriately serve abused and neglected children with their developmental needs.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the leaders for crafting the bill. I urge my colleagues to support the legislation.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS), a member of the committee.

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3839, the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act. In particular I would like to talk about an important provision in this legislation that was added to the bill through the bipartisan efforts of my colleagues on the Committee on Education and the Workforce. H.R. 3839 includes language to encourage agencies and organizations that receive CAPTA funds to provide materials and services to families and children with limited English proficiency in an appropriate language other than in English.

This need for language-appropriate materials and services was brought to my attention by the committed social workers of Children's Services in San Diego. One of the greatest frustrations that they encounter is the lack of services available for limited English proficiency families. In some instances this lack of language-appropriate services is actually compromising how families comply with court orders. For example, the court often orders perpetrators of domestic violence to attend education and counseling sessions as a condition of allowing their children to return home. A Children's Services social worker is assigned to the case to help the parents get into a treatment program and to monitor the child. The average wait for admittance into a Spanish language domestic violence program is 6 to 8 months. Parents have a year to complete that treatment but they may spend up to 8 months waiting to get in. In many instances the children are separated from their parents until treatment is completed. This situation is keeping families apart.

Participating in an English treatment program may fulfill the court's requirement, but it does not benefit the parents if they do not speak English. As a diverse Nation, we must work harder to address the multilingual needs of our communities and encourage the availability of services in appropriate languages. Every month, San Diego County's Children Services makes referrals in Spanish, in Vietnamese, Arabic, Cambodian, Farsi and other languages.

The language included in this bill before us today expresses the sense of Congress that all agencies and organizations that receive CAPTA funds must recognize and meet the needs of these communities by providing appropriate materials and services.

Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased that we have added that language to the bill. I want to thank my colleagues for their invaluable help with this provision.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GREENWOOD).

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

Mr. Speaker, one of the important changes that we made in this law as it came through the committee was some language that I worked out in a bipartisan fashion that goes to an issue that I think is perhaps the most critical area that needs treatment in the prevention of child abuse. Today, children are born all over this country to mothers who have substance abuse problems. Their mothers are alcoholic or their mothers are drug addicts. These babies are born in hospitals, they are frequently underweight, they are frequently frail. Much money and effort is devoted to bringing them to health. These children do not meet any definition of child abuse, and probably they should not, but what happens is they are sent home from hospitals every day in this country and it is only a matter of time in so many instances until they return back to the hospital abused, bruised, beaten, and sometimes deceased. That is because we have not developed a system in this country to identify these children and intervene in their lives.

The amendments that we put in this bill for the first time require the States to set up programs so that when these children are born to these addicted families that there is intervention, and the social workers can come in and meet with the mother and establish a safe plan of care. If the child can go home safely, so be it. They will have visiting nurses and hopefully substance abuse treatment and all of the rest. In those cases where the mother is refusing or unable or unwilling to get help to protect her child, to mother properly, to parent properly, or where the home situation is just too chaotic and too violent for the child to be safe, then there can be intervention and the child can be placed in foster care.

Over and over again, the newspapers of our country are replete with these

cases of terribly, terribly abused, battered, sexually abused and sometimes beaten-to-death children who could have been saved if only we had intervened when we knew there was a problem, when we could see that this child was born to a dysfunctional family where substance abuse is the issue. Now we will be able to do that.

I want to thank the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), I want to thank the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. ROEMER), and all Republicans and Democrats who have worked with me to get this amendment in. I think if we get this all the way through the Senate and signed by the President, we will see a significant reduction in child abuse and we will be glad for the effort.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this is a very important bill that we are debating here today. It is important that it pass the House later this evening.

