

of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Science:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
November 7, 1997.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,
Speaker of the House, the Capitol, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Please accept my resignation from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Science.

Sincerely,

BUD CRAMER,
Member of Congress

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted. There was no objection.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. FAZIO of California. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 328) and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 328

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and that they are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

To the Committee on Appropriations, Robert "Bud" Cramer of Alabama.

To the Committee on the Budget, David Price of North Carolina.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADOPTION AND SAFE FAMILIES ACT OF 1997

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, House Resolution 327.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SHAW] that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 327, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 406, nays 7, not voting 19, as follows:

[Roll No. 635]

YEAS—406

Abercrombie	Barrett (WI)	Biley
Ackerman	Bartlett	Blumenauer
Aderholt	Barton	Blunt
Allen	Bass	Boehlert
Andrews	Bateman	Boehner
Archer	Becerra	Bonilla
Bachus	Bentsen	Bonior
Baesler	Bereuter	Bono
Baker	Berman	Borski
Baldacci	Berry	Boswell
Ballenger	Bilbray	Boucher
Barcia	Bilirakis	Boyd
Barr	Bishop	Brady
Barrett (NE)	Blagojevich	Brown (CA)

Brown (FL)	Goodling	McHugh
Brown (OH)	Goss	McInnis
Bryant	Graham	McIntosh
Bunning	Granger	McIntyre
Burr	Green	McKeon
Burton	Greenwood	McKinney
Callahan	Gutierrez	McNulty
Calvert	Gutknecht	Meehan
Camp	Hall (OH)	Meek
Campbell	Hall (TX)	Menendez
Canady	Hamilton	Metcalfe
Cardin	Hansen	Mica
Carson	Harman	Millender
Castle	Hastert	McDonald
Chabot	Hastings (FL)	Miller (CA)
Chambliss	Hastings (WA)	Miller (FL)
Chenoweth	Hayworth	Minge
Christensen	Hefley	Moakley
Clay	Hefner	Mollohan
Clayton	Herger	Moran (KS)
Clement	Hill	Moran (VA)
Clyburn	Hilleary	Morella
Coble	Hilliard	Murtha
Coburn	Hinchey	Myrick
Collins	Hinojosa	Nadler
Condit	Hobson	Neal
Conyers	Hoekstra	Nethercutt
Cook	Holden	Neumann
Cooksey	Hooley	Ney
Costello	Horn	Northup
Cox	Hostettler	Norwood
Coyne	Hoyer	Nussle
Cramer	Hulshof	Oberstar
Crane	Hunter	Obey
Crapo	Hutchinson	Olver
Cummings	Hyde	Ortiz
Cunningham	Inglis	Owens
Danner	Istook	Oxley
Davis (FL)	Jackson (IL)	Packard
Davis (IL)	Jackson-Lee	Pallone
Davis (VA)	(TX)	Pappas
Deal	Jefferson	Parker
DeFazio	Jenkins	Pascarell
DeGette	Johnson (CT)	Pastor
Delahunt	Johnson (WI)	Paxon
DeLauro	Johnson, Sam	Payne
DeLay	Jones	Pease
Dellums	Kanjorski	Pelosi
Deutsch	Kaptur	Peterson (MN)
Diaz-Balart	Kasich	Peterson (PA)
Dickey	Kelly	Petri
Dicks	Kennedy (MA)	Pickering
Dingell	Kennedy (RI)	Pickett
Dixon	Kennelly	Pitts
Doggett	Kildee	Pombo
Dooley	Kilpatrick	Pomeroy
Doolittle	Kim	Porter
Doyle	Kind (WI)	Portman
Dreier	King (NY)	Poshard
Duncan	Kingston	Price (NC)
Dunn	Kleczka	Pryce (OH)
Edwards	Klink	Quinn
Ehlers	Klug	Radanovich
Ehrlich	Knollenberg	Rahall
Emerson	Kolbe	Ramstad
Engel	Kucinich	Rangel
English	LaFalce	Redmond
Ensign	Lampson	Regula
Eshoo	Lantos	Reyes
Etheridge	Largent	Riggs
Evans	Latham	Rivers
Everett	LaTourette	Rodriguez
Ewing	Lazio	Roemer
Farr	Leach	Rogan
Fattah	Levin	Rogers
Fawell	Lewis (CA)	Rohrabacher
Fazio	Lewis (GA)	Ros-Lehtinen
Filner	Lewis (KY)	Rothman
Foley	Linder	Roukema
Forbes	Lipinski	Roybal-Allard
Ford	Livingston	Royce
Fossella	LoBiondo	Rush
Fowler	Loftgren	Ryun
Fox	Lowe	Sabo
Frank (MA)	Lucas	Salmon
Franks (NJ)	Luther	Sanchez
Frelinghuysen	Maloney (NY)	Sanders
Frost	Manton	Sandlin
Furse	Markey	Sanford
Galleghy	Martinez	Sawyer
Ganske	Mascara	Saxton
Gejdenson	McCarthy (MO)	Scarborough
Gekas	McCarthy (NY)	Schaefer, Dan
Gibbons	McCollum	Schaffer, Bob
Gilchrist	McCrery	Schumer
Gillmor	McDade	Sensenbrenner
Gilman	McDermott	Serrano
Goode	McGovern	Sessions
Goodlatte	McHale	Shadegg

