

THE INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO MAKE NON-PROFIT DOE CONTRACTORS SUBJECT TO CIVIL PENALTIES FOR SAFETY VIOLATIONS

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to correct a long-standing problem in the management of Department of Energy facilities.

Current law provides a special deal for DOE's non-profit contractors. When these non-profit contractors violate DOE's nuclear safety regulations, they are exempt from paying any fines for their misdeeds.

This exemption means that we now have two different sets of rules for DOE contractors—one set of rules for the conventional for-profit contractors, who are subject to fines for safety violations, and another set of rules for the non-profit contractors, who pay no penalty whatsoever for safety violations.

Because there are no adverse financial consequences when these non-profit contractors violate safety rules, we have unintentionally created a system in which there is little incentive for the non-profit contractors to take their nuclear safety responsibilities seriously.

The 1988 Price-Anderson Amendments to the Atomic Energy Act specifically exempted seven contractors, including non-profit institutions such as the University of California, from civil penalties. In a 1993 rule, the Secretary of Energy provided an automatic exemption from civil penalties for all non-profit educational institutions. This bill would amend the Atomic Energy Act to eliminate the statutory exemption for specific non-profit contractors and also eliminate the authority of the Secretary of Energy to provide, by regulation, an automatic exemption for all non-profit educational institutions.

At the Committee's request, the General Accounting Office recently completed a review of DOE's enforcement of nuclear safety rules, documenting recent DOE safety violations at DOE facilities. Of the total penalties assessed from 1996 through 1998 for safety violations, one-third of those penalties were assessed against non-profit contractors—and because of the exemptions in statute and in regulation, never had to be paid.

GAO concluded that the exemption for non-profit contractors should be eliminated. It made that recommendation in its report to Congress, and it testified to that effect before the Commerce Committee in a hearing on DOE Worker Safety on June 29, 1999.

This is a good example of how the legislative process works. Problems in agency performance, in this case recurrent safety problems at DOE facilities, prompted a closer look by the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee, with the assistance of the GAO. This led to the legislation we are introducing today to solve those problems.

A TRIBUTE TO BERT ASKWITH

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my great admiration for Bert Askwith, a leader in the worlds of business and philanthropy, who this year will be honored by the United Way for his exceptional community service.

Mr. Askwith is a living embodiment of the American dream. He founded Campus Coach Lines while still a college student in Depression-era Michigan. In the years that followed, Mr. Askwith would move Campus Coach Lines to New York and build it into a leading charter company. Indeed, today, Campus Coach supports everything from athletics to education to the arts by providing affordable, quality transportation to major institutions and individuals alike.

Mr. Askwith's business acumen and contributions to his field are evidenced by his election to six terms as President of the New York State Bus Association and by his service as a Director of the American Bus Association.

But in his home town of Harrison and home county of Westchester, Mr. Askwith is at least as well known for his volunteer work and boundless devotion to community needs. His contributions to the United Way alone have been vast—spanning everything from leadership of a local chapter to policy-making with the national organization.

Mr. Askwith is blessed with a wonderful family. His wife, Mimi, is a national resource in her own right and was voted Harrison's "Woman of the Year" in 1995. Mimi and Bert's energy and commitment are reflected in and shared by their three children, Patti Kenner, Dennis Askwith, and Kathy Franklin, as well as in their four grandchildren.

I am pleased to join in recognizing Bert Askwith on his many achievements and his towering personal example. He is a great man and a great American.

TRIBUTE TO EUGENE C. BAUER

HON. DAVID D. PHELPS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. PHELPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Eugene C. Bauer. Mr. Bauer has recently retired from both his job at Ozee Terminal Incorporated and a life-long service to Coles County, Illinois. On September 28, 1914, Eugene C. Bauer was born and raised on his family's farm in Strasburg, Illinois. Mr. Bauer and his wife Sharon are the parents of three children: Dr. Eugene A. Bauer, Dean of the School of Medicine at Stanford University, Kim M. Bauer, a Historic Research Specialist, at the Illinois Historical Preservation Society, and Mrs. Pamela K. Stewart, who is employed by AmericanCIPS.

I am most pleased to inform my colleagues of Eugene C. Bauer's life-long dedication to improving the lives of his friends, neighbors, and fellow residents of Coles County. His accomplishments and accolades are almost too numerous to mention, but I want to take this

time to do just that. Mr. Bauer has provided his valuable service and guidance to the Mattoon Association of Commerce, Mattoon Rotary Club, the American Red Cross, School District 100-Mattoon, Community Unit School District #2 of Coles County, Lake Land College, Mattoon Area Development Coalition, Coles Together, keeping and renovating the Post Office in downtown Mattoon and the Coles County Board. He was awarded the Rotary Club Man of the Year 1973-1974, the Postal Award in 1980, the Civic Award by the Mattoon Association of Commerce in 1981 and the Distinguished Service Award by Land Lake College in 1988. He is also the owner of Ozee Terminals Incorporated, which is a real estate holding and development company established in 1945 by Carl Ozee.

