

in section 1886(d)(1)(B)(iii) of the Social Security Act.

“(3) DIRECT GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION COSTS.—The term ‘direct graduate medical education costs’ has the meaning given such term in section 1886(h)(5)(C) of the Social Security Act.”.

SEC. 5. STUDY REGARDING SHORTAGES OF LICENSED PHARMACISTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”), acting through the appropriate agencies of the Public Health Service, shall conduct a study to determine whether and to what extent there is a shortage of licensed pharmacists. In carrying out the study, the Secretary shall seek the comments of appropriate public and private entities regarding any such shortage.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall complete the study under subsection (a) and submit to the Congress a report that describes the findings made through the study and that contains a summary of the comments received by the Secretary pursuant to such subsection.

SEC. 6. REPORT ON TELEMEDICINE.

Not later than January 10, 2001, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Congress a report that—

(1) identifies any factors that inhibit the expansion and accessibility of telemedicine services, including factors relating to telemedicine networks;

(2) identifies any factors that, in addition to geographical isolation, should be used to determine which patients need or require access to telemedicine care;

(3) determines the extent to which—

(A) patients receiving telemedicine service have benefited from the services, and are satisfied with the treatment received pursuant to the services; and

(B) the medical outcomes for such patients would have differed if telemedicine services had not been available to the patients;

(4) determines the extent to which physicians involved with telemedicine services have been satisfied with the medical aspects of the services;

(5) determines the extent to which primary care physicians are enhancing their medical knowledge and experience through the interaction with specialists provided by telemedicine consultations; and

(6) identifies legal and medical issues relating to State licensing of health professionals that are presented by telemedicine services, and provides any recommendations of the Secretary for responding to such issues.

SEC. 7. CERTAIN TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES REGARDING SURVIVAL RATES FOR CARDIAC ARREST.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall, in consultation with the Administrator of the General Services Administration and other appropriate public and private entities, develop recommendations regarding the placement of automatic external defibrillators in Federal buildings as a means of improving the survival rates of individuals who experience cardiac arrest in such buildings, including recommendations on training, maintenance, and medical oversight, and on coordinating with the system for emergency medical services.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on the Senate bill, S. 580, and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

WOMEN’S BUSINESS CENTERS SUSTAINABILITY ACT OF 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker’s table the Senate bill (S. 791) to amend the Small Business Act with respect to the women’s business center program, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do not intend to object, but I rise in strong support of Senate bill S. 791, the Women’s Business Centers Sustainability Act of 1999. This is the Senate version of H.R. 491, which the House recently passed under suspension. With the passage of this bill, we will ensure that the women’s business centers keep their doors open, and that the program will continue to grow with new centers in previously underserved areas.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) for all her hard work and leadership on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, under my reservation, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY) to explain her unanimous consent request.

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Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of S. 791 is to allow for currently funded Women’s Business Centers and graduated Business Women’s Centers to recompete for Federal funding. S. 791 addresses the funding constraints that make it increasingly difficult for Women’s Business Centers to sustain the level of services they provide and, in some instances, to remain open after they graduate from the Women’s Business Centers Program and no longer receive Federal matching funds.

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of Senate Bill 791, “The Women’s Business Centers Sustainability Act of 1999.”

Women-owned businesses are the fastest growing sector of small business in America today. In fact, women entrepreneurs are starting new firms at twice the rate of all other business and own nearly 40 percent of all firms in the U.S.

These strong numbers show the success that women entrepreneurs enjoy, but anyone who has ever started a new business, knows that the road is not always smooth. Women’s Business Centers play a major role in making that road to success a little less bumpy. Women’s Business Centers, like the public-private partnership of the St. Louis Women’s Business Center in my District, play a major role

in assisting women entrepreneurs establish strong business plans through courses, workshops, mentor services and provide access to financing for building businesses.

H.R. 1497 builds upon the legislation we passed earlier this year to help grow the number of Women’s Business Centers across the nation. But as with anything, we must continue to take a well-balanced approach that allows successful centers to continue to compete for funding as they make the transition to the private sector. The Women’s Business Center Sustainability Act makes it possible for Centers like the St. Louis Women’s Business Center to have a sort of safety net as they make that transition at the end of their 5-year grant cycle.

