

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES  
ACT OF 2003

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the order of the House of March 4, 2003, I call up the bill (H.R. 13) to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.  
The text of H.R. 13 is as follows:

H. RES. 13

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the "Museum and Library Services Act of 2003".

**TITLE I—GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**SEC. 101. GENERAL DEFINITIONS.**

Section 202 of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

"(1) DETERMINED TO BE OBSCENE.—The term 'determined to be obscene' means determined, in a final judgment of a court of record and of competent jurisdiction in the United States, to be obscene.;"

(2) by striking paragraph (4);

(3) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (5);

(4) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) FINAL JUDGMENT.—The term 'final judgment' means a judgment that is—

"(A) not reviewed by any other court that has authority to review such judgment; or

"(B) is not reviewable by any other court.

"(4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian tribe' means any tribe, band, nation, or other organized group or community, including any Alaska native village, regional corporation, or village corporation (as defined in, or established pursuant to, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.)), which is recognized by the Secretary of the Interior as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.;" and

(5) by adding after paragraph (5) (as so redesignated) the following:

"(6) MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD.—The term 'Museum and Library Services Board' means the National Museum and Library Services Board established under section 207.

"(7) OBSCENE.—The term 'obscene' means, with respect to a project, that—

"(A) the average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that such project, when taken as a whole, appeals to the prurient interest;

"(B) such project depicts or describes sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and

"(C) such project, when taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political, or scientific value.;"

**SEC. 102. INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES.**

Section 203 of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9102) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by striking the last sentence; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(c) MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD.—There shall be a National Museum and Library Services Board within the Institute, as provided under section 207."

**SEC. 103. DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE.**

(a) COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES.—Section 204(e) of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9103(e)) is amended by adding

at the end the following: "Where appropriate, the Director shall ensure that activities under subtitle B are coordinated with activities under section 1251 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6383)."

(b) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—Section 204 of such Act (20 U.S.C. 9103) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(f) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The Director may promulgate such rules and regulations as are necessary and appropriate to implement the provisions of this title.

"(g) APPLICATION PROCEDURES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to be eligible to receive financial assistance under this title, a person or agency shall submit an application in accordance with procedures established by the Director by regulation.

"(2) REVIEW AND EVALUATION.—The Director shall establish procedures for reviewing and evaluating such applications. Such procedures shall not be subject to any review outside of the Institute. In establishing such procedures, the Director shall ensure that the criteria by which applications are evaluated are consistent with the purposes of this title, taking into consideration general standards of decency and respect for the diverse beliefs and values of the American public.

"(3) TREATMENT OF PROJECTS DETERMINED TO BE OBSCENE.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The procedures described in paragraph (2) shall include provisions that clearly specify that obscenity is without literary, artistic, political, or scientific merit, and is not protected speech.

"(B) PROHIBITION.—No financial assistance may be provided under this title with respect to any project that is determined to be obscene.

"(C) TREATMENT OF APPLICATION DISAPPROVAL.—The disapproval of an application by the Director shall not be construed to mean, and shall not be considered as evidence that, the project for which the applicant requested financial assistance is or is not obscene."

**SEC. 104. NATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD.**

The Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 207 as section 208; and

(2) by inserting after section 206 the following:

**"SEC. 207. NATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD.**

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Institute a board to be known as the 'National Museum and Library Services Board'.

"(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

"(1) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Museum and Library Services Board shall be composed of the following:

"(A) The Director.

"(B) The Deputy Director for the Office of Library Services.

"(C) The Deputy Director for the Office of Museum Services.

"(D) 10 members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among individuals who are citizens of the United States and who are specially qualified in the area of library services by virtue of their education, training, or experience.

"(E) 10 members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from among individuals who are citizens of the United States and who are specially qualified in the area of museum services by virtue of their education, training, or experience.

"(2) SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS.—

"(A) LIBRARY MEMBERS.—Of the members of the Museum and Library Services Board appointed under paragraph (1)(D)—

"(i) 5 shall be professional librarians or information specialists, of whom—

"(I) at least 1 shall be knowledgeable about electronic information and technical aspects of library and information services and sciences; and

"(II) and at least 1 other shall be knowledgeable about the library and information service needs of underserved communities; and

"(ii) the remainder shall have special competence in, or knowledge of, the needs for library and information services in the United States.