Shaw	Stenholm	Upton
Shays	Stokes	Velazquez
Sherman	Strickland	Vento
Shimkus	Stump	Visclosky
Shuster	Stupak	Walsh
Sisisky	Sununu	Waters
Skaggs	Talent	Watkins
Skeen	Tanner	Watt (NC)
Skelton	Tauscher	Watts (OK)
Slaughter	Tauzin	Waxman
Smith (MI)	Taylor (MS)	Weldon (FL)
Smith (NJ)	Taylor (NC)	Weller
Smith (TX)	Thomas	Wexler
Smith, Adam	Thompson	Weygand
Smith, Linda	Thornberry	Whitfield
Snowbarger	Thune	Wicker
Snyder	Thurman	Wise
Solomon	Tiahrt	Wolf
Souder	Tierney	Woolsey
Spence	Torres	Wynn
Spratt	Towns	Yates
Stabenow	Traficant	Young (AK)
Stearns	Turner	Young (FL)

NAYS—7

Cannon	Manzullo	Wamp
Gordon	Mink	
LaHood	Paul	

NOT VOTING—19

Armey	Houghton	Scott
Buyer	John	Smith (OR)
Combest	Johnson, E. B.	Stark
Cubin	Maloney (CT)	Weldon (PA)
Flake	Matsui	White
Gephardt	Riley	
Gonzalez	Schiff	

□ 1217

Mr. WAMP changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

So (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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote nos. 633–635 on House Resolution 326 and 327 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present I would have voted "no" on 633, "no" on 634, and "yes" on 635.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF SENATE BILL TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION OF THE RULES TODAY

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 314, the following suspension is expected to be considered today: S. 927, on sea grants.

ESTABLISHMENT OF 2,500 BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS BEFORE 2000

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1753) to provide for the establishment of not less than 2,500 Boys and Girls Clubs of America facilities by the year 2000, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

SECTION 1. 2,500 BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS BEFORE 2000.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 401(a) of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 13751 note) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

"(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide adequate resources in the form of seed money for the Boys and Girls Clubs of

America to establish 1,000 additional local clubs where needed, with particular emphasis placed on establishing clubs in public housing projects and distressed areas, and to ensure that there are a total of not less than 2,500 Boys and Girls Clubs of America facilities in operation not later than December 31, 1999."

(b) ACCELERATED GRANTS.—Section 401 of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 13751 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(2), by striking "or rural" and all that follows through the end and inserting the following: "rural area, or Indian reservation with a population of high risk youth as defined in section 517 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb-23) of sufficient size to warrant the establishment of a Boys and Girls Club."; and

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

"(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the Department of Justice shall make a grant to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America for the purpose of establishing and extending Boys and Girls Clubs facilities where needed, with particular emphasis placed on establishing clubs in and extending services to public housing projects and distressed areas.

"(2) APPLICATIONS.—The Attorney General shall accept an application for a grant under this subsection if submitted by the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and approve or deny the grant not later than 90 days after the date on which the application is submitted, if the application—

"(A) includes a long-term strategy to establish 1,000 additional Boys and Girls Clubs and detailed summary of those areas in which new facilities will be established, or in which existing facilities will be expanded to serve additional youths, during the next fiscal year;

"(B) includes a plan to ensure that there are a total of not less than 2,500 Boys and Girls Clubs of America facilities in operation before January 1, 2000;

"(C) certifies that there will be appropriate coordination with those communities where clubs will be located; and

"(D) explains the manner in which new facilities will operate without additional, direct Federal financial assistance to the Boys and Girls Clubs once assistance under this subsection is discontinued."

(c) ROLE MODEL GRANTS.—Section 401 of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996 (42 U.S.C. 13751 note) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) ROLE MODEL GRANTS.—Of amounts made available under subsection (e) for any fiscal year—

"(1) not more than 5 percent may be used to provide a grant to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America for administrative, travel, and other costs associated with a national role-model speaking tour program; and

"(2) no amount may be used to compensate speakers other than to reimburse speakers for reasonable travel and accommodation costs associated with the program described in paragraph (1)."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCOLLUM] and the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] will each control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCOLLUM].

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1753, the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 1753, which was introduced by the gentleman from Illinois, Chairman HYDE, would amend a provision that acted as part of the Economic Espionage Act of 1996, which authorized \$100 million in Federal seed money over 5 years to establish an additional 1,000 Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing and distressed areas throughout the country.

H.R. 1753 would make several administrative changes to current law, streamlining the application process for the clubs, and permitting a small amount of the funds to be used to establish a role model speakers program to encourage and motivate young people nationwide.

The primary purpose of this program is to ensure that at least 2,500 Boys and Girls Clubs are established by the year 2000. Because the goal is expected to be realized through the existing authorization of the 1996 act, H.R. 1753 does not require new Federal spending. As of 1996, there were 1,800 Boys and Girls Clubs facilities in the United States.

Congress has been supportive of Boys and Girls Clubs of America for a number of years because it has shown itself to be an impressive private sector program that really makes a difference in the lives of young people. Boys and Girls Clubs have a fantastic reputation for establishing effective community programs that assist youth in developing into hardworking, caring, and law-abiding citizens.

Recent research at Columbia University has shown that Boys and Girls Clubs have been highly successful in reducing drug activities and juvenile crime in public housing developments. Members of Boys and Girls Clubs also do better in school and are less attracted to gangs.

The importance of Boys and Girls Clubs in fighting drug abuse, gang recruitment, and moral poverty cannot be overstated. Indeed, Federal efforts are already paying off. Using over \$15 million in Federal seed money appropriated in 1996, the Boys and Girls Clubs opened 208 clubs in 1996. These clubs are providing positive places of safety, learning, and encouragement for about 180,000 more kids than the year before.

