

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

which is emblematic of such State during any 1 year of such 10-year period, in addition to the quarter dollar coins issued during such year in accordance with paragraph (3)(A).''

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES DOLLAR COINS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the "United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997".

(b) **WEIGHT.**—Section 5112(a)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking "and weighs 8.1 grams".

(c) **COLOR AND CONTENT.**—Section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking "dollar,"; and

(2) by inserting after the fourth sentence the following: "The dollar coin shall be gold in color, have a distinctive edge, have tactile and visual features that make the denomination of the coin readily discernible, be minted and fabricated in the United States, and have similar metallic, anti-counterfeiting properties as United States coinage in circulation on the date of enactment of the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997.".

(d) **DESIGN.**—Section 5112(d)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the fifth and sixth sentences and inserting the following: "The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Congress, shall select appropriate designs for the obverse and reverse sides of the dollar coin.".

(e) **PRODUCTION OF NEW DOLLAR COINS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon the depletion of the Government's supply (as of the date of enactment of this Act) of \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony, the Secretary of the Treasury shall place into circulation \$1 coins that comply with the requirements of subsections (b) and (d)(1) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this section.

(2) **AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO CONTINUE PRODUCTION.**—If the supply of \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony is depleted before production has begun of \$1 coins which bear a design which complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (d)(1) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this section, the Secretary of the Treasury may continue to mint and issue \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony in accordance with that section 5112 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) until such time as production begins.

(3) **NUMISMATIC SETS.**—The Secretary may include such \$1 coins in any numismatic set produced by the United States Mint before the date on which the \$1 coins authorized by this section are placed in circulation.

(f) **MARKETING PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Before placing into circulation \$1 coins authorized under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall adopt a program to promote the use of such coins by commercial enterprises, mass transit authorities, and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

(2) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study on the progress of the marketing program adopted in accordance with paragraph (1).

(3) **REPORT.**—Not later than March 31, 2001, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Congress on the results of the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (2).

SEC. 5. FIRST FLIGHT COMMEMORATIVE COINS.

(a) **COIN SPECIFICATIONS.**—

(1) **DENOMINATIONS.**—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this section referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue the following coins:

(A) \$10 GOLD COINS.—Not more than 100,000 \$10 coins, each of which shall—

(i) weigh 16.718 grams;

(ii) have a diameter of 1.06 inches; and

(iii) contain 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.

(B) \$1 SILVER COINS.—Not more than 500,000 \$1 coins, each of which shall—

(i) weigh 26.73 grams;

(ii) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and

(iii) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(C) **HALF DOLLAR CLAD COINS.**—Not more than 750,000 half dollar coins each of which shall—

(i) weigh 11.34 grams;

(ii) have a diameter of 1.205 inches; and

(iii) be minted to the specifications for half dollar coins contained in section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code.

(b) **LEGAL TENDER.**—The coins minted under this section shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) **SOURCES OF BULLION.**—The Secretary shall obtain gold and silver for minting coins under this section pursuant to the authority of the Secretary under other provisions of law, including authority relating to the use of silver stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act, as applicable.

(d) **DESIGN OF COINS.**—

(1) **DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The design of the coins minted under this section shall be emblematic of the first flight of Orville and Wilbur Wright in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, on December 17, 1903.

(B) **DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.**—On each coin minted under this section there shall be—

(i) a designation of the value of the coin;

(ii) an inscription of the year "2003"; and

(iii) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(2) **SELECTION.**—The design for the coins minted under this section shall be—

(A) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the Board of Directors of the First Flight Foundation and the Commission of Fine Arts; and

(B) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

(e) **PERIOD FOR ISSUANCE OF COINS.**—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this section only during the period beginning on August 1, 2003, and ending on July 31, 2004.

(f) **SALE OF COINS.**—

(1) **SALE PRICE.**—The coins issued under this section shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

(A) the face value of the coins;

(B) the surcharge provided in paragraph (4) with respect to such coins; and

(C) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(2) **BULK SALES.**—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this section at a reasonable discount.

(3) **PREPAID ORDERS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this section before the issuance of such coins.

(B) **DISCOUNT.**—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under subparagraph (A) shall be at a reasonable discount.

(4) **SURCHARGES.**—All sales shall include a surcharge of—

(A) \$35 per coin for the \$10 coin;

(B) \$10 per coin for the \$1 coin; and

(C) \$1 per coin for the half dollar coin.

SEC. 6. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to evidence any intention to eliminate or to limit

the printing or circulation of United States currency in the \$1 denomination.

(g) **GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), no provision of law governing procurement or public contracts shall be applicable to the procurement of goods and services necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) **EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.**—Paragraph (1) does not relieve any person entering into a contract under the authority of this section from complying with any law relating to equal employment opportunity.

