

and evaluating reports of child abuse and neglect; establish public websites with information about each covered program, as well as a national toll-free telephone hotline to receive complaints; establish civil penalties for violations of standards; and establish a process to ensure that complaints received by the hotline are promptly reviewed by persons with appropriate expertise. Furthermore, this bill amends the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to establish additional eligibility requirements for grants to states to prevent child abuse and neglect at residential programs.

There are no greater crimes than an individual can commit than the crimes of child molestation and child abuse. The perpetrators of these crimes rob children of their innocence. Moreover, victims of child molestation are profoundly affected for the rest of their lives. As elected officials, we have an obligation to condemn this violence, work for stronger enforcement of the law and provide adequate funding for programs to assist children who may have experienced such abuse.

At least 1 in 5 adult women and 1 in 10 adult men report having been sexually abused as children. In Texas, there were more than 111,000 investigations of child abuse and neglect by the Child Protective Services in Texas, and of those cases 7,650 were sexual abuse.

The sexual victimization of children is great in magnitude and largely either unrecognized or underreported. Statistics show that 1 in 5 girls and 1 in 10 boys are sexually exploited before they reach adulthood. However it is believed that less than 35 percent of the incidents are reported to authorities.

It is estimated that approximately one-third of abused and neglected children grow up to victimize their own children. Child abuse and neglect can have long-term economical and societal costs. Community-based services to overburdened families are far less costly than the emotional and physical damage inflicted on children. These community-based services also outweigh potential costs of child protective services, law enforcement, courts, foster care, health care, and the treatment of adults recovering from child abuse. The annual estimated cost to the United States for not preventing child abuse and neglect is approximately \$104,000,000,000, according to a 2008 report by Prevent Child Abuse America.

Tens of thousands of American children and teens each year are placed into residential treatment programs. Many have been abused, neglected, and worse, some have died at the hands of those who were supposed to be there to care for them. Unscrupulous programs often hire unqualified, untrained, uncaring, misinformed, and often mean-spirited staff who do not have the qualifications to care for them. The number of children placed in residential treatment centers is growing exponentially. These modern-day orphanages now house more than 50,000 children nationwide. Once placed, these kids may have no meaningful contact with their families or friends for up to two years. Despite many documented cases of neglect and physical and sexual abuse, monitoring is inadequate to ensure that children are safe, healthy and receiving proper services in residential treatment centers.

It will take more than just stronger enforcement of the law to prevent child molestation and other forms of child abuse. In order to end

this serious epidemic that has plagued America, all segments of the community such as parents, educators, religious leaders, and community leaders must create a nurturing environment for children to develop within. The children must know that they are loved and the children deserve to be protected from violence and sexual abuse.

I express my support for the Stop Child Abuse in Residential Programs for Teens Act of 2009. I believe we should increase public awareness of child abuse and neglect prevention and should continue to work to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect. We should recognize that child abuse and neglect prevention programs reduce child maltreatment, strengthen families, reduce mental illness, deter criminal behavior, and contribute to children's positive emotional, academic, social and cognitive development, but we need more.

Mr. MATHESON. Mr. Speaker, I have always worked to protect children. The recent press reports of abuse, neglect, and tragically death, in some residential therapy programs for youth is very concerning to me. Over the years, many treatment centers have been established across the Nation, including Utah. As a result, Utah has worked hard to license and regulate residential treatment programs over the past several years and our state meets many of the standards set forth in the legislation passed by the House of Representatives.

It is my understanding that some states have not developed as stringent requirements as Utah and that leads to a patchwork of regulations where kids can fall through the cracks. I believe a uniform set of standards makes sense, especially when it comes to meeting the needs of the most troubled children and their families. I am supportive of provisions in this bill which seek to support good actors and encourage those who are not to become so. I also feel that steps taken by Utah could be an example for other states implementing new requirements.

I was able to include language in the legislation which requested HHS study the outcomes of individuals in these types of programs through a longitudinal study. I feel this data is extremely useful to better understand the outcomes of individuals in these programs and the progress made towards the goals of the treatment programs to fully rehabilitate troubled youth and teens.

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLAY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 911.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1833

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARSON of Indiana) at 6 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 911, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 44, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 601, by the yeas and nays.

Remaining postponed votes will be taken later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

STOP CHILD ABUSE IN RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS FOR TEENS ACT OF 2009

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 911, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MCCARTHY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 911.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 295, nays 102, not voting 35, as follows:

[Roll No. 72]

YEAS—295

Abercrombie	Boucher	Cleaver
Ackerman	Boyd	Clyburn
Adler (NJ)	Brady (PA)	Cohen
Altmire	Braley (IA)	Conaway
Andrews	Brown (SC)	Connolly (VA)
Arcuri	Brown, Corrine	Cooper
Austria	Brown-Waite,	Costa
Baca	Ginny	Costello
Baird	Buchanan	Courtney
Baldwin	Burgess	Crowley
Barrow	Butterfield	Cuellar
Bartlett	Buyer	Culberson
Becerra	Capito	Cummings
Berkley	Capps	Dahlkemper
Berman	Capuano	Davis (AL)
Berry	Cardoza	Davis (CA)
Biggert	Carnahan	Davis (IL)
Bilirakis	Carney	Davis (TN)
Bishop (GA)	Carson (IN)	DeFazio
Bishop (NY)	Castle	DeGette
Blumenauer	Castor (FL)	Delahunt
Bocchieri	Chandler	DeLauro
Bono Mack	Childers	Dent
Boren	Clarke	Diaz-Balart, L.
Boswell	Clay	Diaz-Balart, M.