In my home State of Florida, these funds have helped open 23 new clubs and keep an additional 25,000 kids away from gangs, drugs, and crime. Two hundred more clubs are expected to be established as a result of this year's \$20 million appropriation.

H.R. 1753 builds on Congress' continued efforts to ensure that, with Federal seed money, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America is able to expand to serve an additional 1 million young people through at least 2,500 clubs by the year 2000.

I want to take a moment to emphasize that this program only provides seed money for the construction and expansion, actual bricks and mortar, of Boys and Girls Clubs across the country. Once the clubs are open, they will operate without significant Federal funds. The reason Boys and Girls Clubs have been successful and the reason Congress wants to do more for them is because they are locally run and dependent primarily on community involvement for their success.

In an era where billions are being spent on bloated, never-ending federally-run programs, support of the Boys and Girls Clubs is a short-term yet significant way that serves as a model for the proper role of the Federal Government in crime prevention.

H.R. 1753 has a companion bill, S. 476, sponsored by Senator HATCH. S. 476 passed the Senate without amendment by voice vote on May 15, 1997. If the House passes H.R. 1753, I will ask unanimous consent that the House move to strike all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill, S. 476, and insert in the text the House-passed version of H.R. 1753. This is a customary practice and would allow the House to send S. 476 back to the Senate with the text of the House-passed bill as amended.

Madam Speaker, this is a bipartisan proposal that I urge my colleagues to support.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCOLLUM], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT], and the ranking member of the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary on this issue.

There is no doubt that all of us are concerned about preventative measures for taking our children off the streets. This is a very worthwhile bill. This bill will speed the distribution of funds to Boys and Girls Clubs, which are some of the most valuable nonprofit institutions in many of our communities.

On a personal note, I have served on the board of directors of the Boys and Girls Club in Houston and saw the merging of the girls and boys club to make it the Boys and Girls Club in our community.

The Boys and Girls Club of America was founded in 1906. There are now more than 1,800 Boys and Girls Clubs throughout the United States. This Federal funding will support the creation of another 1,000 clubs. This is certainly not a bill of special interests. I understand that the Justice Department appropriations bill that we will vote on later today will have \$20 million for this program, and I applaud that.

I only wish, as we proceed, and I will inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee, that we can be open to funding a broader array of initiatives

like this. The truth is that programs like the Boys and Girls Club have proven to be one of the most effective ways to keep young people away from drugs and gangs and on the road to a productive adulthood.

The Manhattan Institute, for example, which is a conservative think tank, recently released a report by a task force headed by Bill Bennett, also someone who is generally thought to be fairly conservative. They did an intensive study of three crime prevention programs, the Big Brothers and Big Sisters mentoring program, a church-run program in Boston, and an early intervention program in Pittsburgh.

They found that these programs dramatically reduced the level of gang and crime involvement by the young people who were fortunate enough to have access to the program. The problem, of course, is that these programs can reach only a fraction of the kids who are at risk.

So when I see the bill before us today, it certainly is a step in the right direction, but we realize that we must go further. Look, for example, at the youth recreation leagues and after-school programs that were part of the 1994 crime bill but yet have been defunded in 1995. Certainly the Rand study commits us to realizing that prevention is worth an ounce of cure.

So I commend this bill, I commend the leadership on this bill, and before I yield my time or reserve my time, Madam Speaker, I would like to inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee and raise a question with him.

Our community came together in Houston under the leadership of our present mayor and city council and recognized that not only was the Boys and Girls Club very important, but the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, and they also found something else that tickled the fancy of our children, recreation; recreation for the physically challenged, recreation for the inner-city youth, recreation for the suburban youth within the city limits.

We organized basketball and soccer and Little League. We committed ourselves to the Zena Garrison tennis program. Now we have about 80,000 youngsters throughout the city of Houston in all manner of recreational programs, keeping them off the streets, keeping our parks open after school into the late hours.

Madam Speaker, I would simply ask the question of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCOLLUM], as we are able to discuss this very important bill and pass it today, the opportunities for reviewing and supporting programs like that throughout our Nation.

Mr. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me.

Madam Speaker, programs such as the gentlewoman describes exist in a

variety of forms throughout the Nation, not just in Houston but in most cities. They are, that is the underlying word, a variety of forms to help occupy our youth and combat crime.

I fully support them, as the gentlewoman does. That is why we have the community block grant program under the crime legislation we have passed for a couple of years now, with a lot of Federal money going back to the communities, letting them decide individually what programs are best for them.

I am sure that Houston, as the other communities in our country, will decide that many of the programs such as the gentlewoman has described are worthy of support. Boys and Girls Clubs happen to be one that is universally accepted and is around the entire country. We are very pleased that we can particularly target that, because we know that it is effective in every community. Other programs are different in different communities, but the funds are there. We will continue to support them.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I thank the chairman. So I understand that he is saying that those particular programs with community effort and coordination could make application to the Justice Department under those crime prevention programs?

Mr. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, if the gentlewoman will continue to yield, the way the block grant program works is that the money goes to the city of Houston or to the county, and I do not know the name of the gentlewoman's county, for example, and they have a board and a system, the county commissioners, city commissioners. They can decide whether to spend the money on police or on some of those prevention programs or however they want to spend it. They make those decisions, not the Justice Department.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1753. As a member of the Judiciary Committee and of the Subcommittee on Crime, through which this legislation passed, I was pleased to see this worthy piece of legislation receive broad bipartisan backing. I want to thank both Chairman HYDE and Chairman McCOLLUM for their leadership in moving H.R. 1753 forward to the floor.

