

Place volunteers have been quietly tending to this resource for fifteen years, offering help to youth who are threatened or in trouble. The recognition Project Safe Place deserves is long overdue.

Senate Resolution 96 celebrates this outstanding program and also honors the efforts of over 2,500 dedicated Safe Place volunteers, who selflessly devote time and resources to protect our nation's young people. Two of these individuals—Sandy Bowen, the National Safe Place Director, and Mickie Adler, who has spearheaded Safe Place efforts in the state of Idaho—have been instrumental in making "National Safe Place Week" a reality.

Sandy Bowen has been involved with Project Safe Place for 13 years. When the program began to gain momentum and become a nationwide effort in 1986, Sandy stepped in as the National Director. Over the years, her hard work, dedication, and concern have helped to bring Project Safe Place out of its infancy, transforming a simple idea into a nationwide force that is now present in over 300 of our communities.

Mickie Adler has been the driving force behind the Safe Place movement in Idaho for four years. In fact, this month marks the four-year anniversary of Safe Place in Idaho. Last year, Mickie brought three students to my Washington office to sell me on the idea of a "National Safe Place Week." Victoria Smith, Caroline Reams, and Jessica McCaleese—all of whom are either High School or Junior High School students from Bannock County—were articulate and poised as they conveyed the idea of promoting Project Safe Place. I would like to take this opportunity to thank these fine young ladies for bringing their ideas to my attention.

Mickie first got involved with the Safe Place movement after Jerelee Underwood, an eleven year old girl, was abducted in Southeast Idaho. She committed herself at that time to preventing future violence against Idaho's children by initiating the first Safe Place site in Idaho four years ago. Since that time, Project Safe Place in Idaho has expanded to include 250 Safe Places in Bannock County—including my regional office there—and 18 sites in the Twin Falls area. Mickie has recently been called upon to implement the program statewide, with new Safe Places to be added in Coeur d'Alene, Burley, Caldwell and Idaho Falls. I want to do my part by offering each of my Idaho offices as Safe Place sites. I encourage my colleagues to do the same nationwide.

There are thousands of people just like Mickie and Sandy who work hard every day because they care too much to let our children endure difficult times alone and without guidance. In part, "National Safe Place Week" will serve to honor and recognize these humanitarians.

More than that, though, "National Safe Place Week" will build commu-

nity awareness, increasing not only the number of young people the program might help, but also the number of those who themselves might contribute to the effectiveness of the program. As a father, a grandfather, and a concerned citizen, I would like to personally extend a sincere and heart-felt "thank-you" to all those who make Project Safe Place such a successful program. And, to my colleagues in the Senate: Thank you for working with me on this resolution. If passage of "National Safe Place Week" helps only one more youth by keeping him or her from turning to drugs, suicide, or the streets, then I know that our time in passing Senate Resolution 96 will have been well spent.

REPORT OF THE 1998 TRADE POLICY AGENDA AND 1997 ANNUAL REPORT ON THE TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 101

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 163 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2213), I transmit herewith the 1998 Trade Policy Agenda and 1997 Annual Report on the Trade Agreements Program.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 28, 1998.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. JEFFORDS, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with amendments:

S. 1579. A bill to amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to extend the authorizations of appropriations for such Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 105-166).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. COVERDELL:

S. 1694. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on certain textile machines; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 1695. A bill to establish the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. STEVENS (for himself, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. GORTON, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 1696. A bill to direct the General Services Administration to clear the site of the old Alaska Native Health Center and convey the property to the Municipality of Anchorage; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. KERRY, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr. REED):

S. 1697. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to improve the availability of child care and development services during periods outside normal school hours, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MACK (for himself, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. HELMS, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. MOYNIHAN, and Mr. ASHCROFT):

S. Res. 187. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the human rights situation in the People's Republic of China; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. Con. Res. 78. A concurrent resolution relating to the indictment and prosecution of Saddam Hussein for war crimes and other crimes against humanity; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself and Mrs. HUTCHISON):

S. 1695. A bill to establish the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in the State of Colorado; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

THE SAND CREEK MASSACRE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE PRESERVATION ACT OF 1998

Mr. CAMPBELL. Madam President, today I introduce legislation that is very, very special to me, and which in my opinion is a long time in coming to this Nation, to the State of Colorado, and particularly to my own ancestors. This bill is entitled the Sand Creek Massacre Site Historic Preservation Act of 1998. This legislation would authorize the Federal acquisition of property located within Kiowa County, CO, designated as a point of interest on virtually every map in this Nation and infamously known as the site of the "Sand Creek Massacre."

