grinds to a halt because developers are worried there is not enough time to get them into service.

H.R. 2142, THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY LABORATORY MISSIONS ACT

HON. STEVEN SCHIFF

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, today I am joining my colleague Mr. GEREN in introducing legislation which will begin to establish the missions for the Department of Energy's national laboratories in the post-cold war Federal scientific establishment. Specifically, my legislation will establish a procedure for defining and assigning missions to the Department's laboratories which take into account the historic role the laboratories have played, and continue to play, in the defense of this Nation and in its scientific and technological success.

I am introducing this legislation in response to recent studies of the national laboratories, which clearly show the need for better defined roles and management. Through their unique historical missions, DOE's national laboratories have developed core competencies and scientific capabilities that have contributed and continue to contribute technology to ensure the maintenance of the nuclear deterrent and other elements of our national security. These laboratories collectively represent an extensive science and technology resource of people, facilities, and equipment. The national laboratories have established successful collaborative relationships with other Federal agencies, universities, and private industry that have allowed each partner to share and leverage their capabilities. Their contributions to energy-related and basic science, environmental restoration and waste management, and other emerging scientific fields are internationally significant.

Over the years, however, the missions of the national laboratories have become diffuse. Congress is now in the process of rethinking the infrastructure which supports research by the Federal scientific establishment. I believe it is, therefore, vital that the laboratories' preeminence as research facilities and their contributions to the Nation's overall national security, scientific and industrial well-being be recognized, defined, and focused. Whatever the final form of our Federal research support infrastructure, the national laboratories will have a prominent role within it.

My legislation first defines a three step public process by which the Secretary of Energy, working with all stakeholders, including Congress, first defines the criteria, then the missions, and then streamlines, if necessary, the labs to carry out those missions. H.R. 2142, the Department of Energy Laboratory Missions Act, also directs the DOE to cease internal health, safety, and environmental regulation of the labs and to transfer those responsibilities to other appropriate Federal regulatory agencies. Recent reports to the Secretary of Energy indicate this will substantially improve management of the labs and release scarce resources to accomplish the labs' missions.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Basic Research of the Committee on Science, I intend to hold hearings on this legislation, and other related pending legislation this September. I am open to improving the mission-definition process and management at the Department and look forward to hearing from all interested parties at that time.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I like forward to working with you and the Members of this House on this legislation.

A section-by-section summary of the legislation is attached.

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY, H.R. 2142

The Department of Energy Laboratory Missions Act

Section 1. Short Title.

''Department of Energy Laboratory Missions Act''

Section 2. Definitions.

1. Departmental Laboratory;

2. Federal Laboratory;

3. Relevant Congressional Committees;

4. Secretary.

Title I. Mission Assignment

Section 101. Findings.

1. Labs have developed core missions;

2. Labs continue to contribute to national security;

3. Labs have helped maintain the peace;

4. Labs represent extensive science and technology resources that contribute to national technology goals;

5. Labs have established successful collaborative relationships;

6. Partnerships and cooperative agreements should be encouraged;

7. Labs need well defined and assigned missions.

Section 102. Missions.

The DOE may maintain labs to advance the following core missions:

1. To maintain the national security.

A. By providing to nuclear weapons stockpile.

B. By assisting with dismantlement of nuclear weapons and working to curb proliferation.

C. Advancing science and technology in the development of nuclear and conventional weapons.

2. To ensure the Nation's energy supply.

3. To conduct basic research in energy-related science and technology and in emerging scientific fields.

4. To carry out research and development for the purpose of minimizing environmental impacts of the production and use of energy, nuclear weapons, and materials.

5. To carry out additional missions as assigned by the President.

To further its core missions the DOE may establish mutually beneficial collaborative partnerships.

Section 103. Procedure for Laboratory Mission Assignment and Streamlining.

a. Mission Assignment and Streamlining Criteria.

1. The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register, not later than 3 months after enactment, the criteria for the assignment of missions to, and streamlining if necessary of departmental laboratories. The public shall have 30 days to respond. In developing the criteria, the Secretary shall consider the following:

A. the unique technical and experimental capabilities of each lab;

B. unnecessary duplication of effort at the labs;

C. cost savings or increases due to streamlining;

D. appropriateness of research done at the labs;

E. expert advice from outside individuals.

2. Five months after enactment, Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register and transmit to Congress the final criteria.

b. Secretary's Proposals.

