

the bill would make the DOE budget appear to be smaller, but would not change the substantive relationship between DOE and FERC or save the Government money.

Because I believe the proposed legislation achieves no substantive purpose, I will not introduce this legislation. However, I acknowledge receipt of the proposed legislation and ask that its text be printed in the RECORD as part of this statement.

The text follows:

PROPOSED BILL

*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 "Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Act of 1995".

**SEC. 2. TRANSFER OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION.**

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission established by section 204 and title IV of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7134, 7171-7177) is transferred outside the Department of Energy. The Commission shall continue to be an independent regulatory commission with the same organization, functions, and jurisdiction as it had prior to the effective date of this Act, except as is otherwise provided in this Act.

**SEC. 3. AUTHORITY OF COMMISSION.**

(a) Except as is provided in subsection (b), there are transferred to and vested in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission all functions and authority of the Secretary of Energy and the Department of Energy under the—

- (1) Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791a-825r),
- (2) Interstate Commerce Act (title 49, United States Code, App.) related to transportation of oil by pipeline,
- (3) title IV of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 3391-3394), and
- (4) Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717-717w).

(b) The Secretary of Energy shall retain the authority—

- (1) under section 402(f) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7172(f));
- (2) to initiate rulemaking proceedings before the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission under section 403 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7173); and
- (3) to intervene as a matter of right in Federal Energy Regulatory Commission proceedings under section 405 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7175).

(c) After the effective date of this Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall not exercise authority or jurisdiction under—

- (1) section 503(c) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7193(c)), except for a remedial order or a proposed remedial order pending before the Department or the Commission on the effective date of this Act;
- (2) subsection 402 (d) and (e) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7172 (d) and (e)), except for a matter pending before the Commission on the effective date of this Act, or which by that date has been assigned to the Commission with its consent under section 402(e);
- (3) section 504(b) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7194(b)), except for a review pending before the Commission on the effective date of this Act; or
- (4) section 404 of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7174).

(d) Section 3(c) of the Natural Gas Act (15 U.S.C. 717b(c)) is amended by—

- (1) striking "For purposes of subsection (a)," and inserting "Subsection (a) shall not apply to" and

(2) striking all that follows "trade in natural gas," and inserting "except to the extent provided by the President by Executive Order."

(e) Notwithstanding section 401(j) of the Department of Energy Organization Act (42 U.S.C. 7171(j)), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall submit budget requests and legislative recommendations directly to the Office of Management and Budget.

(f) The Inspector General for the Department of Energy shall serve as the Inspector General for the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall reimburse the Department of Energy Inspector General for the cost of annual audits of Commission financial statements that the Department Inspector General performs or contracts with another person to perform in the course of fulfilling the duties as Inspector General of the Commission.

**SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.**

This Act takes effect on October 1, 1996.●

PARAMOUNT CHIEF LETULI TOLOA, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE OF AMERICAN SAMOA

● Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, it is my sad duty to advise my distinguished colleagues of the passing of a great friend of our Nation and a great leader of the people of American Samoa. On January 30, 1996, Paramount Chief Punefu-ole-motu Letuli Toloa peacefully passed away at his home after over four decades of public service.

Since 1989 until his untimely death, Chief Letuli Toloa served as president of the senate of American Samoa. He was a retired U.S. Coast Guardsman, after more than 20 years of service. He served as governor of his district from 1974 to 1977 and was appointed commissioner of public safety for American Samoa in 1978. In 1981, Chief Letuli Toloa became a senator from his district and 8 years later was elected by his peers to be senate president.

As a cultural and government leader, Chief Letuli Toloa did his utmost to protect the culture of American Samoa from the negative aspects of western influence and culture. This difficult task was carried out with great diplomacy. The fa'aSamoa continues to survive because of great leaders like Chief Letuli Toloa.

In addition to his distinguished government service, Chief Letuli served for many years as deacon elder for his church. He will be remembered as a kind and gentle man who was noted for his great skill as a peacemaker in his extended family, in government, in his village and in his district. Though endowed with great power, he was always humble, and never succumbed to arrogance or vanity.

I have had the pleasure of working with the son of Chief Letuli, who mirrors the many virtues and strengths of his great father.

Paramount Chief Letuli Toloa is survived by his wife, Saolotoga Savali Letuli, 6 children, and 10 grandchildren. American Samoa has lost a great leader, and America has lost a good friend.●

RURAL MANAGED CARE COOPERATIVES

● Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, real health care reform has eluded us the past several years and there are sectors of our population that are suffering. Today I speak of a particular segment of our society that, at least in discussions of health care, is too often overlooked—rural America. Rural communities face the unique challenge of obtaining health care in isolated areas. Economic depression, geographic isolation, an inability to retain qualified providers, and a lack of primary care facilities are a few of the barriers to quality health care in our rural and agricultural sectors. To meet this challenge, I have filed an amendment to support the development of rural managed care cooperatives—a small investment in the health of our farmers, their families and all those who make up the communities we call rural America.

There is no dispute that the economic base and the economic vitality of a given community is directly correlated to the health of the individuals who serve it. As we discuss the farm bill, under whatever guise it may be considered, we must not forget this important fact. The health of our farm industry is of the utmost importance, but it must not be separated from the health of the men and women who support it.

Cooperatives, in one form or another, have been second nature to farming communities for over a century. Whether farmers join together to form a purchasing cooperative, one of the most common types, or a marketing cooperative, the style of business has proven itself fair, efficient, and effective. Furthermore, its laws of operation translate remarkably well to sectors such as housing, service, and even rural health care.

Make no mistake. This idea of a rural health care cooperative is not new. In 1929, Elk City, OK, became home to the first health maintenance organization run by the farmers cooperative. Since then, several attempts to create rural health cooperatives have failed as a result of being unable to meet the necessary startup costs. My amendment provides this startup support.

It would allow the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Health Resources and Services Administration and the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Rural Business and Cooperative Development Service, to award competitive grants to those communities which wish to form a rural managed care cooperative. The purpose of the cooperative is to establish a structure and approach that will keep rural hospitals and health care systems financially sound and competitive with urban health care systems.

Especially in recent years, rural areas have found it increasingly difficult to attract the physicians and other health care providers necessary