

her husband's dealer of six years under the Utah DDLA law.

MAKING IT A FEDERAL CASE

This legislation, intended to extend the drug dealer liability to the Federal level, would establish a vehicle for persons in the 38 states that have not enacted a similar law (and to those in the twelve states listed above if the Federal law is preferable). However, the amendment would only allow an individual who used drugs to recover damages if they worked with authorities to provide information on all of that individual's narcotics sources.

The Latham amendment is different from the Drug Dealer Liability Act laws in these states in that it only extends liability to persons who are found to have knowingly provided or manufactured the drugs that harmed the individual or party filing the suit. The state laws are based on a broad market liability standard that holds dealers liable based on the premise that a dealer is involved in the illegal drug trade in a particular area and so is directly or indirectly involved in the promotion of the illegal drugs that harmed the plaintiff.

The Latham amendment fills a void in two ways: (1) it provides compensation for the victims of crime, and (2) it holds the drug dealers accountable that escape criminal punishment—whether it be as a result of getting off on a technicality or because a person may deal to a “behind the scenes” white collar crowd as opposed to the more conspicuous street gangs. Those “high dollar” dealers are less likely to be apprehended by law enforcement—why should they get off scot-free? Like the wife in Utah, more family members may be willing to take matters into their own hands and go after those who deal this poison to our children and other loved ones.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1042.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORTING INTERNET SAFETY AWARENESS

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 575) supporting Internet safety awareness, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 575

Whereas the Internet provides citizens of the United States with the technology for research, education, entertainment, and communication;

Whereas millions of Americans, many school libraries and classrooms, and many public libraries are connected to the Internet;

Whereas more than 1 out of 5 missing 15- to 17-year-old teenagers have disappeared because of someone they met while chatting on the Internet;

Whereas there are an estimated 10,000 Internet websites designed for or by individuals who have a sexual preference for children;

Whereas there are an estimated 200 million pages of pornography, hate, violence, and abuse on the Internet;

Whereas there are multitudes of strangers who use the Internet to enter homes, talk to and “groom” children, and will take indecent advantages of those children if given a chance;

Whereas children have been raped, assaulted, kidnapped, and deprived of their innocence by individuals they met on the Internet; and

Whereas September 2000 is Internet Safety Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) urges the citizens of the United States to recognize and support educational programs that make surfing on the Internet safe and fun;

(2) supports initiatives to educate parents, children, educators, and community leaders about the enormous possibilities and the potential dangers of the Internet;

(3) urges all Americans to become informed about the Internet and to support proactive efforts that will provide Internet safety for children and for future generations to come; and

(4) expresses the sincere appreciation of the House of Representatives for the thousands of law enforcement officials who are aggressively working to protect America's children while they are online.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS) and the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material on the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE).

Mr. GOODE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 575, a resolution to promote Internet safety awareness. As more and more Americans are utilizing the Internet and many children in this country have access to the Internet, it is important that we raise awareness to the dangers that the Internet can pose, especially to children.

As this resolution reflects, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children estimates that one out of five missing 15-, 16- and 17-year-olds in America are due to Internet activity. There are many predators that use the Internet to make contact and gain information on unsuspecting children. Children have been raped, assaulted and kidnapped by individuals they met on the Internet.

In Bedford County, Virginia, a county that I represent along with the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), we are proud of the diligent work that Sheriff Mike Brown and his office have done to combat Internet predators. De-

veloping a nationally recognized program called Operation Blue Ridge Thunder, Sheriff Brown and his office have targeted pedophiles that use the Internet to reach children. While law enforcement officials in Bedford County, Virginia and elsewhere have been successful in apprehending on-line predators, there is no substitute for having parents and children that are aware and educated on the dangers that exist on the Internet and how to keep children safe from online predators. With the aid of grants from the U.S. Department of Justice, the Bedford County sheriff's office has also conducted Internet safety programs dubbed Safe Surfin' in the local schools. They hope to make children aware of the dangers and teach them how to surf the Internet safely.