"(B) MUSEUM MEMBERS.—Of the members of the Museum and Library Services Board appointed under paragraph (1)(E)—

"(i) 5 shall be museum professionals who are or have been affiliated with—

"(I) resources that, collectively, are broadly representative of the curatorial, conservation, educational, and cultural resources of the United States; or

"(II) museums that, collectively, are broadly representative of various types of museums, including museums relating to science, history, technology, art, zoos, botanical gardens, and museums designed for children; and

"(ii) the remainder shall be individuals recognized for their broad knowledge, expertise, or experience in museums or commitment to museums.

"(3) GEOGRAPHIC AND OTHER REPRESENTATION.—Members of the Museum and Library Services Board shall be appointed to reflect persons from various geographic regions of the United States. The Museum and Library Services Board may not include, at any time, more than 3 appointive members from a single State. In making such appointments, the President shall give due regard to equitable representation of women, minorities, and persons with disabilities who are involved with museums and libraries.

"(4) VOTING.—The Director, the Deputy Director of the Office of Library Services, and the Deputy Director of the Office of Museum Services shall be nonvoting members of the Museum and Library Services Board.

"(c) TERMS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, each member of the Museum and Library Services Board appointed under subparagraph (D) or (E) of subsection (b)(1) shall serve for a term of 5 years.

"(2) INITIAL BOARD APPOINTMENTS.—

"(A) TREATMENT OF MEMBERS SERVING ON EFFECTIVE DATE.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), each individual who is a member of the National Museum Services Board on the date of the enactment of the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003, may, at the individual's election, complete the balance of the individual's term as a member of the Museum and Library Services Board.

"(B) FIRST APPOINTMENTS.—Notwithstanding subsection (b), any appointive vacancy in the initial membership of the Museum and Library Services Board existing after the application of subparagraph (A), and any vacancy in such membership subsequently created by reason of the expiration of the term of an individual described in subparagraph (A), shall be filled by the appointment of a member described in subsection (b)(1)(D). When the Museum and Library Services Board consists of an equal number of individuals who are specially qualified in the area of library services and individuals who are specially qualified in the area of museum services, this subparagraph shall cease to be effective and the board shall be appointed in accordance with subsection (b).

“(C) AUTHORITY TO ADJUST TERMS.—The terms of the first members appointed to the Museum and Library Service Board shall be adjusted by the President as necessary to ensure that the terms of not more than 4 members expire in the same year. Such adjustments shall be carried out through designation of the adjusted term at the time of appointment.

“(3) VACANCIES.—Any member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term for which the predecessor of the member was appointed.

“(4) REAPPOINTMENT.—No appointive member of the Museum and Library Services Board who has been a member for more than 7 consecutive years shall be eligible for reappointment.

“(5) SERVICE UNTIL SUCCESSOR TAKES OFFICE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, an appointive member of the Museum and Library Services Board shall serve after the expiration of the term of the member until the successor to the member takes office.

“(d) DUTIES AND POWERS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Museum and Library Services Board shall advise the Director on general policies with respect to the duties, powers, and authority of the Institute relating to museum and library services, including financial assistance awarded under this title.

“(2) NATIONAL AWARDS.—The Museum and Library Services Board shall assist the Director in making awards under section 209.

“(e) CHAIRPERSON.—The Director shall serve as Chairperson of the Museum and Library Services Board.

“(f) MEETINGS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Museum and Library Services Board shall meet not less than 2 times each year and at the call of the Director.

“(2) VOTE.—All decisions by the Museum and Library Services Board with respect to the exercise of its duties and powers shall be made by a majority vote of the members of the Board who are present and authorized to vote.

“(g) QUORUM.—A majority of the voting members of the Museum and Library Services Board shall constitute a quorum for the conduct of business at official meetings, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

“(h) COMPENSATION AND TRAVEL EXPENSES.—

“(1) COMPENSATION.—Each member of the Museum and Library Services Board who is not an officer or employee of the Federal Government may be compensated at a rate to be fixed by the President, but not to exceed the daily equivalent of the maximum annual rate of pay authorized for a position above grade GS-15 of the General Schedule under section 5108 of title 5, United States Code, for each day (including travel time) during which such member is engaged in the performance of the duties of the Museum and Library Services Board. Members of the Museum and Libraries Services Board who are full-time officers or employees of the Federal Government may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Board.

“(2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Each member of the Museum and Library Services Board shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with applicable provisions under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code.

“(i) COORDINATION.—The Director, with the advice of the Museum and Library Services Board, shall take steps to ensure that the policies and activities of the Institute are coordinated with other activities of the Federal Government.”.