1. Not later than 1 year after enactment the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register and transmit to Congress the Secretary's proposals for mission assignments and streamlining.

2. Summary of Process.

The Secretary shall include a summary and justification of the process used.

c. Availability of Information.

The Secretary shall make all information available to the Comptroller General.

d. Comptroller General Report.

Fifteen months after enactment the Comptroller General shall report to Congress on the Secretary's proposals.

Section 104. Assignment of Missions and Streamlining of Labs.

The Secretary shall:

1. assign the missions as proposed in the report;

2. streamline the labs as proposed;

3. complete process in 4 years after date report is transmitted.

Section 105. Reports.

Each fiscal year the Secretary shall transmit to Congress:

1. a schedule of mission assignments;

2. any transfer of functions between labs.

Title II. Governance

Section 201. Findings.

1. inordinate internal focus at DOE on compliance issues;

2. too much emphasis at DOE on oversight and compliance roles;

3. costs of review groups interferes with research operations;

4. too much influence has been ceded by DOE to nonregulatory advisory boards;

5. enforcement of environment, safety, and health rules and regulations is a function of other government agencies.

Section 202. Elimination of Self-Regulation.

The Department shall implement, but shall not be the agency of enforcement of, Federal, State, and local environment, health, and safety rules and regulations, unless the Secretary certifies a particular action is unique to DOE and is necessary to maintain human health and safety.

Section 203. Effective Date.

Title II shall take effect October 1, 1996.

RECOGNITION OF PROFESSOR SUNG-HOU KIM AND PROFESSOR CARL HUFFAKER

HON. BILL BAKER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, recently two outstanding citizens of my district of San Francisco's East Bay region have been recognized for their outstanding achievements in the field of science.

Professor Sung-Hou Kim of the University of California at Berkeley is one of the newest inductees of the prestigious National Academy of Science. A resident of Moraga, CA, Professor Kim is the first American of Korean ancestry to obtain membership in this exclusive organization, whose 1,700 members represent the finest in American science.

As Director of the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's Biodynamics and Structural Biology Division, Professor Kim addresses questions relating to molecular communication and structure. His expertise in x-ray beams and molecular research is enabling him to make an important contribution in the development of cancer-fighting drugs, chemicals to

break-down oil spills, and the formulation of a drug for the HIV virus.

The significance of Professor Kim's work is self-apparent. He richly deserves the signal honor he has received for his valuable efforts.

In addition, another UC-Berkeley professor (emeritus) has been recognized by the Government of Israel for his work in enhancing the world's agriculture. The Israeli-based Wolf Foundation gave Professor Carl B. Huffaker the Wolf Prize in Agriculture for his groundbreaking research in integrated pest management. This international prize, presented to Professor Huffaker in March by Israeli President Ezer Weizman, is awarded to individuals who use their disciplines to benefit humanity.

This major international award is being shared by Professor Huffaker and Professor Perry L. Adkisson of Texas A & M University for their efforts to combat crop-destroying insects not with pesticides, but other insects. This innovative, environmentally safe way of preventing crop devastation has had a major impact on crop protection worldwide.

Professor Huffaker, who lives in Lafayette, CA, first came to UC-Berkeley in 1946 as an assistant entomologist, after which he joined the faculty. He was director of the university's International Center for Integrated and Biological Control from 1970–1983.

These two remarkable men are living evidence that uniting one's gifts with dedication and perseverance can make a true difference in the way we live our lives. Professors Kim and Huffaker have done this for the good of people throughout the world, and merit our thanks for their noble work.

TRIBUTE TO TARA SALLEE

HON. EARL F. HILLIARD

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mr. HILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, I come before you today to pay tribute to a young lady from my office, Ms. Tara Sallee. Ms. Sallee is my Washington, DC scheduler and special assistant.

At the end of this month, Ms. Sallee will be going back to Alabama to continue her studies at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. She has received a full scholarship so she may study and receive a master's degree in health care administration.

Ms. Sallee is one of the most dedicated workers that I have ever employed. She has a work ethic which is second to none. She not only does a great job at work, but she is also one of our most popular staff members. Everyone in our office regards her as one of their friends. She has an excellent attitude which this House of Representatives could use more of in our day to day dealings with one another. Needless to say, we will all miss her very much.