In 1996, Congress authorized \$100 million in Federal seed money over 5 years to establish an additional 1,000 Boys and Girls clubs in public housing and distressed areas throughout the country. H.R. 1753 now makes administrative changes to current law, streamlining the application process for the clubs and ensuring that at least 2,500 clubs are established by the year 2000. At the end of 1996 there were 1,800 Boys and Girls clubs facilities in the United States.

In every community there are hundreds of boys and girls left to find their own recreation and companionship in the streets. An increasing number of children spend many hours alone with no adult care or supervision. Young people need to know that someone cares about them and that there are concerned and capable adults to whom they can turn. Boys and Girls clubs offer that and more.

Boys and Girls clubs are a tested and proven nationally recognized program that addresses today's most pressing youth issues—teaching young people the skills they need to succeed in life. Boys and Girls clubs provide young people access to programs on the education and the environment, health, the arts, careers, alcohol and drug prevention, pregnancy prevention, gang prevention, leadership development, and athletics.

The Boys and Girls clubs of America have served 2.6 million children: 71 percent live in urban/inner-city areas; 53 percent live in single-parent families; 42 percent come from families with annual incomes below \$22,000; 51 percent live in families with three or more children; 56 percent are from minority families; 16 percent are 7 years and under; 34 percent are 8 to 10-years-old; 29 percent are 11 to 13-years-old; 21 percent are 14 to 18-years-old; and 62 percent are boys, 38 percent are girls.

It is a remarkable fact, and one meriting our remembrance, that it costs approximately \$200 per youth per year to run a Boys and Girls club. It costs between \$25,000 and \$75,000 a year to keep a young adult in jail for 1 year. This is evidence that the Boys and Girls clubs—a proven delinquency prevention program—are a terrific bargain.

Madam Speaker, this is a bill that I truly believe can and should be supported by all of my colleagues. I urge each of you to vote in favor of H.R. 1753.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BUYER], a member of the committee.

Mr. BUYER. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the discussion from the gentlewoman from Houston, because I remember back in the 1994 crime bill discussion and the whole issue about midnight basketball and crime prevention programs. And what the dispute was about at the time was the Federal Government having a one-size-fits-all program, saying, here is the criteria and you force it down, and force all communities in America to comply with this standard that is set out here in Washington.

The Republican philosophy is that in fact we support prevention programs. What we do not appreciate is the arrogance of the Federal Government in Washington dictating to our communities what they should and should not do.

So that is why I compliment the leadership of the gentleman from Florida, Mr. BILL McCOLLUM, basically sending that message out. I remember his debates while he was in the minority during the crime bill, and he felt as though he was a voice with no one listening, but I was listening, and I think many in America in fact were.

When we look out there, there are only so many different things that we have. We have the education, prevention, rehabilitation, retribution, restitution, deterrence, and there was this overfocus, overfocus on the rehabilitative side and prevention and education, to the point where they began to be coddling the criminal.

Then we took a step back and said, wait a minute, let us bring better balance to the judicial system. So when Republicans took over the Congress, we then tried to bring back some stability to the justice system.

When we looked at the juvenile crime issue, and compliments to the Subcommittee on Crime going out in 1996 and conducting their regional forums around the country, we learned that there is a growing escalation on juvenile crime, and that is a concern. So how do we address that?

□ 1230

Well, we can address it on many different fronts. But, in particular, let us not forget the issue on prevention. Republicans support prevention programs. That is the message here. So I have gone through those debates, and I have heard from this side of the aisle that like to bash Republicans in saying, "They do not support prevention," "They do not care." That is false.

When we are in our communities and we see the growing need, that is why I am so pleased that there is a bipartisan legislation here on the floor today to escalate the number of Boys and Girls Clubs in America. The FBI states that the trend, if it continues as we have over the past 10 years, juvenile arrests for violent crime will more than double by the year 2010. The FBI predicts that juvenile arrests for murder will increase 125 percent, forcible rape arrests will increase 66 percent, and aggravated assault arrests will increase 129 percent. Those are pretty startling numbers.

This dramatic increase in youth crime has occurred in the midst of a declining youth population, a trend soon to change. In the final years of this decade and throughout the next, America will experience a population surge made up of the children of today's aging baby-boomers. Today's enormous cohort of the 5-year-olds, in fact, become tomorrow's teenagers.

So this legislation is extremely important. It is much needed to authorize the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. This organization is providing a place for social interaction and recreation of our young people. I know that in my district, which is a predominantly rural district, in some communities many young people simply have no place to go to make constructive use of their time. And what is a proven statistic is that more than half of all crimes against teenagers occur on or near schools. Boys and Girls Clubs provide a place for positive influences to permeate a young person's life. In other words, we want a child to have a role model for whom they can identify with, hands on, not some role model that plays basketball or football or they only idolize. An actual role model that they can see within their community is what is extremely important here.

This bill also includes an amendment that I offered in the Committee on the Judiciary to ensure that rural areas

are capable of qualifying to have Boys and Girls Clubs. We understand that the growing problems that we have in our urban areas to include the inner city and public housing, but we also want to make sure that in rural America we do not have a growing escalation of juvenile crime.