Today, this property is owned by a private individual, who has strong interest in selling the land. The bill I introduce today would authorize the National Park Service to acquire this land for fair market value in compliance with the agency's standard rules and regulations. My bill would permit full public access to this hallowed site to the public, and more importantly to the descendants of those who lost their lives at Sand Creek.

To provide some perspective, I would like to briefly explain the historical facts surrounding one of the most disgraceful events in American history—the Sand Creek Massacre.

During the early morning hours on the shameful day of November 29, 1864, a Colonel in the Colorado Militia, religious zealot, by the name of John

Chivington, led a regiment of Colorado Volunteers to the Cheyenne's Sand Creek campsite, where a band of Cheyenne led by Black Kettle, a well-known "peace" chief, was encamped and unsuspecting of his fate forthcoming on this date. Federal army officers had promised Black Kettle safe passage if he would stay at his campsite and fly the American flag along with a white flag of truce over his lodge, but Colonel Chivington disregarded that flag, and ordered an attack anyway on the unsuspecting village. After many hours of brutal and cowardly fighting, the Colorado volunteers lost only nine men in the fight but managed to murder over 200 Cheyenne, most of them innocent and unarmed women and children. Most men were out hunting and were not in camp. When the skirmish ended, the Colorado volunteers scalped and sexually mutilated many of the bodies of my people, proudly displaying their trophies to cheering crowds in the streets of Denver while desecrating the Cheyenne Heritage.

One report said that Colonel Chivington admonished his soldiers to kill the babies in the camp because, according to him, "nits make lice."

Many of these facts are not disputed. Congress held an inquiry, in fact, after that fatal date and heard extensive testimony on the actions of Colonel Chivington, resulting in a discharge of both him and then territorial Governor Evans. But since Colonel Chivington's unit was not a regular Army unit but rather a Colorado militia which soon disbanded after the fateful day, not one of the people were ever brought to justice.

Mr. President, this description of the events cannot begin to describe the horror that must have taken place on that day. But this bill authorizes our Government to preserve a significant piece of history that I believe is needed to remind us not just of the horrible deeds that took place in this country to many people in our history, but to the Native Americans, and to honor that memory. In fact, at Bent Fort, a national historic site just about 30 miles from the location of the massacre, National Park officials tell me that the single most asked question at the fort is, Where was the Sand Creek massacre located?

I believe that with this property being considered for sale, a rare opportunity exists for us to save an important piece of American history. We should move forward and try, through whatever means we can, to acquire this very sacred site. This action will provide remembrance of the event, allow present and future generations of Americans to learn from our history, which includes much more glory than disgrace.

In closing, I do not know of anybody of my own ancestry who did not have a relative at that terrible place.

I urge my colleagues to support this very important preservation piece.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1695

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 "Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site Preservation Act of 1998".

SEC. 2. SAND CREEK MASSACRE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) on November 29, 1864, Colonel John M. Chivington led a group of 700 armed soldiers to the Sand Creek Indian Reservation located within the Territory of Colorado, and slaughtered between 200 and 500 Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians, the majority of whom were women and children;

(2) a private landowner currently holds title to the land that constitutes the site of the Sand Creek Massacre and is a voluntary and willing seller of the land;

(3) the site is of great significance to the Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian descendants of those who lost their lives at the incident at Sand Creek, and those descendants deserve the right of unfettered visitation to the site.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE.—The term "National Historic Site" means the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site established by subsection (c).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the National Park Service.

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—To provide for the preservation and interpretation of the Sand Creek Massacre, there is established the Sand Creek Massacre National Historic Site in the State of Colorado.

(d) BOUNDARY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The National Historic Site shall consist of such land and interests in land in Kiowa County, Colorado, as the Secretary may acquire under subsection (f) at the site of the Sand Creek Massacre in Kiowa County, Colorado.

(2) MAP AND LEGAL DESCRIPTION.—The Secretary shall prepare a map and legal description of the land and interests in land described in paragraph (1).

(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The map and legal description prepared under paragraph (2) shall be on file in the offices of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and other appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

(4) BOUNDARY REVISION.—The Secretary may, from time to time, make minor revisions in the boundary of the National Historic Site in accordance with section 7(c) of the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965 (16 U.S.C. 4601–9(c)).