Mr. Speaker, Women’s Business Centers contribute to the success of thousands of women entrepreneurs by offering the critical community support necessary for them to succeed in today’s business world. As more and more women decide to be their own boss, Women’s Business Centers will provide them with the resources and training they need. I commend the spirit and innovation of all those whose entrepreneurial spirit has made America great and I urge my colleagues to support passage of the Women’s Business Center Sustainability Act.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 791 the Women’s Business Centers Sustainability Act. Women entrepreneurs are an increasingly significant part of the U.S. economy. Women own more than 8 million businesses and account for approximately one-third of all U.S. businesses and are starting businesses at twice the rate of men. Shrouded by these stirring statistics, is the fact that women encounter numerous obstacles trying to start, maintain or expand a business—obstacles which must be eliminated if we are ever to realize the full potential of this dynamic sector of our economy.

In my particular District, there exists several entities that help women’s small businesses expand, in some instances, get started. I am very proud of these organizations for their dedication and hard work. In a very orderly and organized way, without a lot of overhead, women’s business centers, by various names, are helping women who have an idea about a small business, providing them with technical assistance, in some instances to provide micro loans, and in all instances to provide the knowledge and wherewithal and planning that is necessary so that they start off on the right foot. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge all members to vote for this mindfall, well thought out bill and support our Nation’s women’s businesses.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 791

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 “Women’s Business Centers Sustainability Act of 1999”.

SEC. 2. PRIVATE NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 29 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656) is amended—
 (1) in subsection (a)—
 (A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and
 (B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) the term ‘private nonprofit organization’ means an entity that is described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code;”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting “non-profit” after “private”.

SEC. 3. INCREASED MANAGEMENT OVERSIGHT AND REVIEW OF WOMEN'S BUSINESS CENTERS.

Section 29 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656) is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (h) and inserting the following:

“(h) PROGRAM EXAMINATION.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Administration shall—

“(A) develop and implement an annual programmatic and financial examination of each women's business center established pursuant to this section, pursuant to which each such center shall provide to the Administration—

“(i) an itemized cost breakdown of actual expenditures for costs incurred during the preceding year; and

“(ii) documentation regarding the amount of matching assistance from non-Federal sources obtained and expended by the center during the preceding year in order to meet the requirements of subsection (c) and, with respect to any in-kind contributions described in subsection (c)(2) that were used to satisfy the requirements of subsection (c), verification of the existence and valuation of those contributions; and

“(B) analyze the results of each such examination and, based on that analysis, make a determination regarding the programmatic and financial viability of each women's business center.

“(2) CONDITIONS FOR CONTINUED FUNDING.—In determining whether to award a contract (as a sustainability grant) under subsection (l) or to renew a contract (either as a grant or cooperative agreement) under this section with a women's business center, the Administration—

“(A) shall consider the results of the most recent examination of the center under paragraph (1); and

“(B) may withhold such award or renewal, if the Administration determines that—

“(i) the center has failed to provide any information required to be provided under clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (1)(A), or the information provided by the center is inadequate; or

“(ii) the center has failed to provide any information required to be provided by the center for purposes of the report of the Administration under subsection (j), or the information provided by the center is inadequate.”; and

(2) by striking subsection (j) and inserting the following:

“(j) MANAGEMENT REPORT.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—The Administration shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the effectiveness of all projects conducted under this section.

“(2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include information concerning, with respect to each women's business center established pursuant to this section—

“(A) the number of individuals receiving assistance;

“(B) the number of startup business concerns formed;

“(C) the gross receipts of assisted concerns;

“(D) the employment increases or decreases of assisted concerns;

“(E) to the maximum extent practicable, increases or decreases in profits of assisted concerns; and

“(F) the most recent analysis, as required under subsection (h)(1)(B), and the subsequent determination made by the Administration under that subsection.”.

SEC. 4. WOMEN'S BUSINESS CENTERS SUSTAINABILITY PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 29 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(l) SUSTAINABILITY PILOT PROGRAM.—

“(I) IN GENERAL.—There is established a 4-year pilot program under which the Administration is authorized to award grants (referred to in this section as ‘sustainability grants’) on a competitive basis for an additional 5-year project under this section to any private nonprofit organization (or a division thereof)—

“(A) that has received financial assistance under this section pursuant to a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement; and

“(B) that—

“(i) is in the final year of a 5-year project; or

“(ii) has completed a project financed under this section (or any predecessor to this section) and continues to provide assistance to women entrepreneurs.

“(2) CONDITIONS FOR PARTICIPATION.—In order to receive a sustainability grant, an organization described in paragraph (1) shall submit to the Administration an application, which shall include—

“(A) a certification that the applicant—

“(i) is a private nonprofit organization;

“(ii) employs a full-time executive director or program manager to manage the center; and

“(iii) as a condition of receiving a sustainability grant, agrees—

“(I) to a site visit as part of the final selection process and to an annual programmatic and financial examination; and

“(II) to the maximum extent practicable, to remedy any problems identified pursuant to that site visit or examination;

“(B) information demonstrating that the applicant has the ability and resources to meet the needs of the market to be served by the women's business center site for which a sustainability grant is sought, including the ability to fundraise;

“(C) information relating to assistance provided by the women's business center site for which a sustainability grant is sought in the area in which the site is located, including—

“(i) the number of individuals assisted;

“(ii) the number of hours of counseling, training, and workshops provided; and

“(iii) the number of startup business concerns formed;

“(D) information demonstrating the effective experience of the applicant in—

“(i) conducting financial, management, and marketing assistance programs, as described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (b), designed to impart or upgrade the business skills of women business owners or potential owners;

“(ii) providing training and services to a representative number of women who are both socially and economically disadvantaged;

“(iii) using resource partners of the Administration and other entities, such as universities;

“(iv) complying with the cooperative agreement of the applicant; and

“(v) the prudent management of finances and staffing, including the manner in which the performance of the applicant compared to the business plan of the applicant and the manner in which grant funds awarded under subsection (b) were used by the applicant; and

“(E) a 5-year plan that projects the ability of the women's business center site for which a sustainability grant is sought—

“(i) to serve women business owners or potential owners in the future by improving fundraising and training activities; and

“(ii) to provide training and services to a representative number of women who are both socially and economically disadvantaged.

“(3) REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Administration shall—

“(i) review each application submitted under paragraph (2) based on the information provided under in subparagraphs (D) and (E) of that paragraph, and the criteria set forth in subsection (f);

“(ii) as part of the final selection process, conduct a site visit at each women's business center for which a sustainability grant is sought; and

“(iii) approve or disapprove applications for sustainability grants simultaneously with applications for grants under subsection (b).

“(B) DATA COLLECTION.—Consistent with the annual report to Congress under subsection (j), each women's business center site that is awarded a sustainability grant shall, to the maximum extent practicable, collect information relating to—

“(i) the number of individuals assisted;

“(ii) the number of hours of counseling and training provided and workshops conducted;

“(iii) the number of startup business concerns formed;

“(iv) any available gross receipts of assisted concerns; and

“(v) the number of jobs created, maintained, or lost at assisted concerns.

“(C) RECORD RETENTION.—The Administration shall maintain a copy of each application submitted under this subsection for not less than 10 years.

“(4) NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, as a condition of receiving a sustainability grant, an organization described in paragraph (1) shall agree to obtain, after its application has been approved under paragraph (3) and notice of award has been issued, cash and in-kind contributions from non-Federal sources for each year of additional program participation in an amount equal to 1 non-Federal dollar for each Federal dollar.

“(B) FORM OF NON-FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.—Not more than 50 percent of the non-Federal assistance obtained for purposes of subparagraph (A) may be in the form of in-kind contributions that are budget line items only, including office equipment and office space.

“(5) TIMING OF REQUESTS FOR PROPOSALS.—In carrying out this subsection, the Administration shall issue requests for proposals for women's business centers applying for the pilot program under this subsection simultaneously with requests for proposals for grants under subsection (b).”.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 29(k) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 656(k)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(I) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated, to remain available until the expiration of the pilot program under subsection (l)—

“(A) \$12,000,000 for fiscal year 2000;

“(B) \$12,800,000 for fiscal year 2001;
 “(C) \$13,700,000 for fiscal year 2002; and
 “(D) \$14,500,000 for fiscal year 2003.”;
 (2) in paragraph (2)—
 (A) by striking “Amounts made” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), amounts made”; and
 (B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) EXCEPTIONS.—Of the amount made available under this subsection for a fiscal year, the following amounts shall be available for selection panel costs, post-award conference costs, and costs related to monitoring and oversight:

“(i) For fiscal year 2000, 2 percent.

“(ii) For fiscal year 2001, 1.9 percent.

“(iii) For fiscal year 2002, 1.9 percent.

“(iv) For fiscal year 2003, 1.6 percent.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) RESERVATION OF FUNDS FOR SUSTAINABILITY PILOT PROGRAM.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), of the total amount made available under this subsection for a fiscal year, the following amounts shall be reserved for sustainability grants under subsection (l):

“(i) For fiscal year 2000, 17 percent.

“(ii) For fiscal year 2001, 18.8 percent.

“(iii) For fiscal year 2002, 30.2 percent.

“(iv) For fiscal year 2003, 30.2 percent.

“(B) USE OF UNAWARDED FUNDS FOR SUSTAINABILITY PILOT PROGRAM GRANTS.—If the amount reserved under subparagraph (A) for any fiscal year is not fully awarded to private nonprofit organizations described in subsection (l)(1)(B), the Administration is authorized to use the unawarded amount to fund additional women’s business center sites or to increase funding of existing women’s business center sites under subsection (b).”.

(c) GUIDELINES.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall issue guidelines to implement the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 5. SENSE OF THE SENATE REGARDING GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT ACCESS FOR WOMEN-OWNED SMALL BUSINESSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(1) women-owned small businesses are a powerful force in the economy;
 (2) between 1987 and 1996—

(A) the number of women-owned small businesses in the United States increased by 78 percent, almost twice the rate of increase of all businesses in the United States;

(B) the number of women-owned small businesses increased in every State;

(C) total sales by women-owned small businesses in the United States increased by 236 percent;

(D) employment provided by women-owned small businesses in the United States increased by 183 percent; and

(E) the rates of growth for women-owned small businesses in the United States for the fastest growing industries were—

(i) 171 percent in construction;

(ii) 157 percent in wholesale trade;

(iii) 140 percent in transportation and communications;

(iv) 130 percent in agriculture; and

(v) 112 percent in manufacturing;

(3) approximately 8,000,000 women-owned small businesses in the United States provide jobs for 15,500,000 individuals and generate almost \$1,400,000,000,000 in sales each year;

(4) the participation of women-owned small businesses in the United States in the procurement market of the Federal Government is limited;

(5) the Federal Government is the largest purchaser of goods and services in the United

States, spending more than \$200,000,000,000 each year;

(6) the majority of Federal Government purchases are for items that cost \$25,000 or less; and

(7) the rate of Federal procurement for women-owned small businesses is 2.2 percent.

(b) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate that, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States should—

(1) conduct an audit of the Federal procurement system regarding Federal contracting involving women-owned small businesses for the 3 preceding fiscal years;

(2) solicit from Federal employees involved in the Federal procurement system any suggestions regarding how to increase the number of Federal contracts awarded to women-owned small businesses; and

(3) submit to Congress a report on the results of that audit, which report shall include—

(A) an analysis of any identified trends in Federal contracting with respect to women-owned small businesses;

(B) any recommended means to increase the number of Federal contracts awarded to women-owned small businesses that the Comptroller General considers to be appropriate, after taking into consideration any suggestions received pursuant to a solicitation described in paragraph (2), including any such means that incorporate the concepts of teaming or partnering; and

(C) a discussion of any barriers to the receipt of Federal contracts by women-owned small businesses and other small businesses that are created by legal or regulatory procurement requirements or practices.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1999.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTING ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1180, TICKET TO WORK AND WORK INCENTIVES IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1999

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker’s table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 236) to correct the enrollment of the bill H.R. 1180, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 236

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in the enrollment of the bill (H.R. 1180), to amend the Social Security Act to expand the availability of health care coverage for working individuals with disabilities, to establish a Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program in the Social Security Administration to provide such individuals with meaningful opportunities to work, and for other purposes, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following correction: Strike section 408 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

“CLIMATE DATABASE MODERNIZATION

“SEC. 408. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration shall initiate a new competitive contract procurement for its multi-year program for key entry of valuable climate records, archive services, and database development in accordance with existing federal procurement laws and regulations.”

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SANDRA DAY O’CONNOR UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker’s table the Senate bill (S. 1595) to designate the United States courthouse at 401 West Washington Street in Phoenix, Arizona, as the “Sandra Day O’Connor United States Courthouse”, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

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

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, but I will ask the gentleman from Louisiana for an explanation of the bill.

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. OBERSTAR. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. COOKSEY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, S. 1595 designates the United States courthouse in Phoenix, Arizona, as the Sandra Day O’Connor United States Courthouse. This legislation was introduced by Senator KYL and passed the Senate on October 8.

Sandra Day O’Connor grew up on a ranch founded by her grandfather in southeastern Arizona. The ranch house was a simple four bedroom adobe that did not have running water or electricity until she was 7. Justice O’Connor stayed with her grandmother and attended school in El Paso, Texas, until she graduated at the age of 16. She then entered Stanford University and in 1950 earned a degree in economics, graduating magna cum laude. Upon graduation, she entered Stanford Law School and graduated third in her class in 1952.

Justice O’Connor accepted a position as deputy county attorney in San Mateo, California. On her experience in San Mateo, Justice O’Connor was quoted as saying the job “influenced the balance of my life because it demonstrated how much I did enjoy public service.” She then spent 3 years in Frankfurt, Germany, as a civilian lawyer for the Quartermaster Corps while her husband was serving in the United States Army Judge Advocate General Corps.

In 1957, Sandra Day O’Connor and her husband returned to the United States