I want to commend many of my colleagues who attended the demonstration here in the Capitol in September of 1999 on Operation Blue Ridge Thunder that was provided by the Bedford County sheriff's office. The demonstration showed the extensive presence of pedophiles and predators online and illustrated the importance and necessity of Internet safety awareness and education.

The Commonwealth of Virginia recognized September as Internet Child Safety Awareness Month and has run public service announcements on television and radio warning parents of the dangers that exist on the Internet. I commend the Commonwealth for its proactive role in promoting Internet safety, and I hope that my colleagues will join me in passing this resolution raising awareness to the dangers of the Internet and supporting efforts to educate parents and children on the safe use of the Internet.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the authors of this very well thought out House resolution. As we move deeper and deeper into the Internet era, we reach the Dickensian conclusion that it is the best of wires and it is the worst of wires simultaneously, that it has the ability to enable and to ennoble but it also has the ability to degrade and to debase. It is this duality of personality that we are talking about here today.

This resolution is one that basically urges all citizens of the country, parents and educators, librarians, law enforcement officials, everyone in our society to take a more active role in supporting educational programs that help to make Internet surfing safe for young people in our country and to generally support all of the programs in our country that promote Internet safety.

It is a straightforward, common sense resolution. The gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), a good Democratic Member, added language to this bill which also commends the law enforcement community for everything that they are doing to help to promote an environment in which children are not

exploited online. We all know that we have a child online privacy act that protects children 12 and under in terms of their privacy as they use commercial online sites, but we do not have any laws protecting anyone over the age of 12. And we cannot really say honestly that a 13-, a 14-, a 15-, a 16-year-old is not in need of legal protection as well. I think that the next Congress is going to be addressing those issues.

But generally speaking, I think that since these children are in a situation with a new technology, in many instances with more knowledge than their parents have, then it is critical for us to continue to reemphasize how important it is that we increase these educational programs so that the children of the country derive all of the positive benefits from the new technology while minimizing this unfortunate side effect which all too often is insinuating itself into the homes of families all across the country. I commend the authors of this resolution.

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) be permitted to control the remainder of my time for the consideration of this legislation.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the coauthor of the legislation.

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time and I thank him and the other members of the Committee on Commerce for shepherding this legislation through the committee, but I most especially want to thank the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE), the author of this legislation, who, as a member of the Congressional Internet Caucus, has been working very hard to combat this serious problem on the Internet and for identifying the need for this resolution and working to get it through the House this year.

The Internet Caucus has been very involved in the issue of Internet safety, both from a law enforcement and a prevention perspective. With the help of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE), the Congress hosted a briefing last fall on online sexual predators to present to Members of Congress the nature of this problem. Bedford County Sheriff Mike Brown and Commonwealth Attorney Randy Krantz demonstrated Operation Blue Ridge Thunder, which works to apprehend and prosecute sexual predators and traffickers of child pornography on the Internet.

Child pornographers and sexual predators online are an enormous problem for law enforcement agencies. Pedophiles currently operate more than 10,000 Web sites and more than

300,000 children are now involved in the illegal sex trade. This event was held to assist Members of Congress in examining how law enforcement agencies are fighting child pornography and sexual predators and exploring ways to improve efforts to address this growing national problem.

Operation Blue Ridge Thunder is one of a handful of agencies nationwide to receive a Justice Department grant to surf online chat rooms for pedophiles. The success of these agencies has been significant, and, in response, over 125 Republican and Democratic Members joined together this year to request a significant increase to \$10 million in funding from House appropriators to help local law enforcement programs like Operation Blue Ridge Thunder and other similar programs to continue their vital work at ridding our Nation of people who prey on our most innocent citizens, our children.