(h) **TREATMENT AS NUMISMATIC ITEMS.**—For purposes of sections 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this subsection shall be considered to be numismatic items.

(i) **DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to section 5134 of title 31, United States Code, all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this section shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the First Flight Foundation for the purposes of—

(A) repairing, refurbishing, and maintaining the Wright Brothers Monument on the Outer Banks of North Carolina; and

(B) expanding (or, if necessary, replacing) and maintaining the visitor center and other facilities at the Wright Brothers National Memorial Park on the Outer Banks of North Carolina, including providing educational programs and exhibits for visitors.

(2) **AUDITS.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall have the right to examine such books, records, documents, and other data of the First Flight Foundation as may be related to the expenditures of amounts paid under paragraph (1).

(j) **FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.**—The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that minting and issuing coins under this section will not result in any net cost to the United States Government.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE].

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

(Mr. CASTLE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CASTLE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1228, which includes the language of H.R. 2414, the bill to implement a program to issue quarter dollars over a 10-year period commemorating each of the 50 States. This bill has passed this House in each of the last two Congresses, most recently on September 23, 1997, where it passed on a rollcall vote of 419-6.

S. 1228 passed the Senate by unanimous consent last Sunday night, and it has been amended to include language redesigning the \$1 coin. This redesign would correct the flaws of the Susan B. Anthony coin by specifying that the new coin be gold in color and have a distinctive edge to distinguish it from the quarter.

A difference from the bill that I introduced, H.R. 2637, is that S. 1228 does not specify what image will appear on the \$1 coin. Instead, that decision is

left to the Secretary of the Treasury. My bill would have had the Statue of Liberty as the image of the face of the coin, gold, smooth edge, Statue of Liberty on the face of the coin, but we are going to leave that decision up, as I said, to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I would also at this time like to thank Senator ALPHONSE D'AMATO, the chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, who was extremely cooperative throughout all of this and was very helpful in bringing all of this legislation to fruition.

In the other House, the word "clad" was removed from language describing that the new dollar coin should have similar properties as current coinage in circulation. There is nothing in this bill that should be construed as limiting the mint's choice of technology in determining the best, most effective coin to meet the public's need and which is not subject to counterfeiting.

There is some urgency to the dollar coin redesign, in that the mint has said that they need 30 months to test alloys and prepare production for the new coin, and there is now only a 30-month supply of the Anthony dollars remaining in storage at current rates of usage and issuance. This legislation leaves the paper \$1 note unaffected, to continue to be printed and issued as public demand determines.

The legislative package also includes a commemorative coin that authorizes coins to be issued commemorating the centennial of the first flight by the Wright brothers which will be celebrated in 2003. This commemoration has already been approved by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee as required under our coin reform legislation passed last year. It also meets other strictures of those reforms, including mintage limits and retention of surcharge payments until all of the Government's costs are recovered from the program.

This bill will reinvigorate our circulating coinage in a responsible, affordable way, serving the best interests of the general public, the national economy and the coin collecting community as well.

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It will be educational and fun, will promote pride among the States, and it will be a winner financially for the Government.

The Mint will earn an estimated \$11 million annually, \$110 million over the life of the program, from the sale of silver proof sets of the quarter, and a study by the accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand showed that, as with the Bicentennial quarter, the 50-State quarter will be very popular with the public.

The study said that fully 75 percent of the 2,000 people surveyed would collect some or all of the coins. Coopers & Lybrand estimated that between 2.6 billion and 5.1 billion dollars' worth of quarters would be taken out of circulation by collectors.

Given that the survey excluded people under the age of 18, the entire universe of schoolchildren who might be expected to collect the coins, those figures seem very conservative. Estimates by the General Accounting Office, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Mint of the amount that would be collected are generally consistent with the estimates in the Coopers & Lybrand study.

Treasury Secretary Rubin and I are in agreement that the new State design should be dignified. To that end, the legislation authorizing the new quarters stipulates that the Secretary shall not select any frivolous or inappropriate design.

The bill also specifies that the Governors of the individual States or such other State officials or group as the State may designate will consult with the Secretary of the Treasury, who will select the final designs.

I urge the immediate adoption of S. 1228.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1228 and urge all of my colleagues to support this bill which authorizes three worthy coin programs.

First we will commemorate Kitty Hawk in 2002. All Americans recognize the importance of flight and the importance of the Wright brothers' breakthrough at Kitty Hawk, NC. This coin will be a fitting tribute and is one of the first coins to abide by our new rules governing commemoratives.

I am also pleased that this bill incorporates a redesign of the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin and the circulating commemorative quarter series. As a father of three young kids, this last one, the 50-State quarter, is a personal favorite of mine, and I think that this is going to be a tremendous hit throughout this country. I think we are going to see school kids by the millions who are going to know the States in this country better than they ever have before, and they are going to do so for a quarter apiece.

So it is a tremendous program and one of the finest programs, I think, teaching programs, I have seen in awhile to really teach kids about our country.

The gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] along with the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] have to be commended because they have brought sensible coin reform during the last 3 years. Mr. CASTLE, in particular, has worked hard to bring value and enjoyment to coin collecting, and I am proud to say that these last two measures are his ideas.

I urge the House to support this bill, and I wish to personally congratulate the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] on his personal accomplishments in this bill.

Looking around, I see no other speakers. So, Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I also will yield back in a moment, but I would just like to say that we of course already miss the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] who is not with us today. He has always been a stalwart over there in support of what we have done, with Sean Peterson, his staff, and others who have helped with him.

But the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT] is a very worthy substitute, and there is now an opening for the ranking member of this particular subcommittee. I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BARRETT], who is one of our most distinguished members, will consider filling that, and we appreciate his kind words today.

We do believe this is good legislation, we do believe the interests are valid in terms of educating children as well as helping with our Treasury and in making American coinage more interesting to all citizens of the United States of America, so we would encourage passage of the legislation.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I support the 50-State Commemorative Coin Program Act and want to call attention to Chairman CASTLE's promise to include the District of Columbia and the four insular areas in this privilege in forthcoming legislation. The Chair has agreed to cosponsor with the other delegates and me a bill that would allow us the same privilege as the 50 States, namely, the ability to choose a design for the reverse side of the quarter coin in order to commemorate each jurisdiction.

The Act provides that all quarter coins issued for the 10 years beginning in 1999 would carry designs from five States each year. The side of the 25-cent piece with George Washington's image would remain unchanged. The quarter would have to carry the existing slogans. Approval of each State's design by the Federal Government is required. Earnings from silver collectors of \$110 million and indirect earnings of \$2.6–\$5 billion are estimated.

I supported this bill on the House floor in September when it was agreed that the District of Columbia and the four insular areas would be included in a subsequent bill. We asked to be included in the bill while it was on the floor at that time. However, the Chairman wanted to take the matter back to the Treasury Department and through the rest of the process in order to avoid objections to the bill that might inhibit fast passage of this bill in the Senate. We are writing our bill now and intend to introduce it when Congress reconvenes early next year.

Although the residents of the District and the insular areas are American citizens, there are some differences between us and the States. However, qualification to be part of a program to redesign quarters to commemorate home jurisdictions is not one of them.

As to the District, the Congress has no trouble including us when it comes to collecting Federal income taxes. The four territories or insular areas do not pay Federal incomes taxes, but they have earned the right to this privilege in many ways, among them, because of the larger numbers of their citizens who have fought or died for their country.

I look forward to supporting a bill adding the District and the other four insular areas when we return next year.

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in reluctant opposition to S. 1228, a bill that does a number of things, including calling for the redesign of the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin.

While I enthusiastically support the portion of this legislation providing for the minting of 50 different circulating commemorative quarters, I have serious concerns about the portion dealing with the redesign of the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin.

For over a decade, I have been the principal sponsor of legislation calling for the redesign of the Anthony dollar and for the phaseout of the \$1 Federal Reserve note. While S. 1228 addresses the issue of the look and feel of our Nation's \$1 coin, it neglects the important issue of what to do with the \$1 note.

S. 1228 recognizes one of the great myths about the Anthony dollar—that size was not the problem with the coin. It maintains the Anthony's dimensions, but changes the color to golden and calls for a distinctive edge—exactly what I've been proposing for the last decade. With the changes, the newly-designed dollar will be easier to distinguish from a quarter than a quarter from the current nickel.

Unfortunately, S. 1228 will not remove the \$1 bill from circulation.

Ever since Congressman Mo Udall and I introduced the first dollar coin legislation in 1986, I have argued that the Anthony dollar failed for two reasons: it looked and felt like a quarter and the \$1 bill was not taken out of circulation. So, this legislation takes a first and very important step in the effort to introduce a circulating \$1 coin. However, I fear that the new dollar coin will be doomed to the fate of the Anthony dollar since the \$1 note remains in circulation and no provision for its phase-out is included in the legislation.

I've been delivering this unpopular message for a decade, and it has been my experience that the general public understands the necessity of a phaseout when given the facts.

Mr. Speaker, I have been raked over the coals by those who opposed the phaseout of the \$1 note. My efforts have been attacked through sound bites that instill fear and tell the public that elimination of the \$1 note is taking about the choice. Well, when those delivering that message introduce legislation to create paper pennies, nickels, dimes, and quarters, and \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 coins, I will be convinced they truly believe in giving choice to the American public.

