

of products labeled as containing substances derived from rhinoceros or tiger.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1260) "An Act to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to limit the conduct of securities class actions under State law, and for other purposes."

TECHNOLOGY ADMINISTRATION ACT OF 1998

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 1274) to authorize appropriations for the National Institute of Standards and Technology for fiscal years 1998 and 1999, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate Amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Technology Administration Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM CENTER EXTENSION.

Section 25(c)(5) of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k(c)(5)) is amended by striking "which are designed" and all that follows through "operation of a Center." and inserting in lieu thereof "After the sixth year, a Center may receive additional financial support under this section if it has received a positive evaluation through an independent review, under procedures established by the Institute. Such an independent review shall be required at least every two years after the sixth year of operation. Funding received for a fiscal year under this section after the sixth year of operation shall not exceed one third of the capital and annual operating and maintenance costs of the Center under the program."

SEC. 3. MALCOLM BALDRIGE QUALITY AWARD.

(a) ADDITIONAL AWARDS.—Section 17(c)(3) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3711a(c)(3)) is amended by inserting "unless the Secretary determines that a third award is merited and can be given at no additional cost to the Federal Government" after "in any year".

(b) CATEGORIES.—Section 17(c)(1) of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3711a(c)(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(D) Health care providers.

"(E) Education providers."

SEC. 4. NOTICE.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—Section 31 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act is redesignated as section 32.

(b) NOTICE.—The National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 271 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 30 the following new section:

"NOTICE

"SEC. 31. (a) NOTICE OF REPROGRAMMING.—If any funds authorized for carrying out this Act are subject to a reprogramming action that requires notice to be provided to the Appropriations Committees of the House of Representatives and the Senate, notice of such action shall concurrently be provided to the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

"(b) NOTICE OF REORGANIZATION.—

"(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary shall provide notice to the Committees on Science and Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate, not later than 15 days before any major reorganization of any program, project, or activity of the Institute.

"(2) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this subsection, the term "major reorganization" means any reorganization of the Institute that involves the reassignment of more than 25 percent of the employees of the Institute."

SEC. 5. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE YEAR 2000 PROBLEM.

With the year 2000 fast approaching, it is the sense of Congress that the National Institute of Standards and Technology should—

(1) give high priority to correcting all 2-digit date-related problems in its computer systems to ensure that those systems continue to operate effectively in the year 2000 and beyond; and

(2) develop contingency plans for those systems that the Institute is unable to correct in time.

SEC. 6. ENHANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND MATHEMATICS PROGRAMS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) EDUCATIONALLY USEFUL FEDERAL EQUIPMENT.—The term "educationally useful Federal equipment" means computers and related peripheral tools and research equipment that is appropriate for use in schools.

(2) SCHOOL.—The term "school" means a public or private educational institution that serves any of the grades of kindergarten through grade 12.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology should, to the greatest extent practicable and in a manner consistent with applicable Federal law (including Executive Order No. 12999), donate educationally useful Federal equipment to schools in order to enhance the science and mathematics programs of those schools.

(2) REPORTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology shall prepare and submit to the President a report. The President shall submit the report to Congress at the same time as the President submits a budget request to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

(B) CONTENTS OF REPORT.—The report prepared by the Director under this paragraph shall describe any donations of educationally useful Federal equipment to schools made during the period covered by the report.

SEC. 7. TEACHER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT INSTITUTE PROGRAM.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 271 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 19 the following:

"SEC. 19A. (a) The Director shall establish within the Institute a teacher science and technology enhancement program to provide for professional development of mathematics and science teachers of elementary, middle, and secondary schools (as those terms are defined by the Director), including providing for the improvement of those teachers with respect to the understanding of science and the impacts of science on commerce.

"(b) In carrying out the program under this section, the Director shall focus on the areas of—

"(1) scientific measurements;

"(2) tests and standards development;

"(3) industrial competitiveness and quality;

"(4) manufacturing;

"(5) technology transfer; and

"(6) any other area of expertise of the Institute that the Director determines to be appropriate.

"(c) The Director shall develop and issue procedures and selection criteria for participants in the program.