(e) ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall manage the National Historic Site in accordance with this section and the law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535, chapter 408; 16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666, chapter 593; 16 U.S.C. 461 et seq.).

(2) MANAGEMENT.—The Secretary shall manage the National Historic Site for the following purposes, among others:

(A) To protect and preserve the National Historic Site (including the topographic features important to the massacre site, artifacts and other physical remains of the massacre, and the visual scene) as closely as

practicable to their condition at the time of the massacre.

(B) To interpret the cultural and natural resources of the site in a manner that promotes public understanding and appreciation of the site so as to perpetuate the qualities and values of the site for future generations.

(3) CONSULTATION AND TRAINING.—The Secretary shall consult regularly with representatives of the Cheyenne Tribe and Arapaho Tribe on the formulation of the management plan under subsection (g) and on preparation of educational programs made available to the public.

(4) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the Cheyenne Tribe and Arapaho Tribe or a subordinate board, committee, enterprise, or leader to carry out this section.

(f) ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.—Within the boundaries of the National Historic Site, the Secretary may acquire, in accordance with applicable procedures of the Department of the Interior, land and interests in land by donation, purchase at fair market value with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange, except that—

(1) no land or interest in land within the National Historic Site may be acquired without the consent of the owner; and

(2) any land or interest in land owned by the State of Colorado or any political subdivision of the State may be acquired only by donation.

(g) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date on which funds are made available to carry out this section, the Secretary shall prepare a general management plan for the National Historic Site.

(2) CONTENTS.—The plan shall provide for—

(A) a resource protection program;

(B) a visitor use plan that includes programs and facilities that will be provided for public use, including the location and cost of public facilities;

(C) a research and curation plan; and

(D) a highway signing program.

(3) PARTICIPATION.—The Secretary shall encourage—

(A) participation by the Cheyenne Tribe and Arapaho Tribe in the formulation of educational programs for the National Historic Site; and

(B) participation by the State of Colorado and other local and national entities willing to share in the responsibilities of developing and supporting the National Historic Site.

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my friend and colleague from Texas, Senator HUTCHISON, be added as an original cosponsor.

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

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I am very pleased to be a cosponsor of the bill that was just introduced by my colleague from Colorado. I appreciate the fact that he is trying to preserve an important piece of history of our country. I will be happy to work with him to make that a reality.

By Mr. STEVENS (for himself,
Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. GORTON,
and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 1696. A bill to direct the General Services Administration to clear the site of the old Alaska Native Health Center and convey the property to the

Municipality of Anchorage; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

THE OLD ALASKA NATIVE HEALTH CENTER
CONVEYANCE ACT OF 1998

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I send to the desk for proper referral the Old Alaska Native Health Center Conveyance Act of 1998 to address a serious issue in Anchorage, Alaska.

The Federal government finished construction of the Alaska Native Hospital Center in 1953. This facility is situated on a 15-acre parcel of land near downtown Anchorage. It was substantially affected by the 1964 Alaska earthquake, but was patched up and maintained until it could be replaced. In 1997 a new Alaska Native Health Center was opened. The old facility was boarded up and abandoned after being stripped of fixtures, wiring, heating, and ventilation systems, and other components. It now awaits disposal action by the General Services Administration. The facility is unsalvageable in its present condition and is in violation of multiple safety codes. A recent environmental assessment found not only the presence of asbestos but also lead-containing paint.

Anchorage has a unique and pressing need for this site. The Port of Anchorage is the largest port in Alaska and the 17th largest in the nation—it has grown steadily in recent years, and the tonnage of goods moving through our major port is expected to continue to increase. However, truck access to the Port is limited to either a single two-lane road or through the streets of downtown Anchorage. This is a limiting factor to continued growth, and is already negatively affecting the transfer of goods on and off the domestic and international container ships that call on the Port of Anchorage. The solution is to have new access to the port through the land now occupied by the abandoned hospital center.

My bill would assist the Municipality of Anchorage with this plan by instructing the General Services Administration to clear the land and transfer it to the Municipality of Anchorage.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1696

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 shall be known as “The Old Alaska Native Health Center Conveyance Act of 1998”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

For the purposes of this Act the term “property” means the land parcel recorded as Block 35 and Lot 2 of Block 36, Anchorage Original Townsite East Addition, in Anchorage, Alaska on which the old Alaska Native Health Center is situated, but does not mean any portion of such parcel dedicated for use by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

SEC. 3 FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) the old Alaska Native Health Center was closed and vacated in 1997 when a new Alaska Native health facility was opened;

(2) the buildings and property formerly used for such Center are scheduled to be disposed of as surplus by the Administrator of the General Services Administration;

(3) asbestos and lead contamination were found in the buildings and on the property during environmental assessments;

(4) the buildings have been stripped of fixtures, wires, and other materials, and any development of the property will require the removal of the buildings and of all asbestos, lead, and other contamination; and

(5) due to the limited availability of land in the area in which the property is situated, the Municipality of Anchorage has a unique interest in its future use.