#### SEC. 105. AWARDS; ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF SERVICES.

The Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 208 (as redesignated by section 104 of this Act) the following:

##### “SEC. 209. AWARDS.

“The Director, with the advice of the Museum and Library Services Board, may annually award National Awards for Library Service and National Awards for Museum Service to outstanding libraries and outstanding museums, respectively, that have made significant contributions in service to their communities.

##### “SEC. 210. ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES.

“From amounts described in sections 214(c) and 275(b), the Director shall carry out and publish analyses of the impact of museum and library services. Such analyses—

“(1) shall be conducted in ongoing consultation with—

“(A) State library administrative agencies;

“(B) State, regional, and national library and museum organizations; and

“(C) other relevant agencies and organizations;

“(2) shall identify national needs for, and trends of, museum and library services provided with funds made available under subtitles B and C;

“(3) shall report on the impact and effectiveness of programs conducted with funds made available by the Institute in addressing such needs; and

“(4) shall identify, and disseminate information on, the best practices of such programs to the agencies and entities described in paragraph (1).”.

#### TITLE II—LIBRARY SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY

##### SEC. 201. PURPOSE.

Section 212 of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9121) is amended by striking paragraphs (2) through (5) and inserting the following:

“(2) to promote improvement in library services in all types of libraries in order to better serve the people of the United States;

“(3) to facilitate access to resources in all types of libraries for the purpose of cultivating an educated and informed citizenry; and

“(4) to encourage resource sharing among all types of libraries for the purpose of achieving economical and efficient delivery of library services to the public.”.

##### SEC. 202. DEFINITIONS.

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

(1) by striking paragraph (1); and

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (6) as paragraphs (1) through (5), respectively.

##### SEC. 203. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 214 of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9123) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subtitle \$210,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2005 through 2009.”; and

(2) in subsection (c), by striking “3 percent” and inserting “3.5 percent”.

##### SEC. 204. RESERVATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS.

Section 221(b)(3) of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9131(b)(3)) is amended to read as follows:

“(3) MINIMUM ALLOTMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this subsection, the minimum allotment for each State shall be \$340,000, except that the minimum allotment shall be \$40,000 in the case

of the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau.

“(B) RATABLE REDUCTIONS.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if the sum appropriated under the authority of section 214 and not reserved under subsection (a) for any fiscal year is insufficient to fully satisfy the requirement of subparagraph (A), each of the minimum allotments under such subparagraph shall be reduced ratably.

“(C) EXCEPTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if the sum appropriated under the authority of section 214 and not reserved under subsection (a) for any fiscal year exceeds the aggregate of the allotments for all States under this subsection for fiscal year 2003—

“(I) the minimum allotment for each State otherwise receiving a minimum allotment of \$340,000 under subparagraph (A) shall be increased to \$680,000; and

“(II) the minimum allotment for each State otherwise receiving a minimum allotment of \$40,000 under subparagraph (A) shall be increased to \$60,000.

“(ii) INSUFFICIENT FUNDS TO AWARD ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM.—If the sum appropriated under the authority of section 214 and not reserved under subsection (a) for any fiscal year exceeds the aggregate of the allotments for all States under this subsection for fiscal year 2003 yet is insufficient to fully satisfy the requirement of clause (i), such excess amount shall first be allotted among the States described in clause (i)(I) so as to increase equally the minimum allotment for each such State above \$340,000. After the requirement of clause (i)(I) is fully satisfied for any fiscal year, any remainder of such excess amount shall be allotted among the States described in clause (i)(II) so as to increase equally the minimum allotment for each such State above \$40,000.

“(D) SPECIAL RULE.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection and using funds allotted for the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau under this subsection, the Director shall award grants to the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, or the Republic of Palau to carry out activities described in this subtitle in accordance with the provisions of this subtitle that the Director determines are not inconsistent with this subparagraph.

“(ii) AWARD BASIS.—The Director shall award grants pursuant to clause (i) on a competitive basis and pursuant to recommendations from the Pacific Region Educational Laboratory in Honolulu, Hawaii.

“(iii) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Director may provide not more than 5 percent of the funds made available for grants under this subparagraph to pay the administrative costs of the Pacific Region Educational Laboratory regarding activities assisted under this subparagraph.”.

##### SEC. 205. STATE PLANS.

Section 224 of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9134) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by striking “not later than April 1, 1997,” and inserting “once every 5 years, as determined by the Director.”; and

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking “this Act” each place such term appears and inserting “this subtitle”;

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking “1934,” and all that follows through “Act, may” and inserting “1934 (47 U.S.C. 254(h)(6)) may”;

(C) in paragraph (7)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “section:” and inserting “subsection:”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by striking “given” and inserting “applicable to”.

