

programs, including use of public service announcements and educational materials and programs;

"(3) the methods by which one-call notification systems receive and distribute information from excavators and underground facility owners;

"(4) the use of any performance and service standards to verify the effectiveness of a one-call notification system;

"(5) the effectiveness and accuracy of mapping used by one-call notification systems;

"(6) the relationship between one-call notification systems and preventing intentional damage to underground facilities;

"(7) how one-call notification systems address the need for rapid response to situations where the need to excavate is urgent;

"(8) the extent to which accidents occur due to errors in marking of underground facilities, untimely marking or errors in the excavation process after a one-call notification system has been notified of an excavation;

"(9) the extent to which personnel engaged in marking underground facilities may be endangered;

"(10) the characteristics of damage prevention programs the Secretary believes could be relevant to the effectiveness of State one-call notification programs; and

"(11) the effectiveness of penalties and enforcement activities under State one-call notification programs in obtaining compliance with program requirements.

"(c) REPORT.—Within 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Comprehensive One-Call Notification Act of 1997, the Secretary shall publish a report identifying those practices of one-call notification systems that are the most and least successful in—

"(1) preventing damage to underground facilities; and

"(2) providing effective and efficient service to excavators and underground facility operators.

The Secretary shall encourage States and operators of one-call notification programs to adopt and implement the most successful practices identified in the report.

"(d) SECRETARIAL DISCRETION.—Prior to undertaking the study described in subsection (a), the Secretary shall determine whether timely information described in subsection (b) is readily available. If the Secretary determines that such information is readily available, the Secretary is not required to carry out the study.

§ 6106. Grants to States

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make a grant of financial assistance to a State that qualifies under section 6104(b) to assist in improving—

"(1) the overall quality and effectiveness of one-call notification systems in the State;

"(2) communications systems linking one-call notification systems;

"(3) location capabilities, including training personnel and developing and using location technology;

"(4) record retention and recording capabilities for one-call notification systems;

"(5) public information and education;

"(6) participation in one-call notification systems; or

"(7) compliance and enforcement under the State one-call notification program.

"(b) STATE ACTION TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT.—In making grants under this section the Secretary shall take into consideration the commitment of each State to improving its State one-call notification program, including legislative and regulatory actions taken by the State after the date of enactment of the Comprehensive One-Call Notification Act of 1997.

"(c) FUNDING FOR ONE-CALL NOTIFICATION SYSTEMS.—A State may provide funds re-

ceived under this section directly to any one-call notification system in such State that substantially adopts the best practices identified under section 6105.

"§ 6107. Authorization of appropriations

"(a) FOR GRANTS TO STATES.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary in fiscal year 1999 no more than \$1,000,000 and in fiscal year 2000 no more than \$5,000,000, to be available until expended, to provide grants to States under section 6106.

"(b) FOR ADMINISTRATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary during fiscal years 1998, 1999, and 2000 to carry out sections 6103, 6104, and 6105.

"(c) GENERAL REVENUE FUNDING.—Any sums appropriated under this section shall be derived from general revenues and may not be derived from amounts collected under section 60301 of this title."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) The analysis of chapters for subtitle III of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"CHAPTER 61—ONE-CALL NOTIFICATION PROGRAM"

(2) Chapter 601 of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking "sections 60114 and" in section 60105(a) of that chapter and inserting "section";

(B) by striking section 60114 and the item relating to that section in the table of sections for that chapter;

(C) by striking "60114(c), 60118(a)," in section 60122(a)(1) of that chapter and inserting "60118(a).";

(D) by striking "60114(c) or" in section 60123(a) of that chapter;

(E) by striking "sections 60107 and 60114(b)" in subsections (a) and (b) of section 60125 and inserting "section 60107" in each such subsection; and

(F) by striking subsection (d) of section 60125, and redesignating subsections (e) and (f) of that section as subsections (d) and (e).

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS OF 1997

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 1505, introduced earlier today by Senator JEFFORDS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1505) to make technical and conforming amendments to the Museum and Library Services Act, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, may I call upon my colleague, the esteemed Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, to clarify a matter that is addressed in the bill to provide technical amendments to the Museum and Library Services Act?