SEC. 4. REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS AND DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY.

(a) **REMOVAL OF BUILDINGS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the General Services Administration shall, not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, demolish and remove all buildings, structures and other fixtures on the property, including all asbestos, lead, and any other contamination, and restore the property, to the extent practicable, to an undeveloped condition.

(b) **DISPOSAL.**—Upon completion of the activities required under subsection (a), and notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of the General Services Administration shall convey to the Municipality of Anchorage, without reimbursement, all right, title, and interest of the United States to the property.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself,
Mr. KERRY, Mr. AKAKA, and Mr.
REED):

S. 1697. A bill to amend the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 to improve the availability of child care and development services during periods outside normal school hours, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

THE AMERICA AFTER SCHOOL ACT

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, today Senators KERRY, REED, AKAKA and I are introducing the America After School Act. With this legislation, I hope that we can do more to provide the care and activities that children need when they are not in school.

Millions of parents today have no choice but to work outside the home. Over 17 million parents need someone to care for their children when the children are not in school. Many are able to find child care through friends or family, local centers, or school-based programs. But over 5 million “latch-key” children have no such arrangements and are left home alone. Our goal in this legislation is to encourage communities to develop activities that will engage our children and keep them off the streets, away from drugs, and out of trouble.

In many cases, parents know the importance of enrolling their children in after-school programs, but cannot afford to do so. Child care costs thousands of dollars each year and is therefore out of reach for many families. Congress has responded by supporting an array of child care programs over

the years, but the funding has not kept pace with the need, especially under The Welfare Reform Act which requires more and more parents each year to enter the workforce. As a result, hundreds of thousands of children are now on waiting lists for child care and after school activities. Help for these families and their children cannot come too soon.

The entire country benefits when children get the care that they need. Health costs are lower. Parents' productivity at work improves. Education costs decline when children learn to cooperate in group activities, and when they can obtain help with their homework during after-school programs. The massive costs associated with juvenile delinquency, such as injuries to people, damage to property and police, courts, and corrections—are reduced when responsible after-school activities are available. By expanding after-school programs, we literally are investing in children, their future, and the country's future.

Our legislation significantly expands after-school care, enabling more parents to choose safe, quality programs for their children. We primarily accomplish this goal by increasing the Child Care and Development Block Grants available to states, which subsidize child care for low-income families. Under Title I of this bill, we authorize a \$5 billion increase in that program over the next 5 years. This level of investment is necessary to end the waiting lists, and provide after-school care for an estimated 2 million children from low-income working families.

Communities with high concentrations of poverty and at-risk children will get priority in this funding, so that help will be available where it is needed most. No parent should have to make the cruel choice between pressing needs such as food, heat and shelter. The needs of disabled children are also specifically addressed.

Our proposal builds on the experience of the Defense Department, which operates the world's largest child care program for members of the armed services. Over the past decade, they have developed a widely acclaimed model program. They have found that child-care quality is most effectively achieved through salary incentives tied to training. We get what we pay for. Child care workers are notoriously underpaid in today's society. Stronger incentives are needed in order to develop and retain a quality child care workforce. Our bill designates 25% of the block-grant increases for indirect services that include salary incentives tied to training for those who provide care.

In addition, our bill enacts President Clinton's proposal to expand 21st Century Learning Centers which have proved highly successful in using schools as places where members of the community can engage in continuing education, recreation, community building activities and others. This program now only serves 100,000 children nationwide. Our bill contains a

five-fold increase in grants by the Department of Education to local public schools. Under this increase, 500,000 more children will be able to participate in school-based programs before and after school.

This bill also provides \$1.25 billion over the next five years to expand grants by the Justice Department for after-school programs to prevent juvenile crime. Public and private agencies may apply for these grants, and awards will be made on a matching basis. Recipients must coordinate their efforts with state or local law enforcement to achieve maximum effectiveness in fighting crime. After-school educational and recreational programs in high crime neighborhoods will receive priority since children in these inner city neighborhoods face the highest risks.