"(d) The program under this section shall be conducted on an annual basis during the summer months, during the period of time when a majority of elementary, middle, and secondary schools have not commenced a school year.

"(e) The program shall provide for teachers' participation in activities at the laboratory facilities of the Institute, or shall utilize other means of accomplishing the goals of the program as determined by the Director, which may include the Internet, video conferencing and recording, and workshops and conferences."

SEC. 8. OFFICE OF SPACE COMMERCIALIZATION.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established within the Department of Commerce an Office of Space Commercialization (referred to in this section as the "Office").

(b) DIRECTOR.—The Office shall be headed by a Director, who shall be a senior executive and shall be compensated at a level in the Senior Executive Service under section 5382 of title 5, United States Code, as determined by the Secretary of Commerce.

(c) FUNCTIONS OF THE OFFICE; DUTIES OF THE DIRECTOR.—The Office shall be the principal unit for the coordination of space-related issues, programs, and initiatives within the Department of Commerce. The primary responsibilities of the Director, in carrying out the functions of the Office, shall include—

(1) promoting commercial provider investment in space activities by collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information on space markets, and conducting workshops and seminars to increase awareness of commercial space opportunities;

(2) assisting United States commercial providers in the efforts of those providers to conduct business with the United States Government;

(3) acting as an industry advocate within the executive branch of the Federal Government to ensure that the Federal Government meets the space-related requirements of the Federal Government, to the fullest extent feasible, using commercially available space goods and services;

(4) ensuring that the United States Government does not compete with United States commercial providers in the provision of space hardware and services otherwise available from United States commercial providers;

(5) promoting the export of space-related goods and services;

(6) representing the Department of Commerce in the development of United States policies and in negotiations with foreign countries to ensure free and fair trade internationally in the area of space commerce; and

(7) seeking the removal of legal, policy, and institutional impediments to space commerce.

SEC. 9. EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE TECHNOLOGY.

Section 5 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3704) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) EXPERIMENTAL PROGRAM TO STIMULATE COMPETITIVE TECHNOLOGY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary, shall establish for fiscal year 1999 a program to be known as the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology (referred to in this subsection as the "program"). The purpose of the program shall be to strengthen the technological competitiveness of those States that have historically received less Federal research and development funds than those received by a majority of the States.

"(2) ARRANGEMENTS.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary, shall—

"(A) enter into such arrangements as may be necessary to provide for the coordination of the program through the State committees established under the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research of the National Science Foundation; and

“(B) cooperate with—

“(i) any State science and technology council established under the program under subparagraph (A); and

“(ii) representatives of small business firms and other appropriate technology-based businesses.

“(3) GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out the program, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary, may make grants or enter into cooperative agreements to provide for—

“(A) technology research and development;

“(B) technology transfer from university research;

“(C) technology deployment and diffusion; and

“(D) the strengthening of technological capabilities through consortia comprised of—

“(i) technology-based small business firms;

“(ii) industries and emerging companies;

“(iii) universities; and

“(iv) State and local development agencies and entities.

“(4) REQUIREMENTS FOR MAKING AWARDS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In making awards under this subsection, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary, shall ensure that the awards are awarded on a competitive basis that includes a review of the merits of the activities that are the subject of the award.

“(B) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The non-Federal share of the activities (other than planning activities) carried out under an award under this subsection shall be not less than 25 percent of the cost of those activities.

“(5) CRITERIA FOR STATES.—The Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary, shall establish criteria for achievement by each State that participates in the program. Upon the achievement of all such criteria, a State shall cease to be eligible to participate in the program.

“(6) COORDINATION.—To the extent practicable, in carrying out this subsection, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary, shall coordinate the program with other programs of the Department of Commerce.

“(7) REPORT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Technology Administration Act of 1998, the Under Secretary shall prepare and submit a report that meets the requirements of this paragraph to the Secretary. Upon receipt of the report, the Secretary shall transmit a copy of the report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Science of the House of Representatives.