Mr. Speaker, I know that Eugene C. Bauer will be sorely missed by all the people he works with and the organizations he is affiliated with in Coles County during his retirement. However, I am sure that his presence in the Coles County Community will still be strong, while he is enjoying his retirement to the fullest. He enjoys reading, gardening, music, splitting wood and spending time with his family. I hope my fellow colleagues will join me now in congratulating Eugene C. Bauer on his retirement and wishing him God's speed in all his future endeavors.

COMMEMORATING THE 66TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UKRAINIAN FAMINE OF 1932-1933

HON. BOB SCHAFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SCHAFER. Mr. Speaker, this year, the Ukrainian nation and the entire Ukrainian-American community will solemnly commemorate the 66th anniversary of the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933. The poignancy that envelopes this sorrowful episode in Ukrainian history stems from the fact the famine was an artificial famine. The Soviet government decided to break the resistance of all Ukraine through sheer naked force. Indeed, Josef Stalin was determined to crush all vestiges of Ukrainian nationalism.

Stalin quickly transformed the U.S.S.R. into an industrialized state at enormous cost to human and material resources. Between 7 to 10 million Ukrainians perished as a direct result of his forced agriculture collectivization.

In 1932, the Soviets increased the grain procurement quota for Ukraine by 44%. They were aware this extraordinarily high quota would result in a grain shortage, therefore resulting in the inability of the Ukrainian peasants to feed themselves. Soviet law was quite clear. No grain could be given to feed the peasants until the quota was met. The famine broke the peasants will to resist collectivization and left Ukraine politically, socially, and psychologically traumatized.

Although the world press reported the truth about the famine in Ukraine, regrettably, Western industrialists and businessmen proceeded to do business with the U.S.S.R.—especially by buying Ukrainian wheat at cheap prices, heedless of the fact that millions of Ukrainians had perished from hunger because Moscow had confiscated this wheat in order to sell it for profit abroad.

This Saturday, Ukrainian-Americans will be afforded an opportunity to observe this tragic chapter in Ukraine's history on November 21, 1999 with a special requiem service in New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral. This day has been designated as "Ukrainian Famine Day of Rememberance" in hopes that, in remembering this tragic event, the world community recognizes that the only safeguard to prevent future atrocities of this nature is to maintain and ensure support for an independent Ukrainian state.

RECOGNIZING TORNADO CLEANUP WORKERS

HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the Congress' attention the work of the following 39 young men who spent two weeks assisting the people of Little Rock, Arkansas in clean-up efforts in the aftermath of a tornado that struck the city in January 1999. These men served under the direction of Mayor Jim Dailey to clear fallen trees and debris for property-owners. They should be commended for their hard work and dedication to helping others in a time of great need.

Robert Adamis, CA; Nathan Allen, OH; Ryan Anders, MI; Timothy Anderson, WY; Luke Borchers, MO; Jeff Bramhill, Ontario; Nathan Bryant, GA; Donald Burzynski, FL; Benjamin Caffee, AL; Brian Cahill, TX;

Curtis Eaton, TN; Timothy Ferry, NJ; Joshua Fox, CA; Jonathan Gunter, IN; Christopher Hanson, WI; Luke Hodges, OK; Thomas Hogarty, VA; Stephen Hough, IN; Riley Irwin, Alberta; Jeremy Jansen, KS;

Jeffery Jesters, OK; Seth Johnson, NE; Nathan Lord, GA; Jonathan McKeithen, FL; Nathan Nazario, PR; Timothy Noland, MA; Elisha Odegaard, MN; Andrew Papillon, MN; Stephen Parrish, TN; Daniel Petersen, GA;

Misha Randolph, TX; John Saucier, AL; Frank Shao, NJ; John Tanner, MI; Justin Tanner, MI; John Thornton IV, TN; Matthew Whitaker, NY; Vincent Williams, OK; David Winsinger, FL.

PROTECTING THE FUTURE OF SOCIAL SECURITY

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about securing the future of Social Security.

Today, nearly 44.4 million Americans receive Social Security benefits. More than 4 million of these live in my home State of California. Seniors all over America rely on it as a major source of retirement income. However, Social Security is not just a retirement program. It also provides badly needed survivor and disability benefits to America's working men and women.

