

all missing persons. This critical legislation will require all law enforcement agencies to cross reference missing person files with unidentified person files, which believe it or not is rarely done. It will also authorize \$2 million in competitive grants so that states can cover the costs of providing this well needed service.

Thousands of Americans go through the daily anguish the Wilmer family experiences, wondering if they will ever see their loved ones again. I believe the Jennifer's Law Act will provide the opportunity for many of these families to find peace of mind and closure to their unfortunate tragedies.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to express my gratitude to the Wilmers who have tirelessly transformed their personal grief into political action by committing themselves to helping other families with missing loved ones. They established "Finding Our Children Under Stress" FOCUS, an organization dedicated to supporting other parents in distress and promoting state and federal legislation to improve methods of locating missing persons.

Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor of this important legislation, I wholeheartedly urge my colleagues to support this crucial legislation today. The Jennifer's Law Act is a step in the right direction that will help more and more American families locate their loved ones and I strongly urge its adoption.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly support the H.R. 1915 that would Improve Reporting of Unidentified & Missing Persons.

Aptly nicknamed "Jennifer's Law," this bill will provide much needed assistance to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and will help ease the pain of families who admirably continue to search for lost loved ones. I empathize with the families such as the family of the young woman this bill was named after. As a mother, I can understand the anguish of having a child move across the country, only to have that child disappear without a trace.

This measure helps to solve such disappearances by urging States to improve their reporting on unidentified persons, people found who have memory loss, or unidentified deceased persons.

By establishing a grant program under this measure, States would have the incentive to provide far more comprehensive information concerning unidentified deceased persons. States will receive these funds only if they report to NCIC and State law enforcement authorities every deceased unidentified person found in their jurisdiction, provide a complete profile of unidentified persons—including dental records, X-rays, and finger prints, enter the NCIC number assigned to deceased unidentified persons on their death certificates, and keep all records of about unidentified persons until they are identified.

This legislation is necessary to bolster the NCIC's current files for unidentified persons. Prior to H.R. 1915, unidentified records were woefully underreported. The proposed grant program would end this dearth of information and would allow the NCIC to provide better, and far more comprehensive, information to the American public.

This legislation provides a great service to the NCIC and the American public, and by passing this bill, perhaps we will stem future

suffering amongst our families. It is my hope that legislation such as this will help reunite these families with their lost loved ones.

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, on June 12, residents of the Central Coast of California were devastated to learn that Christina Williams hadn't returned to her family's home after walking the dog. Seven long months later her body was found less than three miles from her home.

I was pleased to become an original cosponsor of H.R. 1915, a bill that to provide \$2 million in competitive grants to the States to improve the reporting of unidentified and missing children. In order to receive a grant, a state would report to the National Crime Information Center and (when possible to law enforcement authorities within the state) information on every deceased unidentified person, including dental records, x-rays and fingerprints. The states would then enter the National Crime Information Center registration number or other identifying number, on the unidentified person's death certificate.

This simple cross-referencing of missing persons files against unidentified persons files will bring closure to thousands of families who anxiously await information on their loved ones. In California alone, there are over 25,000 missing person files, and only some 1,800 unidentified persons files. While Christina was found close to home which made identification easier, there are thousands of families in California who teeter on the edge of the chasm of hope and despair who will benefit from passage of H.R. 1915.

I urge my colleagues to pass H.R. 1915 in memory of Christina Williams.

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

Mr. LAMPSON. Mr. Speaker, again I congratulate the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) on the good work that he has done on this bill because it will make a difference for people like Susan Wilmer, the mother of Jennifer.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAZIO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1915.

The question was taken.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceeding on this motion will be postponed.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LAZIO. 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 the bill, H.R. 1915.

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

There was no objection.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 35 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6 p.m.

□ 1802

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. EWING) at 6 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on approval of the Journal and then on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed earlier today in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Approval of the Journal, de novo;
H.R. 435, concurring in Senate amendment, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1915, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the second such vote in this series.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the pending business is the question de novo of the Speaker pro tempore's approval of the Journal of the last day's proceedings.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 325, nays 42, answered "present" 3, not voting 63, as follows:

[Roll No. 167]

YEAS—325

Abercrombie	Ballenger	Bentsen
Allen	Barcia	Bereuter
Armey	Barr	Berkley
Bachus	Barrett (NE)	Berry
Baird	Barrett (WI)	Biggert
Baker	Bartlett	Blirakis
Baldacci	Barton	Bishop
Baldwin	Bass	Blagojevich