But we will be voting on another important matter this evening, and that is the motion to instruct by our colleague, the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA), to make sure that the agriculture bill in fact includes a provision to provide for food stamp eligibility for legal immigrants with a significant work history, and the children of those immigrants. This is a very, very important measure. Some 1 million children who are citizens of immigrant parents have left the food stamp program since we changed the law. Members of both parties now recognize that this was a tragic mistake, that these children, while their parents work and work very hard and work very long hours, are twice as likely as other children and families to be poor, and that their jobs pay less than citizens of this country. It is very important that we provide them the means by which they can provide the proper nutrition for these children so the children can take full advantage of the opportunities of education and learning and do not fall behind in school. The history of this country is replete with studies that tell us how very important it is that children have proper nutrition when they go to school.

This was a mistake that the Congress made. This is a chance to rectify this situation. I believe the Bush administration supports this effort, and we will be voting on this later this evening. It is a matter that is very important to a number of Members and our colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD).

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, today we are considering the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act. I do not think there will be any disagreement that nothing is more fundamental to the safety and security of America's children and fami-

lies than having enough food to eat. That is why I rise in strong support of the Baca motion to adopt the Senate provisions that provide eligibility for food stamps to lawfully present, hard-working immigrant families and their children.

Tragically, more than one in five low-income children belong to legal immigrant families. These families work hard and pay taxes, taxes that support the food stamp program. In spite of their hard work, however, these families are often hit the hardest in an economic downturn. Denying these families access to basic safety net programs runs counter to Congress' goal in the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act. No child is safe when suffering from hunger.

As the world's wealthiest Nation, it is inexcusable that such a high rate of hunger exists among low-income legal permanent resident families living in this country. We must not allow this tragic situation to continue. Congress must follow the lead of the President and expand access to food stamps for these hard-working, legal residents and their children.

I urge my colleagues to support the motion to instruct conferees which the House will be voting on later this evening.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I want to thank my colleague, Mr. Speaker, for the points that she made, because I think it is very important that people understand this. It has become very clear in the last few years, I think, to many Americans, even those who had doubts about immigration, of the important contribution that immigrants make to our economy. Certainly to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD) and myself, it is very clear that the California economy could not continue for 5 minutes if the immigrants decided that they were not going to contribute their share of what they do. It runs across entire segments of our economy, from Silicon Valley to the Central Valley of California, to the great areas of San Diego, Los Angeles, in so many industries, in so many areas of manufacturing, in so many areas of high tech, in movie production, in the accommodations industry, in the tourism industry, these people make our economy go. Yet the Congress made a tragic mistake and denied them access to food stamps. They pay taxes. They pay for these programs. They also denied it to their children.

This is an opportunity, it is in the Senate provision, and it is something that we would hope that the House would join in, agree to the Senate, and send it to the President for his signature on the ag bill.

I want to thank the gentlewoman for her points.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY).

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am so happy to be on the floor of this

House today to stand in strong support of H.R. 3839, the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act, and to thank and commend the Committee on Education and the Workforce, particularly the chairman and the ranking member and all those who have done so much now, and hopefully we will pass this tonight and have it signed into law. It will make such a difference in preventing the suffering of children in our country.

Today could be a real red letter day for that because it is not just that piece of legislation which I look forward to supporting tonight, but we also can support the Baca amendment which would prevent the suffering of children through hunger and their families from being hungry. There can be no higher mission for this body than to prevent that kind of unnecessary suffering.

All we are going to be considering tonight is a motion to instruct the conferees on the farm bill. This is in line, really, with the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act. We are going to be able to restore food stamps to legal immigrants, people who have been in this country for at least 5 years, who have worked here for 16 quarters. About 85 percent of immigrant families are mixed families, with stepchildren and immigrant parents. This benefit that goes to the citizen children often has to be spread through the whole family, leaving the family not having enough food to eat.

So while we protect children through the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act, let us also do it by instructing the conferees to say let us restore that benefit so we do not have hungry families and hungry children who go to school.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say to the gentlewoman that I think she is quite correct in drawing the connection between the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act, and prevention of abuse there, and recognizing that in fact it is abusive to send children throughout their daily activities without proper nutrition, without sufficient food to support them.