Unfortunately, the future of Social Security is not secure. Today, more young people believe in UFOs than believe Social Security will be there for them. We must work to strength-

en Social Security and protect our nation's retirement system.

A simple first step is for politicians to stop raiding the Social Security Trust Fund to pay for more government spending. Every senior—and every future senior—that I talk with agrees with me on this.

In 1969, the Democrats were in control of Congress. They looked far and wide for money to pay for their new social welfare programs. That was the year they broke the people's trust. Every year since then, a portion of the Social Security Trust Fund surplus has been spent on other government spending. Americans have endured 30 years of this, turning our Social Security Trust Fund into a "slush fund."

For the seventh consecutive year, President Clinton proposed spending billions of the Social Security surplus on government programs. We Republicans in Congress would have none of it. For the first time in over a generation, we are not spending Social Security funds on anything other than Social Security benefits.

In addition, this spring, the House passed the Social Security and Medicare Safe Deposit Act of 1999 (H.R. 1259) and moved one step closer to protecting the future of Social Security. This bipartisan measure won a vote of 416–12, with all but one of the "nay" votes coming from members of the President's party—the same party that raided Social Security for thirty long years. Our Social Security lockbox legislation will change the way the budget is prepared so Social Security funds cannot be used for other purposes. It helps every American guard against politicians' attempts to raid the Social Security surpluses for more government spending. I call on my colleagues in the Senate to pass this bill and help us keep 100 percent of Social Security funds for Social Security.

Mr. Speaker, the American people are tired of politicians who say nice things about Social Security one day, then raid it for new government spending the next. The Republican Congress can and will protect 100 percent of the Social Security Trust Fund and stop the raid on Social Security this year. We will restore trust to the Social Security Trust Fund. And we will not go back. That is my plan, and I hope that my colleagues will join me in this important effort.

HONORING JACK WOOLF,
AGRICULTURIST OF THE YEAR

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Jack L. Woolf, chairman of Woolf Enterprises and the Woolf Farming Company, for being named the 1999 Agriculturist of the Year by the Fresno Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Woolf is being honored on November 17, 1999 at the Ag Fresno Farm Equipment Exposition luncheon.

Jack Woolf is well known throughout the Central Valley agricultural community. In addition to Woolf Farming, Woolf Enterprises holds a major interest in Los Gatos Tomato Products; Harris-Woolf California Almond Processing; Cal-West Rain and Alico Ranch,

Madera County. Woolf is also president of Woolf Farming of Arizona.

Woolf currently serves on the Board of Directors for Valley Public Television and recently received the Public Television Development Leadership Award for 1999. He also serves on the Fresno Historical Society Board.

Jack Woolf began his agricultural career by joining Russell Giffen, Inc. in 1946 where he served as general manager for more than 28 years. Woolf also served as chairman of the Kingsburg Cotton Oil Co., president of the California Tomato Growers Association and as a member of the Board of Regents for Santa Clara University.

He is a past member of the board of directors for Westlands Water District, California Valley Bank and San Joaquin College of Law.

Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Jack Woolf for being named Agriculturist of the Year for 1999. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Jack many more years of continued success.

HONORING THE APPOINTMENT OF ALPHONSO "AL" MALDON, JR., TO THE POSITION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FORCE MANAGEMENT POLICY, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Mr. Alphonso "Al" Maldon, Jr., for his confirmation as the Assistant Secretary for Force Management Policy at the Department of Defense. Many of us here in the House of Representatives know Al Maldon for his tireless dedication to the United States Government in his capacity as Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs and White House Congressional Liaison to the Senate and House of Representatives. In this capacity, he provides policy making and strategic advice to the President. Although Mr. Maldon is indirectly involved with a myriad of legislative issues, he is directly responsible for those issues in both the House and Senate involving Trade, Defense, International Affairs, Intelligence and Veterans Affairs.

In March 1993, Mr. Maldon was appointed as a Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs. He subsequently served as the first African-American to be appointed as Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the White House Military Office. In this capacity he managed and directed a large staff of over 1,900 personnel—providing operational, logistical, and state-of-the-art communications support to the President.

Prior to joining the Administration, Mr. Maldon enjoyed an outstanding military career. He entered active duty service as a commissioned officer in the United States Army in August of 1972. His assignments included tours in Europe, Korea, and various posts throughout the United States. Some of his highly visible positions included assignments as the Executive Officer, Armed Forces Staff College; and as Admissions and Public Liaison Officer at the United States Military Academy, West Point, NY. His career progressed through increasingly responsible positions as a Field Artillery and Adjutant General Corps Officer. He