**SEC. 206. GRANTS TO STATES.**

Section 231 of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9141) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

“(1) expanding services for learning and access to information and educational resources in a variety of formats, in all types of libraries, for individuals of all ages;

“(2) developing library services that provide all users access to information through local, State, regional, national, and international electronic networks;

“(3) providing electronic and other linkages among and between all types of libraries;

“(4) developing public and private partnerships with other agencies and community-based organizations;

“(5) targeting library services to individuals of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to individuals with limited functional literacy or information skills; and

“(6) targeting library and information services to persons having difficulty using a library and to underserved urban and rural communities, including children (from birth through age 17) from families with incomes below the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.”; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking “between the two purposes described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such subsection,” and inserting “among such purposes.”.

**SEC. 207. NATIONAL LEADERSHIP GRANTS, CONTRACTS, OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**

Section 262(a)(1) of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9162(a)(1)) is amended by striking “education and training” and inserting “education, recruitment, and training”.

**TITLE III—MUSEUM SERVICES**

**SEC. 301. PURPOSE.**

Section 271 of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9171) is amended to read as follows:

**“SEC. 271. PURPOSE.**

“It is the purpose of this subtitle—

“(1) to encourage and support museums in carrying out their public service role of connecting the whole of society to the cultural, artistic, historical, natural, and scientific understandings that constitute our heritage;

“(2) to encourage and support museums in carrying out their educational role, as core providers of learning and in conjunction with schools, families, and communities;

“(3) to encourage leadership, innovation, and applications of the most current technologies and practices to enhance museum services;

“(4) to assist, encourage, and support museums in carrying out their stewardship responsibilities to achieve the highest standards in conservation and care of the cultural, historic, natural, and scientific heritage of the United States to benefit future generations;

“(5) to assist, encourage, and support museums in achieving the highest standards of management and service to the public, and to ease the financial burden borne by museums as a result of their increasing use by the public; and

“(6) to support resource sharing and partnerships among museums, libraries, schools, and other community organizations.”.

**SEC. 302. DEFINITIONS.**

Section 272(1) of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9172(1)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “Such term includes aquariums, arboretums, botanical gardens, art museums, children’s museums, general museums, historic houses and sites, history museums, nature centers, natural history and anthropology museums, planetariums, science and technology centers, specialized museums, and zoological parks.”.

**SEC. 303. MUSEUM SERVICES ACTIVITIES.**

Section 273 of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9173) is amended to read as follows:

**“SEC. 273. MUSEUM SERVICES ACTIVITIES.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director, subject to the policy advice of the Museum and Library Services Board, may enter into arrangements, including grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other forms of assistance to museums and other entities as the Director considers appropriate, to pay for the Federal share of the cost—

“(1) to support museums in providing learning and access to collections, information, and educational resources in a variety of formats (including exhibitions, programs, publications, and websites) for individuals of all ages;

“(2) to support museums in building learning partnerships with the Nation’s schools and developing museum resources and programs in support of State and local school curricula;

“(3) to support museums in assessing, conserving, researching, maintaining, and exhibiting their collections, and in providing educational programs to the public through the use of their collections;

“(4) to stimulate greater collaboration among museums, libraries, schools, and other community organizations in order to share resources and strengthen communities;

“(5) to encourage the use of new technologies and broadcast media to enhance access to museum collections, programs, and services;

“(6) to support museums in providing services to people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds and to individuals with disabilities;

“(7) to support museums in developing and carrying out specialized programs for specific segments of the public, such as programs for urban neighborhoods, rural areas, Indian reservations, and State institutions;

“(8) to support professional development and technical assistance programs to enhance museum operations at all levels, in order to ensure the highest standards in all aspects of museum operations;

“(9) to support museums in research, program evaluation, and the collection and dissemination of information to museum professionals and the public; and

“(10) to encourage, support, and disseminate model programs of museum and library collaboration.

“(b) FEDERAL SHARE.—

“(1) 50 PERCENT.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Federal share described in subsection (a) shall be not more than 50 percent.

“(2) GREATER THAN 50 PERCENT.—The Director may use not more than 20 percent of the funds made available under this subtitle for a fiscal year to enter into arrangements under subsection (a) for which the Federal share may be greater than 50 percent.

“(3) OPERATIONAL EXPENSES.—No funds for operational expenses may be provided under this section to any entity that is not a museum.