□ 1830

We know then that those are, in many instances, the very same children who act out in school, and then they act out in school and then they get in trouble at home; and all of a sudden a family that is already under stress because of income, because of a lack of food, perhaps maybe the child is mistreated in an improper way, and now we are dealing with a child back into the child abuse system.

Again, we have studies of how children behave when they have enough to eat in school and when they do not

have enough to eat in school. Very often, those children, when we examine their backgrounds, they are the children that become the targets of disciplinary actions because of their acting out in schools. And we can start to see how this snowballs; and all of a sudden, the child is caught up in a situation where they are being characterized, where they are being labeled over something that they really have no control over and that is whether or not a family has sufficient nutritional resources to provide the child the food that they need.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I just want to say that in the same way that in a bipartisan fashion the gentleman was able to craft the Keeping the Children and Families Safe Act, we could do this in a bipartisan way. As the gentleman had mentioned earlier, the Bush administration does support this effort to restore food stamps to legal immigrant families. So I think tonight we ought to do both things: protect children from physical abuse and the kind of abuse that results from hunger.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her contribution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDER). The time of the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) has expired. The gentleman has consumed 20 minutes.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time.

Let me congratulate the chairman and ranking member and the sponsor of this legislation, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. These are two issues that I think are very important, and the whole issue of improving the quality and the access to adoption for our children. I want to thank the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) and of course the chairman, but as well the issue of abandoned children is a very important one. I worked on it in Texas. This is an important legislative initiative that has bipartisan support, and I thank my colleagues very much for allowing me to comment on something that we worked a lot on in Texas.

As my colleagues know, I care about children, as all of us do. So I would like to add that in addition to my enthusiastic support for this legislation, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and Adoption Opportunities Act, I want to also mention my support for the Baca Motion to Instruct, which is to realize that many legal immigrants, legal residents are awaiting citizenship, and they contribute tremendously to the success and growth of this country. They pay taxes, their children join the military. So this is an extremely

important motion that we will have an opportunity to vote on. It complements this legislation.

What it says is that our children, who are the children of this country, the children of these immigrants deserve the right to access to benefits and to food stamps. It says that we do not want our children to starve, that we do not want them to go to schools trying to seek an education without the opportunity to eat. It also recognizes that this country has a message that it respects work, respects those individuals who work in hospitals and restaurants and serve in the military. It respects them. As they come here to access legalization, we want to make sure that we confirm the message of our country, that we have the opportunity for equal treatment and our immigrants can have that treatment by supporting the motion of the gentleman from California (Mr. BACA).

Let me say I add my enthusiastic support to the legislation on the floor at this time.

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

I would like to again thank my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, especially for the last few minutes of creative debate where not only could we talk about the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002, but also to be informed on the Baca Motion to Instruct tonight.

But I am glad that we have been able to do that in a bipartisan way, as we have also been able to move this bill forward in a bipartisan way.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of H.R. 3839.

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3839, Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002 and urge my colleagues to support its adoption. H.R. 3839 is aimed at preventing child abuse and family violence and protecting and treating abused and neglected children and victims of family violence.

Sadly, even a place with the natural beauty of my district, the U.S. Virgin Islands, is plagued with the curse of child abuse and family violence. At a hearing of the Virgin Islands Legislature's Youth and Human Service Committee earlier this year, my friend and director of the St. Thomas based child advocacy organization Kidscope Inc., Dilsa Capdeville, admonished her fellow Virgin Islanders to first recognize that everyone, not just those who work in the various child-help agencies, must respond to the plight of our children. We must, "open our doors, our minds and our hearts; everyone must do his or her part," she said.