Hundreds of police chiefs, prosecutors, and crime victims have created an organization called "Fight Crime: Invest in Kids," dedicated to promoting increased federal investment in after-school programs. A 1995 National League of Cities survey reported that 92% of respondents rank before- and after-school care as one of the most pressing needs for children and families—ahead of crime, welfare reform, education, housing and drug abuse. Over 70% of people recently surveyed by the Children's Defense Fund—Democrats and Republicans, women and men, young and old alike—believe that revenues from tobacco companies should be invested in child care programs. Hundreds of thousands of parents have put their children's names on waiting lists for child care and after school activities. The need is urgent and widespread, and Congress has a responsibility to act.

The America After School Act, can be effective in meeting these needs and I urge the Senate to approve it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1697

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 "America After School Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) children spend less than 20 percent of their waking hours in school, and their activities during the remaining 80 percent of these hours have a critical impact on their long-term success in school and work;

(2) approximately 24,000,000 children require care after school while their parents work;

(3) during 1991—

(A) there were 36,700,000 school-age children in the United States;

(B) approximately 21,200,000 of the children described in subparagraph (A) lived with working mothers (including mothers seeking employment) and 999,000 lived with mothers who were enrolled in school; and

(C) approximately 912,000 of the children described in subparagraph (A) lived with single working fathers, 61,000 with single unemployed fathers, and 9,000 with single fathers who were enrolled in school;

(4) the General Accounting Office estimates that the current supply of child care for school-age children will meet as little as 25 percent of the demand in some urban areas by 2002;

(5) children who attend quality after-school programs while their parents work—

(A) experience positive effects on their development;

(B) have better peer relations, emotional adjustment, grades, and conduct in school than their peers in other care arrangements;

(C) have more learning opportunities and enrichment activities than their peers in other care arrangements; and

(D) are less likely to engage in juvenile delinquent activity;

(6)(A) most juvenile delinquent activity occurs between 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.; and

(B) from 1988 to 1992, juvenile arrests for violent acts increased by 50 percent;

(7) survey data confirms public support for expansion of programs to assist school-age children, as evidenced by the fact that the need for child care, including before- and after-school care, was rated as one of the most pressing needs for children and families by 92 percent of respondents to a 1995 National League of Cities survey, ranking as the highest rated need in the survey, which inquired about crime prevention, welfare reform, education, housing, family stability, drug and alcohol abuse prevention, and a host of other issues;

(8) 1996 survey data indicate that parents overwhelmingly support using school-based after-school programs for learning and enrichment programs, but 70 percent of all public elementary schools do not offer such programs; and

(9) parents want more than babysitting from after-school programs, and computer classes, art and music courses, tutoring, and community service activities rank high among parental choices for activities for after-school programs.

TITLE I—CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

SEC. 101. DEFINITIONS.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 658P (42 U.S.C. 9858n) as section 658T;

(2) by moving such section 658T to the end of such Act; and

(3) in such section 658T—

(A) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end the following:

"The term 'eligible child', used with respect to child care and development services, means a school age child."; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(15) CHILD CARE; CHILD CARE SERVICES.—The terms 'child care' and 'child care services' include child care and development services.

"(16) CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES.—The term 'child care and development services' means services described in section 658H(f).

"(17) CHILD WITH A DISABILITY.—The term 'child with a disability' has the meaning given the term in section 602 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401).

"(18) ELEMENTARY SCHOOL; SECONDARY SCHOOL.—The terms 'elementary school' and 'secondary school' have the meanings given the terms in section 14101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 8801).

"(19) SCHOOL AGE CHILD.—The term 'school age child' means an individual who—

"(A)(i) is not less than 5 and not more than 15 years of age; or

"(ii) at the election of the State involved, is less than 5 years of age; and

"(B) meets the requirements of subparagraphs (B) and (C) of paragraph (4)."

SEC. 102. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 658B of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858) is amended—

(1) by striking "There is" and inserting "(a) IN GENERAL.—There is";

(2) by striking "this subchapter" and inserting "this subchapter (other than section 658H)"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) PROGRAMS FOR CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES.—There is authorized to be appropriated and there is appropriated to carry out section 658H, \$1,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999 through 2003."

SEC. 103. STATE PLAN.