“(c) REVIEW AND EVALUATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish procedures for reviewing and evaluating arrangements described in subsection (a) entered into under this subtitle.

“(2) APPLICATIONS FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director may use up to 10 percent of the funds appropriated to carry out this subtitle for technical assistance awards.

“(B) INDIVIDUAL MUSEUMS.—Individual museums may receive not more than 3 technical assistance awards under subparagraph (A), but subsequent awards for technical assistance shall be subject to review outside the Institute.

“(d) SERVICES FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.—From amounts appropriated under section 275, the Director shall reserve 1.75 percent to award grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, Indian tribes and organizations that primarily serve and represent Native Hawaiians (as defined in section 7207 of the Native Hawaiian Education Act (20 U.S.C. 7517)), to enable such tribes and organizations to carry out the activities described in subsection (a).”.

**SEC. 304. REPEALS.**

Sections 274 and 275 of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9174 and 9175) are repealed.

**SEC. 305. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

Section 276 of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9176)—

(1) is redesignated as section 275 of such Act; and

(2) is amended, in subsection (a), by striking “\$28,700,000 for the fiscal year 1997, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 1998 through 2002.” and inserting “\$35,000,000 for fiscal year 2004 and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years 2005 through 2009.”.

**SEC. 306. SHORT TITLE.**

Subtitle C of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9171 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating sections 271 through 273 as sections 272 through 274, respectively; and

(2) by inserting after the subtitle heading the following:

**“SEC. 271. SHORT TITLE.**

“This subtitle may be cited as the ‘Museum Services Act.’.”.

**TITLE IV—TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; REPEALS; EFFECTIVE DATE**

**SEC. 401. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.**

(a) TITLE HEADING.—The title heading for the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

**“TITLE II—MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES”.**

(b) SUBTITLE A HEADING.—The subtitle heading for subtitle A of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

**“Subtitle A—General Provisions”.**

(c) SUBTITLE B HEADING.—The subtitle heading for subtitle B of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9121 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

**“Subtitle B—Library Services and Technology”.**

(d) SUBTITLE C HEADING.—The subtitle heading for subtitle C of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9171 et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

**“Subtitle C—Museum Services”.**

(e) CONTRIBUTIONS.—Section 208 of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9106) (as redesignated by section 104 of this

Act) is amended by striking "property of services" and inserting "property or services".

(f) STATE PLAN CONTENTS.—Section 224(b)(5) of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9134(b)(5)) is amended by striking "and" at the end.

(g) NATIONAL LEADERSHIP GRANTS, CONTRACTS, OR COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—Section 262(b)(1) of the Library Services and Technology Act (20 U.S.C. 9162(b)(1)) is amended by striking "cooperative agreements, with," and inserting "cooperative agreements with,".

#### SEC. 402. REPEALS.

(a) NATIONAL COMMISSION ON LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION SCIENCE ACT.—Section 5 of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (20 U.S.C. 1504) is amended by striking subsections (b) and (c) and redesignating subsections (d), (e), and (f) as subsections (b), (c), and (d), respectively.

(b) MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES ACT OF 1996.—Sections 704 through 707 of the Museum and Library Services Act of 1996 (20 U.S.C. 9102 note, 9103 note, and 9105 note) are repealed.

#### SEC. 403. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, except that the amendments made by sections 203, 204, and 305 shall take effect on October 1, 2003.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of Tuesday, March 4, 2003, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA).

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOEKSTRA. 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. 13.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, today the House will consider H.R. 13, the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003, which authorizes Federal assistance to museums and libraries through fiscal year 2009.

H.R. 13 maintains the modest, but essential, Federal support for museums and libraries across the country. It authorizes funds for the one Federal agency, the Institute of Museum and Library Services, devoted exclusively to museums and libraries, and encourages model cooperation between museums and libraries.

Last Congress, the Committee on Education and the Workforce reported a bipartisan authorization bill that had 94 cosponsors. It was supported by the administration and was endorsed by the American Library Association, the chief officers of State library agencies, and the American Association of Museums.

To complete our work from last Congress, I introduced H.R. 13, the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003. H.R. 13 has 126 cosponsors, makes several

modifications to current law to streamline and strengthen museum and library services, and will help build on the bipartisan progress made by the committee during the 107th Congress.

Generally, this legislation authorizes the Federal Library and Museum program under the Institute of Museum and Library Services. More specifically, H.R. 13 requires the director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services to establish procedural standards for making grants available to museums and libraries which will prohibit projects that are determined to be obscene from receiving funding, ensures that library activities are coordinated with activities under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, consolidates Museum and Library Advisory Board activities under a single statute, authorizes the director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services to present national awards for library service and national awards for museum service, and ensures that administrative funds are also used to conduct annual analyses of the impact of museum and library services in order to evaluate and identify needs and trends of services provided under IMLS-funded programs.

I believe there is broad support for this reauthorization legislation, because museums and libraries are a vital part of our society. Attendance at America's museums is now at more than 865 million visits per year, and today's 21st century library is not merely a provider of books. Instead, the typical library coordinates a complete and comprehensive approach to community development and services.

The Library Services and Technology subtitle is the only Federal program solely devoted to supporting libraries. This legislation assists libraries in providing crucial services to the communities they serve. Throughout our Nation, libraries are at the forefront of reading and family literacy programs; and importantly, libraries serve as essential links to the business community, assisting with job creation and training programs, and assisting with business development initiatives as well. They are also critical for many people with disabilities, providing them with specialized materials and resources that are obtainable in a single location.

For older Americans, libraries provide a place to interact with others, use the Internet, and receive services. For those persons of limited resources or who live in remote areas, libraries provide access to books and reference materials, computers and the Internet, and community-based social services that are often available nowhere else.

The Museum and Library Services Act also supports museums in their educational role and assists museums in modernizing their methods and facilities so they are better able to conserve the cultural, historical, and scientific heritage of the United States.

Museums play an important role in its education of people of all ages. Spe-

cifically, most American museums provide K through 12 educational programming, with most using local and State curriculum standards to shape their programs. Additionally, museums increasingly partner with libraries to offer joint educational opportunities for adults, as well as children.

The Museum and Library Services Act of 2003 makes commonsense reforms to authorize museum and library activities, includes provisions important to Members on both sides of the aisle, and reauthorizes a program that should be supported by this Congress.

I would like to thank all those who participated in this process, including the ranking Democrat on the committee, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER), the Institute of Museum and Library Services, the American Library Association, the chief officers of State library agencies and the American Association of Museums. They deserve a great deal of the credit for this bipartisan bill before us today.

I look forward to moving this legislation through the House and working with the Senate to complete an authorization bill that President Bush will support, so that we can ensure that our Nation's museums and libraries are getting the best assistance we are able to provide from the Federal level.

I would also like to thank the staff that has worked on this bill.

I look forward to working with the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) on other legislation that will come through the subcommittee. We really did not work on this, we took a lot of what we did in the last Congress on this bill, but I really appreciate starting off in such a positive way on this bill, and also on the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act that the House will consider sometime in the next couple of weeks.

I think it is a great start for this subcommittee. I look forward to working with my colleague on other legislation that will come before the subcommittee and am sure we will have the same kind of bipartisan effort on that legislation, especially the Corporation for National Community Service which our subcommittee will consider this year. I think this is a great start.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation that means so much to our Nation; and I, too, want to thank the gentleman from Ohio (Chairman BOEHNER); our ranking member, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER); and my good friend and colleague, the gentleman from Michigan (Chairman HOEKSTRA), the chairman of the subcommittee, for their work in bringing this bill to the floor today.

We have experienced an economic downturn over the past 2 years; and as

a result, the continuing vitality of our museums is in question. Many have had to close their doors to the public, staff has been laid off, budgets for curriculum materials has been reduced, and the general public wonders about our national priorities.

With our present economy, we have fewer contributions from corporations in support of vital library and museum functions. I support the reauthorization of the Museum and Library Services Act because all of us realize the vital importance of these institutions for our national fabric.

The bill provides modest, but essential, support for museums of all sizes to help them continue their operations, ensure equity of access, and foster culture and education for all our people.

In addition to operating expenses, the act elevates the role of these institutes of lifelong learning. Libraries are essential to parents and community organizations as they look for innovative ways to educate our children, our youth, and adults. The business community also has a big interest in excellent libraries, since the knowledge base for job creation, training programs and business development is a significant portion of library holdings.

In the past 5 years, libraries and museums have received hundreds of millions of dollars under this act to address a wide range of needs, including assessment of museum operations, conservation projects, staff training, technology upgrades, electronic linkages, resource sharing, and outreach programs.

I know that my own State of Texas has benefited from this act, and there is a project in Weslaco in my congressional district which is doing very good work with the resources provided by the Federal Government.

As the need for lifelong learning becomes even greater in the coming decades, this act will become increasingly vital. We have before us a good example of Federal, State, and local partnerships that deserves our continuing support.

I applaud the leadership for bringing this bill to the floor and urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 13.

I also want to say that I look forward to working with our subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA), because there are many things on the Committee on Education and the Workforce that we need to address. I hope we can work together in calling hearings so that we can get the input from the community nationwide as our States are facing big deficits in their respective governments and legislatures. I know that access to higher education at the community colleges and universities is going to be a serious problem because of the cuts that they have to make.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to looking at that, and many other issues that are going to be very important to us here in our Nation's capital.

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

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BURNS), a new member of the subcommittee.

Mr. BURNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 13, the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003.

Museums and libraries are a fundamental part of our society. They remain an integral component of our education system. As has been noted, attendance at American museums continues to grow, and today's library offers critical community services for all of our citizens.

Charlotte Rogers, the director of the Jefferson County Library System in the Twelfth Congressional District of Georgia, has contacted me in support of this bill because the people of Jefferson County, the people of the State of Georgia and the people of the twelfth district benefit from the services provided by these excellent institutions.

With over a dozen higher-educational institutions in the twelfth district, this bill will ensure continued support for a key component of a balanced education.

H.R. 13 provides the essential Federal support for museums and libraries across this country. As a new member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, I was pleased to support this bill during its consideration. I look forward to voting for the passage of this bill, and I urge my colleagues to join me in that effort.

□ 1030

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the outstanding gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS).

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank and congratulate my colleagues who worked on this legislation. I also thank my colleagues in general for appreciating the role of libraries and museums.

I also would like to issue a new, repeated challenge to the Members of Congress to take a hard look at libraries and see that we have certainly shortchanged them or overlooked their importance as an institution that gives us the greatest bang for the buck. Our cost-benefits ratio with libraries is probably greater than any institution that we fund anywhere.

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

Mr. OWENS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, excuse me for interrupting, but before the gentleman continues with his remarks, I think it would be appropriate that the House recognizes that the gentleman from New York (Mr. OWENS) is well-versed in this area, I believe being the only librarian, professional librarian, as a Member of the House of Representatives.

I would like to congratulate the gentleman and make that reference before the gentleman continues his remarks. I

thank the gentleman for being down here.

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman very much. Now that my objectivity has been established, I would like to say that we have been slow to recognize it, but I hope that this bill will help to concretize in our minds the value of libraries and museums to work together.

I happen to live across the street from one of the greatest museums in America, the Brooklyn Museum of Art. I also live one block away from one of the greatest public libraries, the Central Library of the Brooklyn Public Library, where I worked for 8 years as a librarian. I got a master's degree from the Atlanta University School of Library Science, and was a librarian for 8 years before I went into another line of work that led to politics.

But in the history of Federal funding of libraries, everything we have done for libraries, of all the years there has been some kind of Federal assistance it would not equal the price of one aircraft carrier. I think that is unfortunate, because we do get a great deal of cost-benefits ratio, a good cost-benefit ratio from libraries.

I am particularly interested in the library service as the technology section of this bill. That section recognizes that libraries are moving with the mainstream in terms of digitalized and computerized learning, and that it is probably in the forefront. Long before other institutions were utilizing computers, we had a cataloging system that came out of Ohio where we could catalog any book in the Nation and put it through a computer system, and that one cataloging process could serve all the libraries throughout the Nation.

Cooperation among libraries of various kinds has gone on for a long, long time. One of the reasons libraries were able to deliver so much with so little is that they have always had those networks where they cooperate among libraries in a given system, among libraries across State borders, among local libraries and the Library of Congress. They are models of cooperation and collaboration.

We should also realize that in times of recession when we have difficult economic times, the libraries are used more than ever. This is a pattern that started certainly in the Great Depression. It has not changed.

I understand from my colleagues now in library service positions, especially public libraries, the use of libraries has gone up as the recession has set in. People go for very practical purposes: They are looking for books that will deal with changes in their occupations, or for various reasons; it is not recreational reading they go for when times are hard. So we should bear that in mind also, that it is an instrument by which people are able to change their own lives.

We also have had demonstrated over and over again, despite the fact that people who make budget decisions at

the local level often cut libraries first, that surveys in several cities and localities have established the fact that if the public is given the choice, would you pay more taxes for a particular service, libraries are right at the top in terms of individuals are willing to pay more taxes in order to keep their libraries open and keep their libraries operating at a quality level. That has been proven again and again. So in our reluctance to fund libraries, we are running counter to the perception of the public in terms of an institution where we get our money's worth.