Although we will all miss her, I congratulate her for continuing her education. My congratulations go to Tara, as well as to her mother, Ms. Daisy Sallee of Montgomery, Alabama.

TRIBUTE TO THE OTTERBEIN-LEIPSIC RETIREMENT COMMUNITY

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to an outstanding organization located in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. On August 1, 1995, the Otterbein-Leipsic Retirement Community will break ground for its new assisted-living wing.

The center serves residents from Findlay, Defiance, Paulding, Napoleon, Fostoria, and Ottawa. Founded in 1988, it provides a wide variety of retirement services and living arrangements. The assisted-living project has been many years in the making and everyone is very excited about its ground-breaking.

The original Otterbein Home was established in 1912. The facility was purchased from the Shakers at Union Village by the United Brethren Church. Since its humble beginnings it has grown to include five campuses across the State of Ohio.

Selecting a retirement facility can be an extremely difficult decision for anyone. Otterbein has been successful because the dedicated staff at Otterbein-Leipsic understands this and strives to make the decisionmaking process as smooth and gentle as possible.

Mr. Speaker, it is obvious that the Otterbein-Leipsic Retirement Community has benefited the residents of northwest Ohio. I ask my colleagues to join me today in recognizing the achievements of the center and encouraging them to continue to uphold what has become the standard for service in Ohio.

INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO AMEND THE FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would eliminate the requirement that all agricultural producers must buy a Federal crop insurance policy if they are to retain their eligibility for USDA programs. In return for this flexibility, producers will give up any possible Federal assistance for weather-related losses.

The one problem with the new catastrophic crop insurance program is it imposes a government program on someone who doesn't want it. Because any person who receives a USDA payment must purchase a catastrophic policy, we have seen landlords with a minimal interest in a farming operation faced with buying insurance coverage they do not want and do not need. As I cited in Subcommittee hearings recently, nine persons with an interest in three crops in two counties were required to buy three policies in the two counties costing $2700. This figure does not include the costs to the tenant farmer. I can assure my colleagues this implementation of crop insurance reform was not what the Committee intended and needs to be fixed.

The bill I am introducing will strike this onerous requirement and instead require the producer to sign a waiver acknowledging his refusal of crop insurance with the understanding there will be no disaster assistance provided in the event the producer suffers a weather-related disaster. In addition to the commonsense this brings to the program, the Congressional Budget Office estimates this provision will save nearly $180 million during the period 1996 through 2002. That is good news during these times of budget cuts.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the bill also deals with a problem summer-fallow farmers experienced this spring with failed wheat acres. Current law restricts a producer who intends to plant a substitute crop to do so only on those acres where the failed crop was planted. This does not work in high plains winter wheat country where a substitute crop will not grow on ground where the failed crop was growing. There is insufficient moisture to grow a substitute crop. The amendment I am introducing today would allow the crop to be planted on summer fallow ground where there would be moisture sufficient to grow a substitute crop so long as the producer maintained compliance with his conservation plan.

These amendments are necessary for the credibility of the crop insurance program and the flexibility producers need in order to plant substitute crops. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

INTRODUCING THE MARKEY–MORAN–BURTON–SPRATT AMENDMENT ON PARENTAL BLOCKING OF TV SHOWS THAT HARM CHILDREN

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 31, 1995

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing into the RECORD the Markey-Moran-Burton-Spratt amendment on parental blocking of TV shows that harm children as submitted to the House Rules Committee. We are introducing this amendment on behalf of a diverse coalition of parents, teachers, elementary school principals, school psychiatrists, churches, pediatricians, doctors, and civic organizations working to combat violence in our homes, our schools, and on the streets.

Our request is their request—that the rule for consideration of H.R. 1555 make in order the Markey-Moran-Burton-Spratt amendment to promote the health and welfare of children by including in TV sets technology that parents can use to manage and reduce the flood of violent, sexual and indecent material delivered to young children over the television set.

This request is bipartisan, as you will note from today's witnesses and from the signatures on the letter we have delivered to you, Mr. Chairman, in support of this amendment's consideration by the full House of Representatives.

The subject of this amendment has received extensive consideration by the House of Representatives during five hearings on television violence held in the House Telecommunications Subcommittee in the last Congress and a similar number in the Senate.

When I first began pressing this technological defense against TV violence in 1993, I introduced a bill with the support of 4 Republicans and 10 Democrats.