I have visited those juvenile detention centers in my congressional district, and it is very painful to stand there and peer through the little window and we see these 12-, 13- and 14-year-olds in jumpsuits, and we look at those big brown eyes, but what we really see behind them, though, is some anger. And they really need someone to reach out to. I sit there, and as I look through there and I see them, I think if only this community would, in fact, have had a Boys and Girls Club, how many of these children could we have changed their life and had a positive influence.

So let me compliment the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CONYERS] and in particular the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] and the gentleman from Utah [Mr. HATCH] in the Senate for bringing this legislation, and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM]. This is truly needed, and it is a compliment to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] for bringing this today.

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, might I inquire the amount of time remaining for me and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM]?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] has 14 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM] has 11 minutes remaining.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 15 seconds.

I certainly appreciate the affirmation of the previous speaker to the importance of intervention and prevention. I would like to reaffirm the fact that the major debate on this issue came in the 1994 crime bill passed by a Democratic Congress and President and the support of the Rand study that says prevention is the way we should be directed.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT], who is a lead Democratic sponsor of this legislation.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of House bill 1753, a bill that will continue the effort that Congress began last year to provide kids throughout America with a safe, productive, and healthy place to go after school and on weekends.

Last year's legislation authorized Federal seed money to support the Boys and Girls Clubs of America 5-year plan to establish 1,000 new clubs by the year 2000, bringing the total number of clubs to 2,500. This bill will streamline the application process for new clubs

and allow a small portion of the funds to be used to establish a role model speakers program.

I commend the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] for his sponsorship of this legislation. It is truly a bipartisan bill and has received no opposition in committee. The Boys and Girls Clubs of America have been recognized as an efficient organization, advancing a cause that we can all support. The organization is dedicated solely to youth, with a special emphasis on those kids who are at risk. Fifty-three percent of the kids who are members of Boys and Girls Clubs come from single-parent families. Fifty-six percent are from minority families. And forty-two percent come from families with annual incomes below \$22,000 a year.

The Federal commitment to Boys and Girls Clubs provides \$20 million per year for 5 years to establish new clubs. Once clubs are opened, they operate without significant Federal support. Relatively speaking, this is a modest commitment when we look at the amount spent on the No. 1 enemy of our Nation's youth.

Our Nation's drug czar, General McCaffrey, earlier this week said that Americans spent an estimated \$57 billion on illegal drugs. Our commitment to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America will provide millions of kids with a healthy alternative to crime and drug abuse. We know that after school hours are the most dangerous time for our children. I sure would much rather see our young kids shooting baskets than shooting each other. And I would much rather see our kids pounding keys on a computer than pushing drugs.

Madam Speaker, there is one more point that has to be made. While young people are more likely than any other group to commit crime, we must remember that they are also the most likely age group to be victimized by crime. A Columbia University study revealed the impressive impact of Boys and Girls Club located in public housing. Areas with these clubs saw a 13-percent decrease in juvenile crime and 22 percent decrease in drug activity. These numbers translate into safer streets and a generation of youth that are less likely to fall into trouble with crime and drugs.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to support our Nation's young people. This is a commitment that we should continue. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER].

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for yielding me the time.

I rise, obviously, in strong support of this legislation. I presume there will be unanimous support for this legislation. As one who has been involved in the Boys and Girls Clubs through many

years and who was himself a participant in the Miami Boys and Girls Club when I was in my very early teens, I can attest to the effectiveness of these organizations.

In recent years, I have cochaired the breakfast held annually on Capitol Hill with Senator STROM THURMOND. As we all know, the Boys and Girls Clubs are authorized under a congressional act and chartered under a congressional act; and, so, they submit annually a report to the Congress of the United States. It is one of the best breakfasts that I attend during the year, because at that point in time, they cite from four regions of the country outstanding young people. Invariably, those young people have overcome incredible obstacles to become outstanding young people, both academically, athletically, civically. They contribute mightily as young people to their peers and mightily to the strength of this Nation.

This effort, therefore, is a very worthwhile effort, which, for a relatively modest investment, will pay off incredibly large dividends. Investing in our young people clearly is the best investment that we citizens can make. Investing tax dollars in our young citizens is one of the best application of tax dollars that we can make, and, in my opinion, an investment strongly supported by the American people.

So I am very pleased to join the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM], the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE] and the committee in putting forth this bill, which will have great positive impact on the future of our country.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] for his leadership with the Boys and Girls Club of America.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS], the distinguished chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I rise to join with all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Is it not wonderful to have something on the floor that we can all agree on?

I do not need to tell my colleagues about all of the advantages of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. But I first need to stop and thank Denzel Washington. Denzel Washington is one of the finest artists-actors in Hollywood, and he is the national spokesperson for Boys and Girls Clubs of America. He is the national spokesperson because his life was changed because of the attention he received from the Boys and Girls Clubs of America in his neighborhood when he was growing up. So I get to thank him on this floor today and say to him that his leadership is what helps to bring us to this kind of movement, where we have Democrats and Republicans together to say that it is about time we pay attention to our young people.

It is a good thing that we do here today to invest in our young people. We talk about children and young people all the time, but seldom do we really put the money where our mouths are. Today, we agree on resources. We agreed that \$100 million will be given to Boys and Girls Clubs back in 1996, with \$20 million for 1997, \$20 million for 1998, leading up to the year 2000, when we should have appropriated the entire \$100 million.

I am very pleased and proud to be on the floor today not arguing against something, not fighting with somebody about something, but rather joining hands with both sides of the aisle to say, this is for the children, this is for the boys and girls of America, inner city, rural America.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, will the gentlewoman yield?

Ms. WATERS. I yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS] for yielding.

I want to join her very appropriate comments regarding Denzel Washington, who has been a really outstanding leader.

Also, we ought to mention Colin Powell. This is one of the first boards that he joined among thousands that he was requested to join. So many people understand the worth of this organization and, therefore, join in it.

And I want to congratulate the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS] herself, who is a leader in this country of national renown, who herself has joined in this effort, and I thank her for her efforts.

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, reclaiming my time, let me just say that in the State of California, when I was in the California State assembly, I had a piece of legislation that was signed into law that appropriated dollars for capital outlay for Boys and Girls Clubs. We discovered that the roofs were falling in, that they needed more space, that they needed air conditioning, et cetera, et cetera. And we were able to do that. We got matching grants from the private sector that helped to expand the Boys and Girls Clubs and their ability to provide the services to the young people that they are organized to do.

So this reminds me of that bill when I was in Sacramento and what we were able to do with capital outlay. This goes even further than that.

I would like to thank Members on both sides of the aisle and my Republican friends that I can call friends today, maybe not tomorrow, but today for this bill. I thank them all very much.

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Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 1 minute to simply thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE], the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM], the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CONYERS],

the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] and the sponsors of this legislation that exhibits bipartisanship. I think it is important to reemphasize that the issue of intervention and prevention has to be the call of the day for preventing juvenile crime.

I am reminded of the Riggs-Scott bill, H.R. 1818, that can bring about the opportunity for individual communities to raise up programs to secure moneys to prevent juvenile crime. We want to encourage them, and we certainly appreciate the establishment or expanding of Boys and Girls Clubs. They have done such a great job. My applause to Denzel Washington and Colin Powell for all the work they have done.

Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CONYERS], the esteemed ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, this is a great moment in American legislative history. The vibes are wonderful. When the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM], the gentlewoman from Texas [Ms. JACKSON-LEE], the gentlewoman from California [Ms. WATERS], the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BUYER], the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT] and the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] all get together, we know we are doing the Lord's work.

Madam Speaker, I want to ask the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MCCOLLUM], the subcommittee chairman, is it correct that the Justice bill is being held up because there are \$750 million in for adult prisons, \$87 million in for juvenile prisons, \$250 million in for juvenile justice grant programs, 35 percent of which is to be used for juvenile prisons?

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONYERS. I yield to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. My understanding is the State-Justice-Commerce appropriations bill, if that is what the gentleman is referring to, is now in progress and is coming to the floor. I do not think it is being held up at the moment at all.

Mr. CONYERS. I feel better already. We are off to a good start. Everybody agrees Boys and Girls Clubs are great. All I want to do now is to keep us all focused in the second term of the 105th Congress and we take a little look at the police athletic leagues, at the other organizations that may be youth recreation leagues and after-school programs that might also deserve this attention for the very same reasons that the Boys and Girls Clubs are getting it. Could I ask my dear friend from Florida if he can keep his horizons open in the next year if we find other equally deserving organizations?

Mr. MCCOLLUM. I certainly support, as I indicated to the gentlewoman from Texas, many of the prevention programs and the organizations around the country. This one has a Federal

charter, as the gentleman knows. I find the grant programs, both the community direct block grant program we have as well as the grant program moving through Congress now with regard to the Office of Juvenile Justice links provision, to be very good devices for this purpose.

Mr. CONYERS. So I take it the answer is yes, the gentleman will be looking with me at other deserving organizations? Some may not be chartered, but that does not make them less deserving.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. I would support and do support a lot of these programs, but I want the cities and the counties and the States to decide which ones get the money rather than the gentleman and I, unless they are an exceptional long-standing Federal charter program like this one. I do favor the prevention programs; I just do not want to make the decision here in Washington on which one gets it.

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, people like the gentleman and I are not known for dictating to the States and local governments. So if we look at it together, if we find another one, maybe even just one, and then we could kind of move it along. The gentleman gets the drift.

Let us keep the lights on and celebrate Boys and Girls Clubs, and if there is anybody else that deserves it. If they are undeserving, not a nickel do they get. If they do not have strict accounting procedures, "Sorry, you don't qualify." But if they are really good and meet all of our criteria, we might send a few nickels out to some others. Why not?

Everybody says it does many good things. It is stopping kids from going down the wrong track. There is not a man, woman or child that is against that. I too weigh in with my full, unqualified, unstinting support. I thank both of the leaders in the Committee on the Judiciary who managed this bill.

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

I just want to point out a couple of things to my good friends and colleagues. This side of the aisle does strongly support prevention programs and particularly programs like Boys and Girls Clubs of America that work well.

As the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BUYER] stated a few moments ago, we had quite a battle with the other side in 1994 over the crime bill because many of us felt then that the efforts being made at the Federal level to provide for applications for these prevention programs in fighting crime to the Justice Department and the Federal Government on a case-by-case, program-by-program basis, with the Federal Government having decided by name which programs would qualify for the money and which would not, we thought that was a very bad idea. We wanted to abolish and do away with that.

As most of my colleagues know, that has indeed been done since the Republicans have been a majority in Congress. We have abolished that scheme of things in the prevention program area.