Sadly, the smear campaigns that have been going on for over a decade leave Congress in a situation where we can take only incremental steps to implement good currency policy. Sadly, this and prior administrations have forwarded no comprehensive policy objectives related to modernizing our currency.

I still read and hear about the stunning success of the Canadian "loon" dollar coin which was introduced in 1987. Make no mistake. The coin was extremely unpopular in concept before its introduction. And the coin did not widely circulate until late in 1989—when the \$1 bill was removed from circulation. The retail industry was very reluctant to use the \$1 coin, and it did not circulate widely for that reason.

I traveled to Ottawa several years ago to meet with officials of the Royal Canadian Mint, the Canadian banking industry, the Canadian Parliament, and Canadian retail executives.

While they were very proud of the accomplishment, they did acknowledge one significant error in their planning. The said that the prolonged cocirculation of both the "loon" coin and the \$1 bill made the transition more difficult and unpopular than it should have been.

That is my fear about S. 1228. Congress cannot idly sit back and expect the mere introduction of a redesigned dollar coin will develop its own momentum. And no amount of marketing by the Mint will make the coin succeed. As a matter of fact, heavy simultaneous circulation of both the redesigned dollar coin and \$1 bills will become a major nuisance to retailer, mass transit, and the visually impaired. I expect Congress will be hearing from them before long.

Let me finally add that unlike my legislation, H.R. 1174, there is little budgetary savings associated with legislation that only has redesignated the Anthony dollar without phasing out the \$1 note. While passage of H.R. 1174 would ultimately result in about \$12 billion in savings to taxpayers over 30 years, I understand that the language in S. 1228 will result in minimal budgetary savings.

I commend Chairman CASTLE for his continuing attention to coinage matters—especially the circulating commemorative quarter legislation. And frankly, I am relieved to know that the Mint will be saved from the embarrassment of having to produce more Anthony dollars. However, I remain convinced that the absence of a plan to address the necessary action of removing the \$1 bill from circulation will doom us to the same embarrassment.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1228.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ATLANTIC STRIPED BASS CONSERVATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1997

Mr. SAXTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments to the bill (H.R. 1658) to reauthorize and amend the Atlantic Striped Bass Conservation Act and related laws.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendments:

Page 9, line 16, strike out "Secretary" and insert "Secretaries".

Page 9, line 21, strike out "Secretary" and insert "Secretaries".

Page 10, line 3, strike out [Secretary] and insert Secretaries

Page 11, after line 10 insert:

"(b) SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY.—The Secretaries, in consultation with the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission, shall conduct a study of the socio-economic benefits of the Atlantic striped bass resource. The Secretaries shall issue a report to the Congress concerning the findings of this study no later than September 30, 1998.

Page 11, line 11, strike out [(b)] and insert: (c)

Page 12, strike out all after line 23, over to and including line 11 on page 13 and insert:

"(a) REGULATION OF FISHING IN EXCLUSIVE ECONOMIC ZONE.—The Secretary shall promulgate regulations governing fishing for Atlantic striped bass in the exclusive economic zone that the Secretary determines—

"(1) are consistent with the national standards set forth in section 301 of the Magnuson Act (16 U.S.C. 1851);

"(2) are compatible with the Plan and each Federal moratorium in effect on fishing for Atlantic striped bass within the coastal waters of a coastal State;

"(3) ensure the effectiveness of State regulations on fishing for Atlantic striped bass within the coastal waters of a coastal State; and

"(4) are sufficient to assure the long-term conservation of Atlantic striped bass populations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON] and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. KILDEE] each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. SAXTON].

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

(Mr. SAXTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SAXTON. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased that we are on the verge of enacting H.R. 1658, the Striped Bass Conservation Act of 1997. The House passed two prior versions of this bill in the last Congress, but, regrettably, they were not acted upon by the other body. Today, however, we can complete the legislative process by voting to agree to the Senate amendments to this important legislation.

The first sentence of the Striped Bass Conservation Act of 1984 states that the Atlantic striped bass are of historic importance and of great benefit to the Nation. I would like to assure all of my colleagues of the truth of this statement. These fish are renowned for their fighting ability and have been an important part of the lives of generations of east coast fishermen from all parts of the Northeast.

When this country was settled, striped bass were one of the most abundant natural resources that staggered early explorers. Captain John Smith, exploring the Chesapeake Bay in 1608, wrote that striped bass were so abundant that he thought he could walk across the bay on the backs of stripers without wetting his feet.

Unfortunately, the striped bass population has not remained all that bountiful. In the 1970's, heavy fishing pressure on the species coincided with water pollution and other environmental changes, and the population plummeted. The thriving industry that striped bass had supported was nearly wiped out, and it seemed that this flagship species might disappear completely.

Congress responded to the crisis by enacting the Striped Bass Conservation Act of 1984. The act put teeth in the existing interstate management plan for