I want to take this opportunity to commend Dilsa, Clema Lewis, co-director of the Women's Coalition, Michael Rymer, executive director of the Family Resources Center, Elise Chinnery, who heads the Adolescent Health Services Division of the Health Department and Dr. Iris Kern of the Safety Zone for the work they do in the Virgin Islands helping children and victims of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

My colleagues, regrettably family violence continues to be the most common yet least reported crime in our Nation. Approximately, 95

percent of family violence victims are women and it is estimated that every 11 seconds a woman is battered in the United States. It is also estimated that 70 percent of men who abuse their wives also abuse their children and children from abusive homes are at greater risk of alcohol or drug abuse, juvenile delinquency and depression and suicide.

The bill we are debating today attempts to reverse these trends by more than doubling the amount of funds provided for community-based grants for family support programs for the prevention of child abuse and neglect for fiscal year 2003.

I urge my colleagues to support passage of this important bill, which will protect the most vulnerable members of our communities, our children and abused women.

Mr. DELAY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3839, the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2002. I am very pleased that we were able to bring this bill to the floor during April, a month dedicated to commemorate Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention.

The bill before us today is aimed at identifying and preventing child maltreatment. One critical provision offered in committee by Mr. GREENWOOD is particularly important. This provision would require States to develop policies and procedures to inform State child protective workers when an infant is born addicted to drugs.

There is a strong link between substance abuse and child abuse. An estimated 40 percent of confirmed cases of child maltreatment involve parental drug use. When parents abuse drugs there is a three-fold increase in the likelihood that their child will be abused or neglected.

Nothing is more tragic than the sight of a child born exposed to drugs going through withdrawal. Their pain is clear. These babies cry without stopping. They can't be comforted. They are startled by light and touch.

This is particularly heartbreaking because these children are almost always placed into neonatal intensive care units where the lights are never turned off and the noise level is always high. Babies born addicted to drugs often arrive prematurely with subtle brain damage. These babies fail to thrive and struggle to gain weight because they often have feeding problems.

When child protection workers aren't told that a baby was born addicted to drugs, that baby is in serious danger. In far too many cases, addicted babies go home to die. In the District of Columbia alone, 11 newborns died from 1993 through 2000 after hospitals sent them home to drug addicted parents without monitoring or services.

The bill we will pass today sends a clear message to the States: Drug addicted newborns must be protected. My home State of Texas, and 26 other States, require medical personnel to report the birth of drug exposed babies to authorities.

But there is still a troubling lack of attention to the laws that are currently in place and the babies they are designed to protect. This legislation is a good start. But much more needs to be done.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act, H.R. 3839. It is my hope that this legislation will enhance current abuse programs and serve as a pivotal step in preventing and treating family violence.

The Keeping Children and Families Safe Act reauthorizes the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, Adoption Opportunities Program and the Abandoned Infants Assistance Program through fiscal year 2007, as well as certain programs under the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act. I am particularly pleased to see an increase in funding for the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. A majority of the funding, \$120 million, will be used for formula grants to improve child protection services such as professional training, abuse prevention, and treatment, case management, and investigation and prosecution. In addition, it provides for \$80 million for community-based family resource and support grants.

Child abuse is a serious public health problem. In 1999, the Department of Health and Human Services reported that Child Prevention Services (CPS) agencies received over 2.9 million reports of suspected child abuse and neglect. Ultimately, 826,000 children were found to be victims of abuse and neglect after investigation. That means that out of every 1,000 children, 12 are abused. Even more alarming are some surveys that indicate that as many as 49 out of 1,000 children may be physically abused, and child abuse is on the rise. The National Incidents Studies found that since 1988, all forms of abuse and neglect—sexual, physical, and emotional—have risen at least 42 percent, while some individual types of neglect have risen over 300 percent.

Unfortunately, funding for neither the CAPTA nor the CPS agencies has kept pace with the scope of the problem. For the past 10 years, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act has been funded at low levels representing only half of its authorized levels. Additionally, the National Child Abuse Coalition estimates that current spending in federal, state, and local dollars for child protective services falls short by about \$2.56 billion of the estimated \$5.215 billion total cost, which in turn puts our children in a position for abuse and neglect.

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act should be the core source of funding for child protective services; but it is not. Last year, CAPTA programs received only \$48 million for state grants and \$33 million for prevention grants. I am encouraged by both this year's authorization for CAPTA and by the reauthorization levels put forth by the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act. The authorization for FY03 for CAPTA is increased to \$100 million for state grants and \$66 million for prevention. I applaud the Members of the House Committee on Education for recognizing the need for increases for these important programs and allowing H.R. 3839 to come before us. By dramatically increasing the funding levels for the CAPTA, the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act demonstrates our commitment and willingness here in Congress to help protect our children.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to recognize a dear friend of mine, Eva Bunelle, who like many other people abused as children, has only recently come forward. She is a dauntless defender and advocate for children. In revealing her experience and compelling story, she seeks no remedy for herself, but only for those children she hopes can be spared from the horrors that she persevered through. I commend Eva Bunelle for her courage and strength, and I thank the National Child Abuse Coalition for lending their support and re-

sources to this great champion; Her voice can now be heard louder and clearer than ever.

Mr. Speaker, child abuse and family violence are all too common. It is time to remedy this horrific evil that plagues our society. While the deep roots of family violence are not easily unearthed, I believe this legislation before us will provide some of the necessary tools to help prevent further instances of abuse and help those who are already victims. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act.

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 3839 the Keeping Children And Families Safe Act. There are approximately three million reports of child abuse every year. Of this number, 1 million are substantiated. It is estimated that children with disabilities are almost four times more likely to be victims of abuse and neglect than children without disabilities. A 1993 study by the Office of Child Abuse and Neglect found that 36 percent of the substantiated cases of child maltreatment, or about 300,000 children, caused disabilities in those children.

But the problems of child abuse and neglect are even more serious than these statistics may suggest. A 1995 Gallup poll of parents, reports of physical abuses were about 16 times higher than the number or reports officially recorded, and reports of sexual abuse were some 10 times higher than the officially reported number. Unfortunately, less than half of the children who are abused or neglected receive any services at all.

The bill before us today is intended to address these gaps in service. The bill requires State child welfare agencies to develop policies involving abused or neglected children so that they can be referred to the statewide early intervention system funded under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. This will ensure that abused children will get the early intervention they need, such as services to help them learn, grow, and thus enter school ready to learn.

The bill also improves the way society provides healthcare to abused and neglected children. Children in the child welfare system are at higher risk for health problems than other children. Because child abuse often causes disabilities appropriate health and developmental evaluations and treatment are vitally important. A 1995 GAO study concluded that barriers prevent many children in the welfare system from receiving adequate health care. H.R. 3839 takes steps to help states address this problem and improve services for victims of child abuse and neglect. Among other things, H.R. 3839 promotes links between child protection and health care agencies, including mental health, agencies.

Our Nation's current system of protecting children is heavily weighted toward protecting children who have been so seriously maltreated they are no longer safe at home and must be placed in foster care or adoptive homes. These are children whose safety is in danger and they demand our immediate attention. Unfortunately, far less attention is directed at preventing harm to these children from happening in the first place, or providing the appropriate services and treatment needed by families and children victimized by abuse or neglect. The changes made in H.R. 3839, will help improve the Child Protective Services (CPS) system nationwide. Through the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act basic

State grant program, we would take an important step forward providing support for the CPS system infrastructure and to begin to rectify the imbalance in society's response to the abuse and neglect of children. Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill and I urge my colleagues to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3839, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This 15-minute vote on the motion to suspend the rules will be followed by two 5-minute votes on the motions to instruct conferees that were debated on Thursday last.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 5, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 104]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie	Cannon	Edwards
Ackerman	Cantor	Ehlers
Aderholt	Capito	Ehrlich
Akin	Capps	Emerson
Allen	Capuano	Engel
Andrews	Cardin	English
Armedy	Carson (IN)	Eshoo
Baca	Carson (OK)	Etheridge
Bachus	Castle	Evans
Baird	Chabot	Everett
Baker	Chambliss	Farr
Baldacci	Clay	Fattah
Baldwin	Clayton	Ferguson
Ballenger	Clement	Filner
Barcia	Clyburn	Fletcher
Barr	Coble	Foley
Barrett	Collins	Forbes
Bartlett	Combest	Ford
Barton	Conyers	Fossella
Bass	Cooksey	Frank
Becerra	Costello	Frelinghuysen
Bentsen	Cox	Frost
Bereuter	Coyne	Galleghy
Berkley	Cramer	Gekas
Berman	Crenshaw	Gephardt
Berry	Crowley	Gibbons
Biggert	Cubin	Gillmor
Bilirakis	Culberson	Gilman
Bishop	Cummings	Gonzalez
Blumenauer	Cunningham	Goode
Blunt	Davis (CA)	Goodlatte
Boehlert	Davis (FL)	Gordon
Boehner	Davis (IL)	Goss
Bonilla	Davis, Jo Ann	Graham
Bono	Davis, Tom	Granger
Boozman	Deal	Graves
Borski	DeFazio	Green (TX)
Boswell	Delahunt	Green (WI)
Boucher	DeLauro	Greenwood
Boyd	DeLay	Grucci
Brady (PA)	DeMint	Gutierrez
Brady (TX)	Deutsch	Gutknecht
Brown (FL)	Diaz-Balart	Hall (OH)
Brown (OH)	Dicks	Hall (TX)
Brown (SC)	Dingell	Hansen
Bryant	Doggett	Harman
Burr	Dooley	Hart
Burton	Doolittle	Hastings (FL)
Buyer	Doyle	Hastings (WA)
Callahan	Dreier	Hayes
Calvert	Duncan	Hayworth
Camp	Dunn	Hefley

Herger	McHugh	Saxton
Hill	McInnis	Schakowsky
Hilleary	McIntyre	Schiff
Hilliard	McKeon	Schrock
Hinojosa	McKinney	Scott
Hobson	McNulty	Sensenbrenner
Hoefel	Meenan	Serrano
Hoekstra	Meek (FL)	Sessions
Holden	Meeks (NY)	Shadegg
Holt	Menendez	Shaw
Honda	Mica	Shays
Hooley	Millender-McDonald	Sherman
Horn	Miller, Dan	Sherwood
Hostettler	Miller, Gary	Shimkus
Hoyer	Miller, George	Shows
Hulshof	Miller, Jeff	Shuster
Hunter	Mink	Simmons
Hyde	Mollohan	Simpson
Inslee	Moore	Skeen
Isakson	Moran (KS)	Skelton
Israel	Moran (VA)	Slaughter
Issa	Morella	Smith (MI)
Istook	Murtha	Smith (NJ)
Jackson (IL)	Myrick	Smith (TX)
Jackson-Lee (TX)	Nadler	Snyder
Jefferson	Napolitano	Solis
Jenkins	Neal	Souder
John	Nethercutt	Spratt
Johnson (CT)	Ney	Stark
Johnson (IL)	Northup	Stearns
Johnson, E. B.	Norwood	Stenholm
Johnson, Sam	Nussle	Strickland
Jones (NC)	Oberstar	Stump
Jones (OH)	Obey	Stupak
Kanjorski	Olver	Sullivan
Kaptur	Ortiz	Sununu
Keller	Osborne	Sweeney
Kelly	Ose	Tanner
Kennedy (MN)	Otter	Tauscher
Kennedy (RI)	Owens	Tauzin
Kerns	Oxley	Taylor (MS)
Kildee	Pallone	Taylor (NC)
Kind (WI)	Pascarell	Terry
King (NY)	Pastor	Thomas
Kingston	Payne	Thompson (CA)
Kirk	Pelosi	Thompson (MS)
Klecza	Pence	Thornberry
Knollenberg	Peterson (MN)	Thune
Kolbe	Peterson (PA)	Thurman
Kucinich	Petri	Tiahrt
LaFalce	Phelps	Tiberi
LaHood	Pickering	Tierney
Lampson	Pitts	Toomey
Langevin	Platts	Towns
Lantos	Pombo	Turner
Larsen (WA)	Pomeroy	Udall (CO)
Larson (CT)	Portman	Udall (NM)
Latham	Price (NC)	Upton
Leach	Putnam	Velazquez
Lee	Quinn	Visclosky
Lewis (CA)	Rahall	Vitter
Lewis (GA)	Ramstad	Walden
Lewis (KY)	Rangel	Walsh
Linder	Regula	Wamp
Lipinski	Rehberg	Waters
LoBiondo	Reyes	Watkins (OK)
Lofgren	Reynolds	Watson (CA)
Lowe	Rivers	Watt (NC)
Lucas (KY)	Roemer	Watts (OK)
Lucas (OK)	Rogers (KY)	Waxman
Luther	Rogers (MI)	Weiner
Lynch	Ros-Lehtinen	Weldon (FL)
Maloney (CT)	Ross	Weldon (PA)
Maloney (NY)	Rothman	Weller
Manzullo	Roukema	Wexler
Markey	Roybal-Allard	Whitfield
Mascara	Royce	Wicker
Matsui	Rush	Wilson (NM)
McCarthy (MO)	Ryan (WI)	Wilson (SC)
McCarthy (NY)	Ryun (KS)	Wolf
McCollum	Sabo	Woolsey
McCrery	Sanchez	Wu
McDermott	Sanders	Wynn
McGovern	Sandlin	Young (AK)
	Sawyer	Young (FL)