Today we go with twin programs dealing with prevention. Still, there are some name programs around, but for the most part the block grants, the \$500 million a year going out to the States, actually to the counties and the cities for their governments to decide how to spend the money to fight crime, some of which, depending on their choices, could be spent on prevention programs, some of which might be spent on police or prisons or no telling what, but it is their choice. And then the juvenile delinquency prevention programs in the bill that passed the House and is now pending in the Senate, and is funded in the Commerce-State-Justice appropriations bill we will have out here a little later today, this is a set of programs also designed for prevention. A very large amount of money goes for prevention in our Federal system, some \$4 billion a year. We do strongly support that.

But this bill today is a special case. Boys and Girls Clubs of America has a Federal charter. We have revised that charter today by providing easier access for these clubs to be able to build the new ones they are going to, taking out a lot of the complications of bureaucracy, applications to the Housing and Urban Development Department and so on. We need to pass the bill.

I also want to remind my colleagues that not only is Denzel Washington and a couple of others named a leading spokesperson for Boys and Girls Clubs of America, he is an alumnus of it. There are many distinguished alumni in the entertainment and sports world. I could not begin to list all of them or we would be here the rest of the afternoon.

Some include George Burns, because the clubs go back to 1906, and the late George Burns was a Boys and Girls Club member; Bill Cosby, Danny DeVito, George Lucas, Walter Matthau, Leonard Nimoy, Robin Williams, to name a few entertainers. In the sports world, in football, people like Bart Starr, Lynn Swann, Steve Young. In baseball, Jose Canseco, Joe DiMaggio, Alex Fernandez, Tom Glavine, David Justice, Fred McGriff, just to name a few. In basketball, Penny Hardaway, Michael Jordan, Shaquille O'Neal, the list goes on and on. All have been members of Boys and Girls Clubs at one time in their lives and benefited from this fine organization that has a Federal charter.

We are just making it easier today to reach the goal by the year 2000 of establishing 2,500 more of these clubs by streamlining the process. This is a procedural but a very important procedural bill. I urge my colleagues to pass it today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCCOLLUM. I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. I do want to emphasize to the chairman of the Subcommittee on Crime that this is a bipartisan bill. I appreciate his statement and expression of the Republicans' viewpoint on prevention and intervention. I hope that we can continue to work together.

Might I just simply present for the record that maybe we will reserve judgment on how block grants will work. I understand the intentions of them, but I think we should monitor whether our local jurisdictions or States use more of those funds for prison building than prevention, especially when we all seem to have come together to realize that prevention and intervention is key and should take a high priority in the distribution of these funds.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. If I may reclaim my time, I might add that none of our local block grant moneys are used for prisons. They are and can be used for a variety of things beyond prevention. I certainly will monitor those programs with the gentlewoman. I do believe that for the most part local communities know best how to fight crime and should make that decision.

But, nonetheless, this bill is not about that. It came up today in debate for other reasons, and I have not discussed it so I decided to do so at the end because it had been raised. Today we are about passing a very fine bill to improve the process whereby more Boys and Girls Clubs of America can be added under their Federal charter. I urge the adoption of this bill.

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1753, legislation that will further Congress' support for the expansion of Boys and Girls Clubs of America—one of the best examples of proven youth crime prevention. This legislation is part of a continuing initiative to ensure that—with Federal seed money—Boys and Girls Clubs of America can expand to serve an additional one million young people through at least 2,500 clubs by the year 2000.

We are all aware that young people need a safe, positive, environment to help them avoid the dangers of crime and violence, and Boys and Girls Clubs of America provides a safe haven for 2.6 million children. Indeed, Boys and Girls Clubs of America has received widespread recognition as one of America's most efficient charities.

Last year, Congress recognized the value of Boys and Girls Clubs when we authorized \$100 million in seed money over 5 years to establish more clubs in public housing and distressed areas throughout the country. Currently, 90 percent of Boys and Girls Clubs funding comes from the private sector. The seed money provided by Congress is being used for start-up costs and program enhancements.

H.R. 1753 would make several administrative changes to current law—streamlining the application process for clubs to obtain seed money and ensuring that at least 2,500 clubs are established by the year 2000. The bill would also permit a small amount of funds to

be used to establish a role-model speakers' program to encourage and motivate young people nationwide.

The Senate passed a companion bill sponsored by Senator HATCH—S. 476—without amendment by voice vote last May. On October 29, the Judiciary Committee ordered H.R. 1753 reported—with one minor amendment—by a voice vote. The amendment clarifies that clubs can be established in rural areas and Indian reservations that have significant populations of high risk youth.

Mr. Chairman, this is a terrific bill that enjoys bipartisan support, and I want to compliment my colleague from Wisconsin—TOM BARRETT—for the work he has done on behalf of the Boys and Girls Clubs America. I urge the House to pass this bill so that we can foster one of the best ways of stopping crime and helping children that I know of.

Ms. SANCHEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend my colleagues in the House for passing H.R. 1753, establishing not less than 2,500 Boys and Girls Clubs of America facilities by 2000. I was pleased to support this measure.

I wish to direct particular attention to the work of the Girls and Boys Club of Garden Grove, CA. Since 1956, the Garden Grove clubs have strived to improve our community with programs that meet families' needs.

The Girls and Boys Club of Garden Grove have 9 centers that serve 1,000 children every day, providing what these children need: a safe, enriching alternative to the streets, encouragement to succeed in school, and providing family support.

Each of the nine "Kids Clubs" offer daily programs that are unique in order to address the specific needs of the children and families living in specific neighborhoods. In Orange County, 70 percent of children come home to an empty house after school. Children who are home alone after school are twice as likely as other children to abuse alcohol, tobacco, and drugs.