“(B) REQUIREMENTS FOR REPORT.—The report prepared under this paragraph shall contain with respect to the program—

“(i) a description of the structure and procedures of the program;

“(ii) a management plan for the program;

“(iii) a description of the merit-based review process to be used in the program;

“(iv) milestones for the evaluation of activities to be assisted under the program in fiscal year 1999;

“(v) an assessment of the eligibility of each State that participates in the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research of the National Science Foundation to participate in the program under this subsection; and

“(vi) the evaluation criteria with respect to which the overall management and effectiveness of the program will be evaluated.”.

SEC. 10. NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY MEDAL FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY.

In the administration of section 16 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3711), Environmental Technology shall be established as a separate nomination category with appropriate unique criteria for that category.

SEC. 11. INTERNATIONAL ARCTIC RESEARCH CENTER.

The Congress finds that the International Arctic Research Center is an internationally-

supported effort to conduct important weather and climate studies, and other research projects of benefit to the United States. It is, therefore, the sense of the Congress that, as with similar research conducted in the Antarctic, the United States should provide similar support for this important effort.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARCIA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 1274.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1274, the Technology Administration Act of 1998. This is legislation that I introduced on April 10 of 1997. The bill is a bipartisan effort to address a number of important legislative issues facing the Technology Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

NIST is the Nation's oldest Federal laboratory. It was established by Congress in 1901 as the National Bureau of Standards, and subsequently renamed NIST. As part of the Department of Commerce, NIST's mission is to promote economic growth by working with industry to develop and apply technology measurements and standards, this bill is applicable. As the Nation's arbiter of standards, NIST enables our Nation's businesses to engage each other in commerce and participate in the global marketplace.

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The precise measurements required for establishing standards associated with today's increasingly complex technologies required NIST laboratories to maintain the most sophisticated equipment and the most talented scientists in the world. To date NIST has succeeded and the science conducted by the institute is a vital component of the Nation's civilian research and technology development base.

H.R. 1274 takes a number of important steps to address critical issues associated with two NIST programs, the Malcolm Baldrige Quality Awards program and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program.

First, the bill authorizes the expansion of the Malcolm Baldrige Quality Awards program into the field of health care and education. I believe this expansion will allow the benefits of the total quality management approach, inherent in the administration of the Baldrige Award winning companies, to spill over into these two vital segments of our Nation's economy.

Second, H.R. 1274 lifts the six-year sunset requirement for the MEP centers. The required sunset, which disallows Federal funding of centers after the sixth year of their existence, has annually been lifted through the appropriations process. The annual nature of the reprieve, however, has added a degree of uncertainty to the operation of the centers, thereby decreasing the effectiveness of the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program.

The bill also contains a new program to enable NIST to assist elementary through secondary school math and science teachers to better understand science by giving them access to NIST laboratories and scientists during the summer months. And through this new initiative, teachers will get an opportunity to learn from some of the leading scientists in the world by observing and participating in NIST's cutting edge laboratory research. What a good idea.

The bill also officially establishes the Office of Space Commercialization at Technology Administration. While the office already exists, it has been without a charter for over a decade. Finally, the office will be getting the legislative authorization that it requires.

In addition, the bill establishes for one year the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology, EPSCOT is the acronym. Since it is clear that EPSCOT will receive funding in fiscal year 1999, I believe it is appropriate to create guidelines for the program. That being said, the establishment should not be viewed as an endorsement of the program beyond fiscal year 1999.

Section 9 of the bill specifies that EPSCOT be established only for fiscal year 1999. In the absence of future legislation, EPSCOT cannot be viewed as an authorized program beyond October 1, 1999. Finally, Mr. Speaker, the bill contains a number of good government provisions, including a requirement that the Department of Commerce consult with Congress before reprogramming funds for conducting a major reorganization of NIST or TA programs, and it includes a sense of Congress on the year 2000 computer problem.

As a strong proponent of addressing this impending year 2000 crisis, I am pleased that this provision has not only been included in the Technology Administration bill, but all authorizations of the Committee on Science. I am hopeful that with continued pressure from the Committee on Science and Congress, the administration will fix the problem before it is too late. And I want to point out that we just earlier today had a bill, the Year 2000 Preparedness Act, which we have had under suspension, which was bipartisan in nature and a very important measure with regard to the Year 2000.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 1274 and to vote to send it to the President for his signature.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1274, the Technology Administration Act of 1998. This bill is the result of compromise between the House and Senate and addresses some of the more pressing problems at the Technology Administration and the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

I would like to briefly mention two key provisions in the bill. As most Members are aware, the Manufacturing Extension Partnerships program is a Federal/State/private partnership to assist small and medium-sized businesses. The MEP is one of the most successful government industry partnerships of its kind. However, the original language establishing the program called for terminating the Federal funding share after an MEP center had been in operation for 6 years. Numerous witnesses appearing before the Subcommittee on Technology have stated that terminating funding after 6 years would not allow MEP centers to meet the objectives of the program. House Resolution 1274 finally resolves this issue by amending the original language to lift the six-year cap on Federal funding and to limit Federal funds to no more than one-third of the center's cost.

This is a major step forward in the program and will ensure the long-term financial stability of the overall program.

In addition, H.R. 1274 expands the highly successful Malcolm Baldrige Quality Program to include two new categories in health care and education. The Baldrige Quality Award has become a benchmark for quality programs throughout the Nation and is strongly supported by the private sector through direct financial contributions and manpower. The Baldrige Quality Program has already completed pilot programs in these two new areas, and the expansion of the award program was strongly endorsed both by the Baldrige Foundation board and education and health care professionals.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill. And on a final note, I want to say what a pleasure and privilege it has been to have the opportunity of working with the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) this past year. If we look at the track record of our subcommittee, I think it is clear to anyone who would review that that we have had a very active and certainly achieved a very extensive legislative record in the subcommittee. And that is due in no small part to the tremendous bipartisan leadership we have seen by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA). Her leadership style, her energy and the ambitious agenda that have tackled this past year are certainly a compliment to her style of leadership on that subcommittee and the other members who serve on that subcommittee.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Again, I think this is an example of a bipartisan effort where the American people benefit. For me also it has been a great pleasure to work with the distinguished ranking member the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARCIA). We have looked at each issue. We have looked it from all points of view and have worked together in concert working with other members of the subcommittee and the full committee to achieve what we felt was important. Again, I thank him.

Nothing happens without a lot of people working on it. I would certainly like to thank the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER), who came to the rescue when there was a possibility that this bill could fall through the cracks. I appreciate very much what he did on our behalf and on behalf of the Nation, also our ranking member on the full committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. BROWN). I mentioned the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. BARCIA), and also the staffs.

We are lucky. We have some terrific staff people who follow through inch by inch on each one of these projects that we are involved in. On my side of the aisle Richard Russell, Barry Beringer, Mike Bell; on Mr. Barcia's side, I know Mike Quear and Jim Turner have been very helpful. They have worked in a bipartisan basis.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 1274 and vote to send it to the President for his signature.

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1274, the Technology Administration Act of 1997. The bill includes a variety of provisions that will allow the Technology Administration (TA) and the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to move forward with their missions.

The bill establishes in law the requirement that the Department of Commerce must consult with Congress before reprogramming funding for, or from, any NIST or TA programs. The bill further requires that Commerce must consult with Congress before conducting a major reorganization. I view these two new changes to permanent law as vital to the Science Committee's ability to continue its oversight on the programs of TA and NIST.

The bill also includes a Sense of Congress on the Year 2000 computer problem. This Sense of Congress is intended to continue the pressure on the Department of Commerce to fix its Year 2000 problem before it is too late. The Science Committee has included similar provisions in all its House-passed authorizations, and I think they send a powerful signal to the Administration that Congress is taking this issue very seriously.

The bill also authorizes two new awards for the Malcolm Baldrige Quality Awards Program. These new awards in healthcare and education were included in H.R. 1274, as passed by the House last year.

Additionally, the bill lifts the six-year sunset requirement on Manufacturing Extension Part-

nership (MEP) program centers. Again, similar language passed the House last year.

The bill contains language establishing the Office of Space Commercialization. The office has existed for a decade, but has been without a legislative charter. The language will not expand the office's responsibilities, but will give it a clear statutorily defined mission. This language passed the House last April as part of H.R. 1275, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Authorization Bill.

The bill also contains a new program to bring science and math teachers into NIST's laboratories during the summer months. The program is intended to improve teacher understanding of science through direct experience working along side or observing some of the world's best scientists at one of our leading national laboratories. The program will require no new facilities and the bill includes no new authorizations of funds for the program, it will be carried out within NIST's existing laboratory budget.

The bill also creates for one year the Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Technology (EPSCOT). EPSCOT was funded last year and has been included in both the House and Senate Commerce, Justice, States Appropriations bills. It will receive funding in Fiscal Year (FY) 1999. The language in H.R. 1274 creates guidelines for the program. It also specifies that the program is only established for FY 1999.

Finally, I would like to remark on what is not in the bill. The bill contains no authorization's of appropriations. While H.R. 1274 passed the House last year in advance of the FY 1998 appropriations process, and included authorization for TA and NIST for FY 1998 and 1999 totaling over a billion dollars, the bill, however, returned from the Senate after the FY 1999 appropriations process had all but concluded, and therefore the authorizations have been removed from the bill.

Additionally, this bill does not in any way authorize the Advanced Technology Program (ATP). ATP was reformed and authorized in H.R. 1274 when it passed the House in 1997. In negotiations with the Senate, no agreement could be reached on a reasonable funding and reform package, and, therefore, all provisions dealing with ATP were stripped from the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Technology Subcommittee Chairwoman MORELLA for her hard work on this measure, and I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 1274 and vote to send it to the President for his signature.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as a co-sponsor to this bill, I rise to speak on behalf of H.R. 1274, which authorizes the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) for the fiscal years of 1998 and 1999.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology is a subdivision of the Department of Commerce charged with assisting private industry in advancing their manufacturing processes, ensuring the reliability and stability of new products and services, and facilitating the commercialization of breakthrough technology developed with the support of government labs and programs.

One of the most important programs run by NIST is the Advanced Technology Program (ATP), which I have strongly supported in the past. That program attempts to assist private industries perform the research and development (R&D) necessary for success in the

long-term. It does so by creating a partnership between a private company and NIST, in which each shares part of the cost of this incredibly important, and expensive, R&D.

However, I would like to make it very clear that ATP is not corporate welfare. ATP requires that the technology being developed have a broad application, so that its impact will bring benefits to all of society. Furthermore, no ATP funds can be used for product development—all grant monies are used to support technologies that are essential for the development of new products and processes and have diverse applications. That way, all manufacturers, and therefore, all consumers, benefit from this research. Furthermore, to receive an ATP award, a company must pass a series of rigorous competitions which are designed to select proposals that have the highest potential for further innovation, and the broadest applicability to United States industry as a whole.

ATP is not the only important program at NIST. As their name implies, NIST assists private industry develop standards that can be used across an entire market segment. For instance, NIST is instrumental in ensuring that industries that are developing new communications devices, like wireless phones, do so on common ground. The benefit is that all of our wireless phones can speak with each other, and we are not forced to work with proprietary systems that incompatible and, therefore, unprofitable.

Furthermore, NIST, on its own, engages in important research that will change our lives. For instance, NIST has recently begun to develop new technologies that can be used to improve our satellite's remote sensing capabilities so that we can better gauge our environmental phenomena. That same technology can also be used by doctors to improve the treatment of their patients, because they can view the human body in new and wondrous ways.

I urge all of you to vote for this bill, and continue to support our government's scientific partnership with private industry.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 1274.

The question was taken.

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 5 of rule I and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AND APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT REFORM ACT OF 1998

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill (S. 2364) to reauthorize and make reforms to programs authorized

by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 and the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

The Clerk read as follows:

S. 2364

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 "Economic Development Administration and Appalachian Regional Development Reform Act of 1998".

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 101. Short title.

Sec. 102. Reauthorization of Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

Sec. 103. Conforming amendment.

Sec. 104. Transition provisions.