Museums, of course, now serve so many different kinds of purposes. When we say "museum," we are not necessarily talking about an art museum. There are museums of all kinds. I have three grandchildren, and my oldest grandson is 5 years old. He has dinosaur books, but when he went to a library and saw an exhibit, he came back and wanted to be a paleontologist. That big word certainly had meaning for him.

I hope that in the future we would be more generous and would be willing to authorize higher sums for these institutions that have proven their worth over and over again.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY).

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 13.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). The gentlewoman will suspend.

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#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(b) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in emergency recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 35 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

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□ 1105

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CALVERT) at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes a.m.

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#### MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES ACT OF 2003

The SPEAKER pro tempore. When the recess was declared, the House was considering H.R. 13 and 43½ minutes of debate remained.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HOEKSTRA) has 22½ minutes remaining and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) has 21 minutes remaining.

Prior to the recess, the gentleman from Michigan had yielded two minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY), and the gentlewoman from New York had 2 minutes remaining.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 13, the sole Federal agency devoted exclusively to museums and libraries which partners with schools to educate America's young.

Museums and libraries have traditionally served us as lifelong centers of learning creating centralized locations for the dissemination of information that provides equal access for Americans of all ages.

As the availability of information increases through the use of computer technologies, it is only logical that museums and libraries expand their services in order to fully maximize their mission as reference centers, as well as to fill the public's need to acquire the necessary skills to utilize such technology and reap the benefits of this expansion of cultural and historical knowledge.

The money in this bill will be used to bring projects and resources that would not otherwise be available in our communities to our local libraries and to this Nation's fine museums.

In my district, libraries provide paid mentors that help kids and families with homework in the library, especially they try to include parents whose first language is not English. In addition to the establishment of the centers, the grant has provided for the addition of several important learning resources to participating libraries' collections.

The authorization of the MLSA is an important step to helping students and other museums and library patrons find the resources and materials that they need to successfully come together and share information about history and culture.

Passing this legislation will ensure that libraries and museums across the country continue to provide accessible, safe, dynamic places of learning for all Americans.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER).

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) for his leadership on something that is so important to America, and that is, the Museum and Library Services Act.

As my colleague has pointed out, this bill authorizes \$245 million in Federal assistance for museums and libraries in the coming fiscal year and additional funds all the way through the end of this decade.

A civilized society, Mr. Speaker, must include cultural enrichment, and it is one of the responsibilities of our government to support that aspect of our civilization. We get what we pay for. Thanks to our museums and libraries, our citizens become well-rounded individuals, and our children are encouraged to become the best that they can be.

Let me highlight for a few minutes, Mr. Speaker, a few of the success sto-

ries that come out from the Library Services and Technology Act, which is a part of the Museum and Library Services Act, in my home State of California.

The Infopeople project provides training and computers for local libraries, assuring public access to the Internet in 530 of our State's 765 public libraries.

The University of California in San Diego is assisting over 100 libraries and cultural institutions to recover from natural and man-made disasters.

The County of Los Angeles Public Library is training college students to assist with the library's Summer Reading Program for Children, providing work experience for students while helping open the door to reading for over 30,000 of our children.

The Family Literacy Program provides programs and books for infants and children.

The Oceanside Public Library in San Diego County provides health information from a mobile vehicle funded through this Act.

From my own congressional district, in the city of National City, one of the poorest cities in California, but blessed with a great city librarian, Anne Campbell, this city has funded a large community computer center in the National City Public Library. Over 50,000 residents each year have access to electronic information, software programs, Internet and training. Residents are working on job resumes, e-mailing a loved one aboard a Navy ship, running a business, preparing reports for school and 1,000 other uses that we know that the Internet can provide.

Currently, a grant from this Act provides Web page design training for high school students, with real life experiences designing Web sites for local businesses and nonprofit organizations. From the first class, already two students have been hired permanently to continue to update these Web sites. So the digital divide of which we hear a lot has been narrowed in National City because of the LSTA.

We can go on for a long time about the stories. These are just a few, but they would not be possible without our investment in our Nation's libraries.

I urge support of this legislation, and I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. GIBBONS).

Mr. GIBBONS. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the gentleman and my friend from Michigan for granting me the time to rise and speak in strong support of H.R. 13, the Museum and Library Services Act of 2003.

Mr. Speaker, America has a moral obligation to support its museums and libraries, and throughout our Nation, libraries are at the forefront of our reading, education and family literacy programs. Museums are the centerpiece of our history and civilization, and together, our museums and libraries form the core of democracy in America.