As long as a child is actively involved in a Girls and Boys Club, they are not just staying off the streets, they are staying out of trouble. They are learning in computer labs and homework assistance programs; they are being fortified in cooking and nutrition programs, they are growing strong and confident in the gym and on the play yards, they are being enriched in craft classes and shops, and they are building character in leadership programs.

The Garden Grove Clubs are currently seeking to establish five new "Kids Clubs" Centers at schools throughout my district. There are over 10,000 children needing a safe place to go after school. As of now, Garden Grove only has the sites to serve about 2,000 kids. I strongly support H.R. 1753 and encourage the National Boys and Girls Club to distribute funds and assistance to the successful Girls and Boys Club in Garden Grove so they can continue to enrich the lives of thousands of other young Americans.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. EMERSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. McCOLLUM] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1753, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. McCOLLUM. Madam 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. Pursuant to clause 5, rule I, and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

50 STATES COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAM ACT

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 1228) to provide for a 10-year circulating commemorative coin program to commemorate each of the 50 States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 1228

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 "50 States Commemorative Coin Program Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) it is appropriate and timely—

(A) to honor the unique Federal republic of 50 States that comprise the United States; and

(B) to promote the diffusion of knowledge among the youth of the United States about the individual States, their history and geography, and the rich diversity of the national heritage;

(2) the circulating coinage of the United States has not been modernized during the 25-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) a circulating commemorative 25-cent coin program could produce earnings of \$110,000,000 from the sale of silver proof coins and sets over the 10-year period of issuance, and would produce indirect earnings of an estimated \$2,600,000,000 to \$5,100,000,000 to the United States Treasury, money that will replace borrowing to fund the national debt to at least that extent; and

(4) it is appropriate to launch a commemorative circulating coin program that encourages young people and their families to collect memorable tokens of all of the States for the face value of the coins.

SEC. 3. ISSUANCE OF REDESIGNED QUARTER DOLLARS OVER 10-YEAR PERIOD COMMEMORATING EACH OF THE 50 STATES.

Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (k) the following new subsection:

"(l) REDESIGN AND ISSUANCE OF QUARTER DOLLAR IN COMMEMORATION OF EACH OF THE 50 STATES.—

"(1) REDESIGN BEGINNING IN 1999.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the fourth sentence of subsection (d)(1) and subsection (d)(2), quarter dollar coins issued during the 10-year period beginning in 1999, shall have designs on the reverse side selected in accordance with this subsection which are emblematic of the 50 States.

"(B) TRANSITION PROVISION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the Secretary may continue to mint and issue quarter dollars in 1999 which bear the design in effect before the redesign required under this subsection and an inscription of the year '1998' as required to ensure a smooth transition into the 10-year program under this subsection.

"(2) SINGLE STATE DESIGNS.—The design on the reverse side of each quarter dollar issued

during the 10-year period referred to in paragraph (1) shall be emblematic of 1 of the 50 States.

"(3) ISSUANCE OF COINS COMMEMORATING 5 STATES DURING EACH OF THE 10 YEARS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The designs for the quarter dollar coins issued during each year of the 10-year period referred to in paragraph (1) shall be emblematic of 5 States selected in the order in which such States ratified the Constitution of the United States or were admitted into the Union, as the case may be.

"(B) NUMBER OF EACH OF 5 COIN DESIGNS IN EACH YEAR.—Of the quarter dollar coins issued during each year of the 10-year period referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, on the basis of such factors as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, the number of quarter dollars which shall be issued with each of the 5 designs selected for such year.

"(4) SELECTION OF DESIGN.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—Each of the 50 designs required under this subsection for quarter dollars shall be—

"(i) selected by the Secretary after consultation with—

"(I) the Governor of the State being commemorated, or such other State officials or group as the State may designate for such purpose; and

"(II) the Commission of Fine Arts; and

"(ii) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

"(B) SELECTION AND APPROVAL PROCESS.—Designs for quarter dollars may be submitted in accordance with the design selection and approval process developed by the Secretary in the sole discretion of the Secretary.

"(C) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary may include participation by State officials, artists from the States, engravers of the United States Mint, and members of the general public.

"(D) STANDARDS.—Because it is important that the Nation's coinage and currency bear dignified designs of which the citizens of the United States can be proud, the Secretary shall not select any frivolous or inappropriate design for any quarter dollar minted under this subsection.

"(E) PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN REPRESENTATIONS.—No head and shoulders portrait or bust of any person, living or dead, and no portrait of a living person may be included in the design of any quarter dollar under this subsection.

"(5) TREATMENT AS NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136, all coins minted under this subsection shall be considered to be numismatic items.

"(6) ISSUANCE.—

"(A) QUALITY OF COINS.—The Secretary may mint and issue such number of quarter dollars of each design selected under paragraph (4) in uncirculated and proof qualities as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

"(B) SILVER COINS.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), the Secretary may mint and issue such number of quarter dollars of each design selected under paragraph (4) as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, with a content of 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

"(C) SOURCES OF BULLION.—The Secretary shall obtain silver for minting coins under subparagraph (B) from available resources, including stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

"(7) APPLICATION IN EVENT OF THE ADMISSION OF ADDITIONAL STATES.—If any additional State is admitted into the Union before the end of the 10-year period referred to in paragraph (1), the Secretary of the Treasury may issue quarter dollar coins, in accordance with this subsection, with a design