Section 658E(c) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858c(c)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i)(II), by striking "section 658P(2)" and inserting "section 658T(2)"; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking "eligible provider" and inserting "eligible child care provider (or, in the case of child care and development services, an entity described in section 658H(c))"; and

(B) in the first sentence of subparagraph (E)(i)—

(i) by inserting after "within the State" the following "(or, in the case of child care and development services, other appropriate requirements)"; and

(ii) by striking "such requirements" each place it appears and inserting "such licensing or appropriate requirements"; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "(D)" and inserting "(E)"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(E) PROGRAMS FOR CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The State plan shall provide that the State will reserve the portion described in clause (ii) of the State allotment under section 658O for each fiscal year to carry out activities under section 658H.

"(ii) PORTION.—For each fiscal year, the portion referred to in clause (i) is the amount that bears the same relationship to the State allotment for that year as the amount appropriated under section 658B(b) for that year bears to the total amount appropriated under section 658B for that year."

SEC. 104. CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES.

The Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 658G the following:

"SEC. 658H. CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES.

"(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to fund quality child care and development services, including direct services provided outside of normal school hours, to promote the health and academic achievement of school age children, and assist the children in avoiding high risk behaviors.

"(b) IN GENERAL.—Each State that receives funds to carry out this subchapter for a fiscal year shall use the funds reserved as described in section 658E(c)(3)(E) to make grants to eligible entities to carry out programs to expand the availability and affordability of quality child care and development services, including direct services provided

outside of normal school hours (including before- and after-school care and weekend, holiday, and summer care) for school age children.

“(c) ELIGIBLE ENTITIES.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall be—

“(1) an elementary school or secondary school; or

“(2) a community-based organization, including a community-based entity that operates a child care center or youth center or is a family child care provider, that meets such requirements of the type described in subparagraphs (E) and (F) of section 658E(c)(3) as the State and local governments involved may prescribe.

“(d) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, an entity shall submit an application to the State at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the State may require. At a minimum, each application shall contain—

“(1) information demonstrating the manner in which the entity will carry out a program described in subsection (b) in a manner that meets the needs, of the community to be served, for child care and development services, including direct services provided outside of normal school hours;

“(2) an assurance that the entity will carry out direct services provided through the program during—

“(A) at least 3 days in each week that the program operates, and for at least 3 hours on each day that the program operates; or

“(B) at least 10 hours in each week that the program operates;

“(3) information demonstrating the manner in which the entity will serve children with disabilities; and

“(4) information demonstrating the manner in which the entity will carry out the planning, establishment, implementation, and evaluation of the program, and provide staff training for the program, in coordination with other entities carrying out programs for children or public transportation programs in the community.

“(e) PREFERENCE.—In making grants under this section, a State shall give preference to entities that—

“(1) serve communities with—

“(A) a high rate of poverty, as determined in accordance with criteria established by the Secretary; and

“(B) a high incidence of at-risk children; and

“(2) propose programs that make transportation services available to the children served, if needed to enable the children to receive other services described in this section, using transportation provided under other public programs in the community, such as transportation provided under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.), or under programs providing services to older individuals, educational programs, or public transportation programs.

“(f) USE OF FUNDS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—An entity that receives a grant under this section shall use the funds made available through the grant to provide—

“(A) direct services outside of normal school hours;

“(B) quality services; and

“(C) indirect services.

“(2) DIRECT SERVICES AND RELATED QUALITY SERVICES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The entity shall use not less than 75 percent of the funds described in paragraph (1) to provide two or more of the direct services described in subparagraph (B) to school age children and to carry out related quality services.

“(B) DIRECT SERVICES.—The direct services referred to in subparagraph (A) consist of—

“(i) recreational activities;

“(ii) community-based service programs that provide for meaningful human, educational, environmental, or public safety service;

“(iii) academic assistance and tutoring;

“(iv) mentoring;

“(v) conflict management;

“(vi) health and nutrition services, including disease and injury prevention services;

“(vii) literacy services;

“(viii) child care (other than another service described in this subsection); and

“(ix) transportation of school age children between—

“(I) school or home; and

“(II) the facility in which the services are provided.

“(C) QUALITY SERVICES.—The quality services referred to in subparagraph (A) consist of—

“(i) provision of community-based training, related to the provision of direct services, for staff of the entity, at times and in locations that are accessible to the staff;

“(ii) provision of financial assistance to the staff to attend courses at an institution of higher education that are related to the provision of direct services;

“(iii) provision of financial assistance to staff to promote staff retention;

“(iv) provision of financial assistance to enable the child care and development services program provided by the entity to obtain accreditation by a nationally recognized accreditation organization;

“(v) data collection relating to direct services, including the collection of data described in paragraphs (1)(B) and (2) of section 658K(a) for family units receiving assistance under this section, and submission of the data to the State for inclusion in the reports described in section 658K(a)(2); and

“(vi) evaluation of the child care and development services provided by the entity in accordance with criteria determined by the State, and participation in audits described in section 658K(b).