Sec. 105. Effective date.

TITLE II—APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Sec. 201. Short title.

Sec. 202. Findings and purposes.

Sec. 203. Meetings.

Sec. 204. Administrative expenses.

Sec. 205. Compensation of employees.

Sec. 206. Administrative powers of Commission.

Sec. 207. Cost sharing of demonstration health projects.

Sec. 208. Repeal of land stabilization, conservation, and erosion control program.

Sec. 209. Repeal of timber development program.

Sec. 210. Repeal of mining area restoration program.

Sec. 211. Repeal of water resource survey.

Sec. 212. Cost sharing of housing projects.

Sec. 213. Repeal of airport safety improvements program.

Sec. 214. Cost sharing of vocational education and education demonstration projects.

Sec. 215. Repeal of sewage treatment works program.

Sec. 216. Repeal of amendments to Housing Act of 1954.

Sec. 217. Supplements to Federal grant-in-aid programs.

Sec. 218. Program development criteria.

Sec. 219. Distressed and economically strong counties.

Sec. 220. Grants for administrative expenses and commission projects.

Sec. 221. Authorization of appropriations for general program.

Sec. 222. Extension of termination date.

Sec. 223. Technical amendment.

TITLE I—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the "Economic Development Administration Reform Act of 1998".

SEC. 102. REAUTHORIZATION OF PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965.

(a) FIRST SECTION THROUGH TITLE VI.—The Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3121 et seq.) is amended by striking the first section and all that follows through the end of title VI and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

"(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the 'Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965'.

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

"Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

"Sec. 2. Findings and declarations.

"Sec. 3. Definitions.

"TITLE I—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIPS COOPERATION AND COORDINATION

"Sec. 101. Establishment of economic development partnerships.

"Sec. 102. Cooperation of Federal agencies.

"Sec. 103. Coordination.

"TITLE II—GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

"Sec. 201. Grants for public works and economic development.

"Sec. 202. Base closings and realignments.

"Sec. 203. Grants for planning and grants for administrative expenses.

"Sec. 204. Cost sharing.

"Sec. 205. Supplementary grants.

"Sec. 206. Regulations on relative needs and allocations.

"Sec. 207. Grants for training, research, and technical assistance.

"Sec. 208. Prevention of unfair competition.

"Sec. 209. Grants for economic adjustment.

"Sec. 210. Changed project circumstances.

"Sec. 211. Use of funds in projects constructed under projected cost.

"Sec. 212. Reports by recipients.

"Sec. 213. Prohibition on use of funds for attorney's and consultant's fees.

"TITLE III—ELIGIBILITY; COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

"Sec. 301. Eligibility of areas.

"Sec. 302. Comprehensive economic development strategies.

"TITLE IV—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

"Sec. 401. Designation of economic development districts.

"Sec. 402. Termination or modification of economic development districts.

"Sec. 403. Incentives.

"Sec. 404. Provision of comprehensive economic development strategies to Appalachian Regional Commission.

"Sec. 405. Assistance to parts of economic development districts not in eligible areas.

"TITLE V—ADMINISTRATION

"Sec. 501. Assistant Secretary for Economic Development.

"Sec. 502. Economic development information clearinghouse.

"Sec. 503. Consultation with other persons and agencies.

"Sec. 504. Administration, operation, and maintenance.

"Sec. 505. Businesses desiring Federal contracts.

"Sec. 506. Performance evaluations of grant recipients.

"Sec. 507. Notification of reorganization.

"TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS

"Sec. 601. Powers of Secretary.

"Sec. 602. Maintenance of standards.

"Sec. 603. Annual report to Congress.

"Sec. 604. Delegation of functions and transfer of funds among Federal agencies.

"Sec. 605. Penalties.

"Sec. 606. Employment of expeditors and administrative employees.

"Sec. 607. Maintenance and public inspection of list of approved applications for financial assistance.

"Sec. 608. Records and audits.

"Sec. 609. Relationship to assistance under other law.

"Sec. 610. Acceptance of certifications by applicants.

"TITLE VII—FUNDING

"Sec. 701. General authorization of appropriations.