Mr. JEFFORDS. I am pleased to answer any question that the Senator from Hawaii may have.

Mr. INOUE. Under the provisions of the Library Services and Construction Act, Public Law 98-480, Native Hawai-

ian organizations are authorized to provide library services to Native Hawaiians. One of our most exemplary Federal grantees, Alu Like, Inc., has been administering the Native Hawaiian Library Project since 1985.

Native Hawaiian children in the State's public school system start school well behind other students when it comes to crucial vocabulary skills. Hawaiian children enter kindergarten with lower vocabulary scores than other children (12th percentile: Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test—Revised, 1989), and in achievement tests of basic skills, Hawaiian students continue to perform below national norms and other groups in Hawaii. On the Reading Comprehension Subtest of the Stanford Achievement Test administered by the Hawaii State Department of Education in the spring of 1990, Hawaiian eighth grade students scored at the 18th percentile, the lowest of the four principal ethnic groups in Hawaii. A recent study in Hawaii by the Governor's Council for Literacy shows that Native Hawaiian adults have low literacy rates, with 30 percent at the lowest level compared with 19 percent of adults statewide.

It is these statistics, and the need to assure that parents have reading skills sufficient to foster learning and reading skills in their preschool and school-age children, that the Native Hawaiian Library Project has sought to address. This has been made possible because of the federal resources that have been made available under the Library Services and Construction Act. The initial funding for this program was \$590,123 and 1985, and because of the program's documented effectiveness, it has been funded each year thereafter for a total of \$7,223,297. Funding in the past fiscal year was \$635,025.

It is my understanding that in enacting the Museum and Library Services Act, the Congress sought to extend the authority for the library services programs that have proven to be so effective in enriching the reading and vocabulary skills of Americans of all ages. In our State, it has enabled Native Hawaiian children to begin to perform on a par with other students, it has effected a reduction in the drop-out rates of Native Hawaiian students and demonstrated a marked improvement in their performance on achievement tests, and has enabled adults with new literacy skills to secure employment.

It is because of the importance of this program to the Native Hawaiian people of our State that I seek your clarification that the bill to provide technical and conforming amendments to the Museum and Library Services Act, specifically section 6 of that measure, is intended simply to maintain the status quo relative to the federal support for Native Hawaiian library services by extending the authority for grants to Native Hawaiian organizations for this purpose.

Mr. JEFFORDS. The Senator from Hawaii is correct in his reading of the

bill. It is our intent to assure that 25 percent of appropriated funds are reserved to provide services to Hawaiian Natives. This authority did exist under the Library Services and Construction Act.

Mr. INOUE. I thank the chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee for this clarification and urge my colleagues to support this measure.

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read a third time and passed; that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table; and that any statements relating to the bill appear at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 1505) was deemed read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 1505

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 "Museum and Library Services Technical and Conforming Amendments of 1997".

SEC. 2. APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYEES.

Section 206 of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9105 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

"(b) APPOINTMENT AND COMPENSATION OF TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYEES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Director may appoint without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing the appointment in the competitive service and may compensate without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 or subchapter III of chapter 53 of such title (relating to the classification and General Schedule pay rates), such technical and professional employees as the Director determines to be necessary to carry out the duties of the Institute.

"(2) NUMBER AND COMPENSATION.—The number of employees appointed and compensated under paragraph (1) shall not exceed 1/5 of the number of full-time regular or professional employees of the Institute. The rate of basic compensation for the employees appointed and compensated under paragraph (1) may not exceed the rate prescribed for level GS-15 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5."

SEC. 3. SPECIAL LIBRARIES.

Section 213(2)(E) of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9122(2)(E)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "or other special library" after "a private library"; and

(2) by inserting "or special" after "such private".

SEC. 4. RESERVATIONS.

Section 221(a)(1) of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9131(a)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking "1 1/2 percent" and inserting "1.75 percent"; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking "4 percent" and inserting "3.75 percent".

SEC. 5. MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.