“(3) INDIRECT SERVICES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The entity shall use not more than 25 percent of the funds described in paragraph (1) to provide indirect services that support the sustainability of the direct services and the accountability of entities carrying out the direct services.

“(B) SERVICES.—The indirect services referred to in subparagraph (A) may include—

“(i) carrying out activities to provide increased compensation to staff who provide the direct services to school age children outside of normal school hours and who participate in appropriate training;

“(ii) developing and maintaining electronic databases of providers who provide the direct services outside of normal school hours, and making the information in the databases available to the public through arrangements with elementary schools, secondary schools, public libraries, community-based agencies, and other public agencies;

“(iii) conducting community needs assessments to determine the need for direct services outside of normal school hours; and

“(iv) constructing, maintaining, and improving facilities, and purchasing equipment for facilities, in which school age children receive direct services outside of normal school hours.

“(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) DIRECT SERVICES.—The term ‘direct services’ means the services described in subsection (f)(2)(B).

“(2) INDIRECT SERVICES.—The term ‘indirect services’ means the services described in subsection (f)(3).

“(3) QUALITY SERVICES.—The term ‘quality services’ means the services described in subsection (f)(2)(C).”.

SEC. 105. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

(a) FACILITIES.—Section 658F(b) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858d(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “section 658O(c)(6)” and inserting “section 658H or 658O(c)(6)”;

(2) in paragraph (2), by inserting before “except” the following: “except as provided in section 658H and”.

(b) QUALITY ACTIVITIES.—Section 658G of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858e) is amended by striking “this subchapter” and inserting “this subchapter (other than section 658H)”.

(c) REDESIGNATION.—Section 658K of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858i) is amended, in subsection (a)(2)(A), by striking “section 658P(5)” and inserting “section 658T(5)”.

(d) CONSTRUCTION.—Section 658O(c)(6) of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 9858m(c)(6)) is amended by inserting “(other than the amounts provided to carry out section 658H)” after “this subsection” each place it appears.

TITLE II—STRENGTHENING THE 21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS ACT

SEC. 201. PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION.

Section 10903 of the 21st Century Community Learning Centers Act (20 U.S.C. 8243) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by inserting “TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES FOR SCHOOLS” after “SECRETARY”; and

(B) by striking “rural and inner-city public” and all that follows through “or to” and inserting “local educational agencies for the support of public elementary schools or secondary schools, including middle schools, that serve communities with substantial needs for expanded learning opportunities for children and youth in the communities, to enable the schools to establish or”; and

(C) by striking “a rural or inner-city community” and inserting “the communities”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking “States, among” and inserting “States and among”; and

(B) by striking “United States,” and all that follows through “a State” and inserting “United States”; and

(3) in subsection (c), by striking “3” and inserting “5”.

SEC. 202. APPLICATIONS.

Section 10904(a) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 8244(a)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “an elementary or secondary school or consortium” and inserting “a local educational agency”;

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking “or consortium”;

(3) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(4) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (D), by striking “or consortium”; and

(B) in subparagraph (E)—

(i) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “or consortium”; and

(ii) in clause (ii), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon;

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) information demonstrating that the local educational agency will—

“(A) provide not less than 50 percent of the annual cost of the activities assisted under the project from sources other than funds provided under this part, which contribution may be provided in cash or in kind, fairly evaluated;

“(B) provide not more than 25 percent of the annual cost of the activities assisted under the project from funds provided by the Secretary under other Federal programs that permit the use of those other funds for activities assisted under the project; and

“(C) subject to subparagraph (B), in the fourth and fifth years of a local educational agency’s project, increase the percentage of the annual cost of activities assisted under the project that is paid for from sources other than the funds provided under this part; and

“(5) an assurance that the local educational agency, in each year of the project, will maintain the agency’s fiscal effort, from non-Federal sources, from the preceding fiscal year for the activities the local educational agency provides with funds provided under this part.”; and

(6) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Each such” and inserting the following:

“(b) CONTENTS.—Each such”.