NAYS—5

Flake	Rohrabacher	Tancred
Paul	Schaffer	

NOT VOTING—18

Blagojevich	Gilchrest	Pryce (OH)
Bonior	Hinche	Radanovich
Condit	Houghton	Riley
Crane	Kilpatrick	Rodriguez
DeGette	LaTourette	Smith (WA)
Ganske	Levin	Trafigant

□ 1858

Mr. TANCREDO changed his vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. DEUTSCH, COBLE, AKIN, FRELINGHUYSEN, and GRAHAM changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LINDE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on each additional question on which the Chair has postponed further proceedings.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT CONFEREES ON H.R. 2646, FARM SECURITY ACT OF 2001 OFFERED BY MR. DOOLEY OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question of agreeing to the motion to instruct on H.R. 2646, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will designate the motion. The Clerk designated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. DOOLEY).

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 273, nays 143, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 105]

YEAS—273

Abercrombie	Carson (OK)	Flake
Akin	Castle	Ford
Allen	Clay	Frank
Baca	Clayton	Frost
Baird	Clement	Galleghy
Baldacci	Clyburn	Gekas
Baldwin	Collins	Gillmor
Barcia	Conyers	Gonzalez
Barrett	Costello	Gordon
Bass	Coyne	Graves
Becerra	Cramer	Green (WI)
Bentsen	Cubin	Greenwood
Bereuter	Cummings	Hall (OH)
Berman	Davis (CA)	Hall (TX)
Berry	Davis (FL)	Hansen
Biggert	Davis (IL)	Harman
Bishop	DeFazio	Hastings (FL)
Blumenauer	Delahunt	Hefley
Boehlert	DeLauro	Herger
Bono	DeMint	Hill
Boozman	Dicks	Hilleary
Borski	Dingell	Hilliard
Boswell	Doggett	Hinojosa
Boucher	Dooley	Hobson
Boyd	Doyle	Hoefel
Brady (PA)	Edwards	Holden
Brady (TX)	Ehlers	Holt
Brown (FL)	Ehrlich	Honda
Brown (OH)	Emerson	Hooley
Brown (SC)	English	Horn
Burr	Eshoo	Hostettler
Burton	Etheridge	Hoyer
Buyer	Evans	Hulshof
Callahan	Farr	Inslee
Calvert	Fattah	Isakson
Camp	Filner	Israel