We were very pleased to see Operation Blue Ridge Thunder profiled on the CBS-TV program "48 Hours." In the 2 days after the broadcast, the Bedford sheriff's department logged more than 1,000 calls in support of what Operation Blue Ridge Thunder is doing. Only three calls criticized what is being done. This is vivid proof that the American public appreciates the work being done by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and local law enforcement programs like Operation Blue Ridge Thunder.

We cannot rest until each and every person who wishes to harm our children with deviant behavior is arrested and prosecuted. We intend on continuing to support the efforts of organizations like Operation Blue Ridge Thunder in this regard.

In addition to supporting law enforcement efforts, the Internet Caucus has also been very involved with prevention in the form of a program called GetNetWise. Last year, in response to a challenge from Congress, leading Internet companies, nonprofit organizations, and child safety experts created GetNetWise, an Internet resource to help parents and caregivers protect children online from unwanted contact and content.

GetNetWise, which can be found at www.getnetwise.org, is an innovative and easy-to-use resource that responds to the concerns of parents and caregivers. GetNetWise provides parents and caregivers with the online resources necessary to protect children. Thus, authority to control access to materials on the Internet remains with each family. In its first year, more than 1,800,000 unique Web users visited the GetNetWise user empowerment resources over 5 million times. Not only are we encouraging folks at home to check out GetNetWise, but Members of Congress are also being encouraged to link their websites to GetNetWise to help get the information to parents and children in their districts.

This legislation calling the importance of this problem to the attention

of the American people is very valuable. I again commend the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) for his leadership on this issue and urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

There is unanimous agreement on the Democratic side that this is a very good resolution. It is something that does, in fact, capture the sense of the Congress and the American people that more has to be done in order to ensure that these kinds of predatory practices do not endanger the children of the country. My hope is that in the next Congress, we can actually begin to pass concrete legislation that can ensure that we do more to protect the privacy of all children within our country, especially those that are still left unprotected because they are over the age of 12. I thank all who were involved, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE), the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE), and all on our side as well.

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

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. TAUZIN).

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, H. Res. 575 is pretty straightforward. It is indeed a good resolution, introduced by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODE) and it is designed literally to improve Internet safety awareness.

As we have seen in the last few years, the Internet provides, of course, a great new array of opportunities for all of our citizens.

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From buying gifts online to witnessing the miracles of telemedicine, to helping to educate children across our country, I think Americans are coming to know and understand the important value of the Internet. The popularity of the Internet is increasing. People are using it on a daily basis across this great country, and they are beginning to understand that it holds new and exciting possibilities for their children.

Unfortunately, it is also a technology that can be used by the wrong people sometimes, and criminals indeed are looking at it as a new place to take advantage of some Americans. Some people are using it, in fact, in harmful ways to spread destructive material or to aid in criminal activity. There is a spread of obscene material, child pornography, child exploitation as the use of the Internet has increased. Every day crimes in the analogue world are being diverted now to the Internet where the reach of such crimes is, like other things, greatly multiplied.

Over the years, the law enforcement communities have been called upon to improve their enforcement of the current law. They have also been asked to tell Congress where current law needs to change in order to reflect these new technologies. We acknowledge, indeed,

the hard work of these agencies; but we know that much work needs to be done.

H. Res. 575 will not stop criminal activity. It will not protect our citizens from sinister behavior, but it does take this important step: it brings to light the relevant issues facing Internet usage, and hopefully it will help educate the American people of the need to be watchful of Internet activity, especially as it affects our Nation's children.

We have an obligation, indeed, to educate the American people about existing problems of Internet use. This resolution will help. It is an extremely important one, and I urge all Members to support it.

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

Mr. Speaker, I will just sum up briefly with our congratulations to the author of the legislation, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOODLATTE). As the other speakers have said, the Internet provides a great upside opportunity for education, entertainment and the like, but it certainly has its dark side as well. Those of us who worked on the Child Online Protection Act understand how difficult some of these circumstances can be with children having access to some of this terrible material.