SEC. 203. USES OF FUNDS.

Section 10905 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 8245) is amended by striking “may be used” and all that follows through “four” and inserting “shall be used to establish or expand community learning centers that provide activities which offer expanded learning opportunities for children and youth in the community (such as activities conducted before or after school) and which may include any”.

SEC. 204. CONTINUATION AWARDS UNDER CURRENT STATUTE.

Such Act (20 U.S.C. 8241 et seq.) is further amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 10906 and 10907 as sections 10907 and 10908, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after section 10906 the following:

“SEC. 10907. CONTINUATION AWARDS.

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may use funds appropriated under this part to make payments under this part for projects that were funded under this part for fiscal year 1998, under the terms and conditions that applied to the original grants for the projects.”.

SEC. 205. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 10908 of such Act (as redesignated by section 204(1)) (20 U.S.C. 8247) is amended by striking “\$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1995” and inserting “\$200,000,000 for fiscal year 1999”.

SEC. 206. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This title, and the amendments made by this title, shall take effect on October 1, 1998.

TITLE III—CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM

SEC. 301. GRANTS TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES.

Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5611 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second part designated as part I as part K; and

(2) by inserting after the first part designated as part I the following:

“PART J—AFTER SCHOOL CRIME PREVENTION

“SEC. 292. GRANTS TO PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES FOR EFFECTIVE AFTER SCHOOL CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAMS.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Administrator shall make grants in accordance with this section to public and private agencies to fund effective after school juvenile crime prevention programs.

“(b) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Administrator may not make a grant to a public or private agency under this section unless that agency agrees that, with respect to the costs to be incurred by the agency in carrying out

the program for which the grant is to be awarded, the agency will make available non-Federal contributions in an amount that is not less than a specific percentage of Federal funds provided under the grant, as determined by the Administrator.

“(c) PRIORITY.—In making grants under this section, the Administrator shall give priority to funding programs that—

“(1) are targeted to high crime neighborhoods or at-risk juveniles;

“(2) operate during the period immediately following normal school hours;

“(3) provide educational or recreational activities designed to encourage law-abiding conduct, reduce the incidence of criminal activity, and teach juveniles alternatives to crime; and

“(4) coordinate with State or local juvenile crime control and juvenile offender accountability programs.

“(d) FUNDING.—There are authorized to be appropriated for grants under this section \$250,000,000 for each of fiscal years 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003.”.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 71

At the request of Mr. DASCHLE, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. WELLSTONE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 71, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to provide more effective remedies to victims of discrimination in the payment of wages on the basis of sex, and for other purposes.

S. 348

At the request of Mr. MCCONNELL, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 348, a bill to amend title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to encourage States to enact a Law Enforcement Officers’ Bill of Rights, to provide standards and protection for the conduct of internal police investigations, and for other purposes.

S. 412

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, his name was withdrawn as a cosponsor of S. 412, a bill to provide for a national standard to prohibit the operation of motor vehicles by intoxicated individuals.

S. 656

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAIG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 656, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exclude from the definition of employee firefighters and rescue squad workers who perform volunteer services and to prevent employers from requiring employees who are firefighters or rescue squad workers to perform volunteer services, and to allow an employer not to pay overtime compensation to a firefighter or rescue squad worker who performs volunteer services for the employer, and for other purposes.

S. 1260

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. COVERDELL) were added as co-

sponsors of S. 1260, a bill 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.

S. 1305

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. D’AMATO) and the Senator from Texas (Mrs. HUTCHISON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1305, a bill to invest in the future of the United States by doubling the amount authorized for basic scientific, medical, and pre-competitive engineering research.

S. 1334

At the request of Mr. BOND, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. SMITH), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), and the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 1334, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to establish a demonstration project to evaluate the feasibility of using the Federal Employees Health Benefits program to ensure the availability of adequate health care for Medicare-eligible beneficiaries under the military health care system.

S. 1421

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1421, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide additional support for and to expand clinical research programs, and for other purposes.

S. 1573

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1573, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase the Federal minimum wage.

S. 1644

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1644, a bill to amend subpart 4 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 regarding Grants to States for State Student Incentives.

S. 1677

At the request of Mr. CHAFEE, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. D’AMATO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1677, a bill to reauthorize the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and the Partnerships for Wildlife Act.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 30

At the request of Mr. HELMS, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. COATS) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Concurrent Resolution 30, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Republic of China should be admitted to multilateral economic institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 65

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms.