

will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

RECORD votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

REVISING AND EXTENDING BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2363) to revise and extend the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2363

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

SECTION 1. BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS OF AMERICA.

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

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) by striking “1,200” and inserting “1,500”;

(B) by striking “4,000” and inserting “5,000”; and

(C) by striking “December 31, 2005” and inserting “December 31, 2010”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006” and inserting “2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “1,200” and inserting “1,500”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by striking “4,000” and inserting “5,000”; and

(II) by striking “2007” and inserting “2010”; and

(3) in subsection (e), by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

“(A) \$80,000,000 for fiscal year 2006;

“(B) \$85,000,000 for fiscal year 2007;

“(C) \$90,000,000 for fiscal year 2008;

“(D) \$95,000,000 for fiscal year 2009; and

“(E) \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2010.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) and the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 2363 currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and urge my colleagues to vote for S. 2363, a bill to revise and extend the authorization of appropriations for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Both the Senate Committee on the Judiciary

and the full Senate passed this bill without amendment by unanimous consent. Following Senate action, the bill was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary where the bill was reported favorably by voice vote without amendment.

The Boys and Girls Clubs of America had its first beginnings almost 150 years ago. The first club was organized in 1860 by a group of women who believed disadvantaged boys should have access to a positive, structured environment outside of school. By 1906, several boys clubs had joined together and formed the Federated Boys Club in Boston. In 1956, the Boys Clubs of America received a congressional charter and celebrated its 50th anniversary.

Recognizing that girls are also a vital part of the Clubs' membership, the name was changed to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America in 1990.

The Boys and Girls Clubs of America continue to provide a positive learning environment for children throughout this country. The Clubs have numerous nationally recognized programs that address issues pertinent to today's youth. More than 25 programs are available to youngsters on topics including education, leadership development, the arts and substance-abuse prevention. Of the several million children that benefit from the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, a large majority live in our inner cities and urban areas. These programs are essential to providing resources and nourishing skills necessary for young people to become successful, productive adults.

The Economic Espionage Act of 1996 established a program to provide Department of Justice grant support for starting new Boys and Girls Clubs in distressed areas. The current version of the law calls for the establishment of 1,200 new clubs by the end of 2005. S. 2363 will increase that number by 300 to a total of 1,500. Current law also calls for a goal of 4,000 total clubs by January 1, 2007. S. 2363 increases that goal to at least 5,000 such facilities in operation by January 1, 2010.

Additionally, the bill extends through fiscal year 2010 the authority of the director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the Department of Justice to make grants to the organization to establish such facilities. It authorizes appropriations of \$80 million for fiscal year 2006 and increasing each year by increments of \$5 million, reaching \$100 million in fiscal year 2010.

In an effort to further the positive mission of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

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

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

I rise in support of S. 2363, legislation extending the authorization for annual grants from the Department of Justice to the Boys and Girls Club of America. This legislation authorizes the Boys

and Girls Club of America to receive funds through 2010 at \$80 million for fiscal year 2006, \$85 million for 2007, \$90 million for 2008, \$95 million for 2009, culminating in \$100 million for fiscal year 2010. It also authorizes an increase in the number of clubs in existence to 5,000 by 2010 which will increase the number of children served to over 5 million.

Founded in 1860, the Boys and Girls Club of America has been in existence for over 100 years and provides young people with a positive alternative to drugs, gangs and crime. At clubs across America and throughout the world at our military bases, youth ages 6 to 18 find a positive adult influence and a safe environment in which to learn and grow. There are currently 3,500 clubs that serve 3.6 million children.

It is with firsthand knowledge that many of us can attest to the success and opportunity provided to the youth that participate in the Boys and Girls Club programs. The Boys and Girls Clubs of Burbank, Pasadena and West San Gabriel Valley serve children in my district, and I have had the opportunity to visit and see firsthand the great work of this organization. In fact, many of the young people at this fine Boys and Girls Club organization in my district provided cards and letters and posters which I recently had the chance to deliver, along with my colleague from Guam (Ms. BORDALLO), to our troops serving in Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere.

I have seen in the computer training in the Burbank facility, the recreational activities, the arts and crafts, what a tremendous environment the Boys and Girls Club can provide for young people. The Boys and Girls Club dinner in Burbank every year is one of the best attended in the city. The last time I visited the Boys and Girls Club in Burbank, I got a very superb lesson in foosball from some very talented 6-, 7- and 8-year-olds.

S. 2363 is necessary to continue the much-needed mission of the Club, and we know all too well the consequences of not providing such preparation. While it costs taxpayers \$25,000 to \$75,000 per year to keep one young person in jail, it costs just \$200 per year to provide Boys and Girls Club programming for one youth.

I want to compliment my chairman and my colleagues for their sponsorship of this legislation and urge my colleagues to support this worthwhile endeavor.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. FLAKE).

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I am not here to argue about the value of the Boys and Girls Clubs. In fact, they do very good work in my home State of Arizona, a lot of good work.

What I am here to raise a concern about is the increased level of authorization in this bill. Over the life of this authorization, 2006 to 2010, we will be authorizing \$450 million for the Boys and Girls Clubs. Unless a vote is called here today, this will go through without any vote in the Senate or the House as to this increased authorization. In an era where we are facing increased deficits and a huge debt, I think we owe it to our constituents and others to vote on measures like this that spend so much money.

In the year 2010, there will be nearly \$100 million authorized for this purpose. That is a fivefold increase over the original amount authorized in the 104th Congress. That is significant. If we were not increasing the authorization, I do not think we would have many people wanting to call a roll call vote on this or even raising a red flag, but we are here. I would urge defeat of this measure until we can come in with the same level of authorization and not an increase.

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

I appreciate the comments from the gentleman from Arizona. But, of course, there is an opportunity cost for not investing in our youth as well. If it costs \$200 to keep a youth productively engaged in a Boys and Girls Club, but it costs 100 times that to incarcerate a youth, I think the decision becomes very simple: \$100 million invested in the Boys and Girls Club to keep countless tens of thousands of children gainfully occupied after school, on weekends, versus potentially billions of dollars in corrections costs.

I have seen in my own State of California the benefit that we have derived from a proactive juvenile justice policy. Working with one of my colleagues in the State legislature, Tony Cardenas, I introduced legislation some years ago to invest as much in preventive programs as in suppression of crime, and we have found that proactive preventive work has paid enormous dividends, has saved us on the back end countless costs of incarceration and countless victims of crime.

This is an incredibly worthwhile investment. It is an investment in our most cherished resource, that of our young people.

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

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, to begin, let me associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from California. He is dead right in saying that an investment in groups like these will pay off in saving a big bundle of money, of the costs of dealing with kids who get in trouble. These types of prevention programs and effectively giving an outlet for young people to associate with one another during afterschool and weekend activities is something that should be encouraged because it is cost-effective.

But I would like to add one other point in response to the comments of my good friend from Arizona. If this bill is voted down today, the money will go to the Boys and Girls Clubs anyhow because the appropriators will continue to fund those requests through the State-Justice-Commerce appropriation bill. Voting down this bill is not going to stop the appropriators from appropriating money to the Boys and Girls Clubs. The way that it gets stopped is the defeat of the relevant appropriation bill.

But if the authorization for the Boys and Girls Clubs is permitted to expire, then the authorizing committees, the Judiciary Committee in this House and the other body, will lose a valuable tool to do oversight over the Boys and Girls Clubs to make sure that this money is being effectively spent. Unauthorized programs are basically oversight-free programs. The consequence of the gentleman from Arizona, while well-intentioned, succeeding in bringing this bill down is going to mean less congressional oversight over how this money is being spent. That is a step backwards, and that is why this bill ought to pass.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for an "aye" vote.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support S. 2363, to revise and extend the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. Congress first granted the Boys and Girls Clubs a charter back in 1991, but these clubs have been helping their communities for nearly one hundred years.

There are currently 3,500 Boys and Girls Clubs across America, serving over 3.6 million children, ages 6–18.

Over 70 percent of those children who benefit from the Boys and Girls Clubs of America live in America's inner cities. Almost half of the club members come from single parent homes.

The clubs offer young people a safe place to learn and grow in the clubs.

This bill authorizes the clubs to receive funds through 2010 and increases the number of clubs in existence. By 2010, there will be 5,000 clubs nationwide serving over 5 million young people.

I urge my colleagues to support this important reauthorization.

I would also like to recognize Thomas (T.J.) Rancour of Bay County, Michigan, who last week won the Boys and Girls Club National Youth of the Year Award.

T.J. won the national title after delivering an excellent speech about how the Boys and Girls Club has changed his life.

T.J. overcame many personal obstacles in life because of his determination and perseverance. T.J. has a bright future ahead of him because he has a good heart and a good head.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 2363, the Boys and Girls Clubs Reauthorization. I am pleased to support a measure that would not only ensure the continued existence of this already successful organization, but that would increase its authorized funding to \$100 million over the next 6 years and allow for the establishment of an additional 1,500 facilities. I thank my colleagues, Chairman SENSENBRENNER and

Ranking Member CONYERS, for their much-needed leadership and attention to this issue affecting children throughout our country.

My connection to the Boys and Girls Clubs of Rhode Island begins on a personal level. My mother and father worked hard to create a positive and nurturing home environment for their four children and extend that warmth, generosity, and caring as foster parents to over 20 other children. Yet at the same time, my mother recognized that there were countless children in Rhode Island for whom the home was not a positive place, and she became a founding member of the Boys and Girls Clubs in my hometown of Warwick.

Today, the Boys and Girls Clubs of Warwick represent one of the few safe havens managed by caring adults where school-aged children can avoid the dangers of the street and the pitfalls of an unsupervised home. In Warwick, and throughout America, the Boys and Girls Clubs provide invaluable programs on education, leadership, the arts, and alcohol and drug prevention.

Again, I thank my colleagues for their continued support of the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, and I urge quick passage of this bill.

Mr. REYES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 2363, to revise and extend the authorization for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America.

For almost a century, the Boys and Girls Clubs of America have provided underprivileged youth across our country with a safe environment in which they can grow and learn to become well-rounded, responsible, and productive citizens. These youth are surrounded by caring adults who encourage them to reach their fullest potential and provide them with a range of experiences to enhance their lives and build character. This organization is a very worthy and positive influence in the lives of many underprivileged young people.

My district has greatly benefited from the Boys and Girls Clubs of America. For the last 75 years, this organization has provided thousands of El Paso youths with programs dedicated to their educational and social well-being. El Paso is fortunate to have five locations throughout the community, all led by an exemplary professional staff. The authorization of additional Boys and Girls Clubs facilities throughout the country would be a positive step toward ensuring a bright and hopeful future for our youth. Organizations such as the Boys and Girls Clubs of America should always be able to count on our support, for they are instrumental in shaping our country's future.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the legislation sponsored by my colleague, Mr. HATCH of the Senate on April 29, 2004.

As Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus, it pleases me to see this bi-partisan legislation move through Congress with such success despite the President's request for a reduction of the program by \$20 million for fiscal year 2005 in his budget.

Since 1998, Congress has worked to increase support for the Boys and Girls Clubs from \$20 million to \$80 million this year. As a direct result of this commitment, we now see 3,300 clubs in all 50 States that serve more than 3.6 million young men and women. The legislation that we consider now, S. 2363, calls for the establishment of 1,500 new clubs by the end of 2005 with a goal of 4,000 total

by January 1, 2007 versus the current law that calls for the establishment of 1,200 new clubs for a total of 5,000 by that time. Furthermore, this bill's extension through fiscal year 2010 of the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance's authority to make grants to the clubs will allow this proposed growth to happen.

The mission statement of the Boys and Girls Club of Greater Houston is:

to inspire and enable all young people, especially those from disadvantaged circumstances, to realize their full potential as productive, caring and responsible citizens. To [reach] children at an early age and [provide] positive activities and encouragement, . . . [providing] a compelling alternative to youth crime, gang membership, drugs, and other negative influences that effect our youth today.

The result of this important mission is to help the children of Houston to: Enjoy their interests; nurture their talents; dissolve their prejudices; express their personality; develop friendships; build self esteem; contribute to society; and achieve personal success.

This great organization espouses the philosophy of author James A. Autry in his book entitled *Servant Leader* to build the foundation of true leadership by first learning to serve your peers. By learning to become a functional part of the group, these young men and women obtain the necessary tools to develop into effective leaders who really understood how best to guide the team to success.

The Boys and Girls Club of Greater Houston began in 1951 as a project led by the Variety Club of Houston and the vision of R.E. "Bob" Smith and George Strake, Sr. This branch of the organization transformed from the Variety Club to what is known as the Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Houston when the Rotary Club reorganized its corporate structure in 1989. I also served as a Board member of the Houston Boys and Girls Club in the past.

Fortunately, the branch opened its eighth location in Fort Bend, Texas, named the Fort Bend unit in 2002, and within two months, the location grew to over 2,500 members.

Specific programs offered by the Greater Houston Boys and Girls Clubs include: Character & Leadership—Education and Career Development; Health and Life Skills; the Arts; and Sports, Fitness and Recreation.

Therefore, it is through the fortification of the mind and the body that this organization empowers our young men and women. By offering this service in addition to or in lieu of that provided by the parents, we ensure that our children are able to follow the leadership tract suggested by author James A. Autry in *Servant Leader*.

Mr. Speaker, I wholeheartedly support S. 2363 and would encourage my colleagues to join me.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2363.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. FLAKE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum

is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

□ 1430

TITLE 46 CODIFICATION ACT OF 2004

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4319) to complete the codification of title 46, United States Code, "Shipping", as positive law, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4319

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the "Title 46 Codification Act of 2004".

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1.	Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2.	Title analysis.
Sec. 3.	Subtitle I of title 46.
Sec. 4.	Subtitle II of title 46.
Sec. 5.	Subtitle III of title 46.
Sec. 6.	Subtitle IV of title 46.
Sec. 7.	Subtitle V of title 46.
Sec. 8.	Subtitle VI of title 46.
Sec. 9.	Subtitle VII of title 46.
Sec. 10.	Subtitle VIII of title 46.
Sec. 11.	Maritime Administration.
Sec. 12.	Amendments relating to Maritime Security Act of 2003.
Sec. 13.	Amendments to partially restated provisions.
Sec. 14.	Additional amendments to title 46.
Sec. 15.	Conforming amendments to other laws.
Sec. 16.	Legislative construction and transitional provisions.
Sec. 17.	Repeals.
Sec. 18.	Effective date.

SEC. 2. TITLE ANALYSIS.

The title analysis of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"Subtitle	Sec.
"I. GENERAL	101
"II. VESSELS AND SEAMEN	2101
"III. MARITIME LIABILITY	30101
"IV. REGULATION OF OCEAN SHIPPING	40101
"V. MERCHANT MARINE	50101
"VI. CLEARANCE, TONNAGE TAXES, AND DUTIES	60101
"VII. SECURITY AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT	70101
"VIII. MISCELLANEOUS	80101"

SEC. 3. SUBTITLE I OF TITLE 46.

Title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the title analysis the following:

"Subtitle I—General

"Chapter	Sec.
"1. Definitions	101
"3. Federal Maritime Commission	301
"5. Other General Provisions	501

"CHAPTER 1—DEFINITIONS

"Sec.	
"101.	Agency.
"102.	Barge.
"103.	Boundary Line.
"104.	Citizen of the United States.

"105.	Consular officer.
"106.	Documented vessel.
"107.	Exclusive economic zone.
"108.	Fisheries.
"109.	Foreign commerce or trade.
"110.	Foreign vessel.
"111.	Numbered vessel.
"112.	State.
"113.	Undocumented.
"114.	United States.
"115.	Vessel.
"116.	Vessel of the United States.

"§ 101. Agency

"In this title, the term 'agency' means a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government.

"§ 102. Barge

"In this title, the term 'barge' means a non-self-propelled vessel.

"§ 103. Boundary Line

"In this title, the term 'Boundary Line' means a line established under section 2(b) of the Act of February 19, 1895 (33 U.S.C. 151).

"§ 104. Citizen of the United States

"In this title, the term 'citizen of the United States', when used in reference to a natural person, means an individual who is a national of the United States as defined in section 101(a)(22) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(22)).

"§ 105. Consular officer

"In this title, the term 'consular officer' means an officer or employee of the United States Government designated under regulations to issue visas.

"§ 106. Documented vessel

"In this title, the term 'documented vessel' means a vessel for which a certificate of documentation has been issued under chapter 121 of this title.

"§ 107. Exclusive economic zone

"In this title, the term 'exclusive economic zone' means the zone established by Presidential Proclamation 5030 of March 10, 1983 (16 U.S.C. 1453 note).

"§ 108. Fisheries

"In this title, the term 'fisheries' includes processing, storing, transporting (except in foreign commerce), planting, cultivating, catching, taking, or harvesting fish, shellfish, marine animals, pearls, shells, or marine vegetation in the navigable waters of the United States or in the exclusive economic zone.

"§ 109. Foreign commerce or trade

"(a) *IN GENERAL.*—In this title, the terms 'foreign commerce' and 'foreign trade' mean commerce or trade between a place in the United States and a place in a foreign country.

"(b) *CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUNDS AND CONSTRUCTION-DIFFERENTIAL SUBSIDIES.*—In the context of capital construction funds under chapter 535 of this title, and in the context of construction-differential subsidies under title V of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, the terms 'foreign commerce' and 'foreign trade' also include, in the case of liquid and dry bulk cargo carrying services, trading between foreign ports in accordance with normal commercial bulk shipping practices in a manner that will permit United States-flag bulk vessels to compete freely with foreign-flag bulk vessels in their operation or competition for charters, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Transportation.

"§ 110. Foreign vessel

"In this title, the term 'foreign vessel' means a vessel of foreign registry or operated under the authority of a foreign country.

"§ 111. Numbered vessel

"In this title, the term 'numbered vessel' means a vessel for which a number has been issued under chapter 123 of this title.