The second sentence of section 223(c)(1)(A)(i) of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9133(c)(1)(A)(i)) is amended to read as follows: "The amount of

the reduction in the allotment for any fiscal year shall be equal to the allotment multiplied by a fraction—

"(I) the numerator of which is the result obtained by subtracting the level of such State expenditures for the fiscal year for which the determination is made, from the average of the total level of such State expenditures for the 3 fiscal years preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made; and

"(II) the denominator of which is the average of the total level of such State expenditures for the 3 fiscal years preceding the fiscal year for which the determination is made."

SEC. 6. SERVICE TO INDIAN TRIBES.

Section 261 of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9161) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "INDIAN TRIBES" and inserting "NATIVE AMERICANS"; and

(2) by striking "to organizations" and all that follows through "such organizations" and inserting "to Indian tribes and to organizations that primarily serve and represent Native Hawaiians (as the term is defined in section 9212 of the Native Hawaiian Education Act (20 U.S.C. 7912) to enable such tribes and organizations".

SEC. 7. NATIONAL LEADERSHIP GRANTS OR CONTRACTS.

Section 262 of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9162) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "NATIONAL LEADERSHIP GRANTS OR CONTRACTS" and inserting "NATIONAL LEADERSHIP GRANTS, CONTRACTS, OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS";

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking "program awarding national leadership grants or contracts" and inserting "program of awarding grants or entering into contracts or cooperative agreements"; and

(B) by striking "Such grants or contracts" and inserting "Such grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements";

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the section heading, by striking "(b) GRANTS OR CONTRACTS" and inserting "(b) GRANTS, CONTRACTS, OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS"; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by inserting "or cooperative agreements," after "contracts"; and

(C) in paragraph (2), by striking "Grants and contracts" and inserting "Grants, contracts, and cooperative agreements".

SEC. 8. CORRECTION OF TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

Section 262(a)(3) of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9162(a)(3)) is amended by striking "preservation of digitization" and inserting "preserving or digitization".

EXPRESSING SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING WOMEN'S MUSEUM INSTITUTE

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 67, submitted earlier today by Senator HUTCHISON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 67) expressing the sense of Congress that the museum entitled "The Women's Museum: An Institute for the Future," in Dallas, Texas, be designated as a millennium project of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I am pleased today to support, along with my distinguished colleagues, Senators MURRAY, SNOWE, LANDRIEU, FEINSTEIN, BOXER, MIKULSKI, MOSELEY-BRAUN, and COLLINS this concurrent resolution to grant recognition to the effort now underway to establish The Women's Museum: An Institute for the Future.

This important museum, being sponsored by the Foundation for Women's Resources in Texas and to be completed in 2000 in Dallas, will appropriately be designated by this resolution as a national millennium project for the United States. While the resolution will not preclude other official events and activities commemorating the turn of the millennium, it will serve to highlight the contributions of women in our Nation and world and how those contributions promise to continue to expand and evolve into the next century and millennium. The Women's Museum: An Institute for the Future will become a focal point for this recognition and appreciation of the role of women in our lives and culture and in commerce, politics, art, music, the sciences, and virtually every other field of endeavor.

Mr. President, I am especially excited about the tremendous potential of this museum to educate all people, particularly young women and girls, about the growing opportunities women have today—opportunities that were only dreams a few decades ago. These visitors to the museum will have the opportunity to learn about the past, present, and potential future lives and accomplishments of women, using a variety of traditional and innovative exhibits and interactive experiences. Moreover, the museum will serve as a center where people may gather to discuss and research the history and trends of issues affecting women.

The museum will be housed in the historic Texas State Fair Coliseum, located on the grounds of Fair Park in Dallas, which receives over six million visitors a year and is already home to a host of cultural and artistic attractions. The Women's Museum: An Institute for the Future will be an exciting addition to this state and national asset, and I am confident will continue to attract the enthusiastic support of governments, individuals, and corporations across the nation and across the world. It is my hope that this concurrent resolution will help focus even more attention on this effort to acknowledge and understand the virtually limitless potential of women in our society.

Thank you, Mr. President, and I ask unanimous consent that the text of the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.