While the Child Online Protection Act, which passed virtually unanimously in the 105th Congress, is now undergoing judicial review, whether in fact we are successful or not ultimately in getting that legislation to be considered constitutional the real issue is how do we deal in the meantime with educating our children to the potential dangers of the Internet. That is why this legislation has such importance, has such broad-based support from both sides of the aisle.

So that is why it is important that we pass this legislation today.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GIBBONS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 575, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING A STANDARD TIME ZONE FOR GUAM AND THE MARIANA ISLANDS

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3756) to establish a standard time zone for Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3756

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

SECTION 1. TIME ZONE ESTABLISHED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The first section of the Act of March 19, 1918 (15 U.S.C. 261; commonly known as the Calder Act) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking "eight zones" and inserting "nine zones"; and

(2) in the second sentence—

(A) by striking ";" and that of the eighth" and inserting ";" that of the eighth"; and

(B) by inserting before the period the following: "; and that of the ninth zone on the one hundred and fiftieth meridian of longitude east from Greenwich.".

(b) NAME OF ZONE.—Section 4 of the Act of March 19, 1918 (15 U.S.C. 263; commonly known as the Calder Act) is amended—

(1) by striking "and that of the eighth" and inserting "that of the eighth"; and

(2) by inserting before the period the following: "; and that of the ninth zone shall be known as Chamorro standard time".

(c) DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME.—Section 7 of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 267) is amended by inserting "Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands," after "Puerto Rico,".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on H.R. 3756.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, this bill is simple and straightforward. The legislation establishes a separate time zone for Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands by increasing the number of standard time zones in the United States from 8 to 9. This new time zone will be known as the Chamorro time zone and will be required to observe daylight savings time.

The gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) deserves praise for his tenacity on this issue. It is a simple measure without controversy, and I urge all of my colleagues to support it.

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

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, let me convey how pleased I am to support this legislation. The bill corrects current law by recognizing that there is a ninth time zone in the United States, namely the time zone followed by the people of Guam and the Northern Marianas.

My colleague, the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD), I want to salute him today, has corrected this oversight with this bill and has also given the time zone a name, Chamorro standard time.

Chamorro refers to the indigenous people of the area, and I salute my colleague for his creativity by choosing

the name Chamorro. The time zone will honor the historic unity of Guam and the Commonwealth of the Marianas and the people who live in the region.

I congratulate the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD) for his work on this bill; and, of course, I congratulate his staff and all the staff members that have been involved in this.

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

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Guam (Mr. UNDERWOOD).

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3756, a bill to name the ninth time zone under U.S. jurisdiction for Guam and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

I would also like to take this time to thank my distinguished colleagues who have worked to get this bill to the floor: the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BLILEY), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. DINGELL), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. OXLEY), the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. CAMP), chairman of the Corrections Day Advisory Committee, and the gentleman from California (Mr. WAXMAN), ranking member of that same committee.

Wherever the U.S. flag flies, there is a title for each time zone in which it flies, whether it is in the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico with its Atlantic time zone; this city, with its eastern time zone; Chicago, with central time; Denver, with mountain time; Los Angeles, with Pacific time; Honolulu, with Hawaii standard time; Anchorage, with Alaska standard time; and even American Samoa, with Samoa standard time. But there is a ninth time zone where Guam sits and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands sits as well; and where there is no official title for this time zone. Not that there is no time there, obviously, but that there is no specific title for this time zone.

Perhaps this is an oversight. The fact that this ninth time zone is on the other side of the international dateline and could appropriately claim the title of being the first American time zone, could get the competitive spirits of those in the Atlantic time zone aroused. But when information is being sent out about changes in national time or announcements concerning time, this ninth time zone, in geography going west but first in terms of time, frequently gets ignored.

After all, the Calder Act, which provides for the designation of names of time zones under U.S. jurisdiction, only names eight time zones.

This bill fills the void of the ninth time zone under U.S. jurisdiction, corrects this oversight, and appropriately designates each and every American time zone.