

1989

Library Services and Construction Act: Reauthorization (1989-1994): Report 22

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July 11, 1989

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 7685

(3) subject to a 2/3 vote of each District Executive Council, the requirement relating to a 32-hour work week under section 8(e) for unusual circumstances.

(e) REPORT.—The Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Congress an annual report of the administration of this Act. The Secretary shall include in such report—

(1) a summary of the achievements, failures, and problems of the programs authorized in this Act in meeting the objective of this Act; and

(2) such recommendations, including recommendations for legislative or administrative action, as the Secretary deems appropriate.

(f) AUDIT.—The Comptroller General of the United States, and any authorized representatives of the General Accounting Office, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers, and records, of any recipient under this Act that are pertinent to the amounts received and disbursed under this Act.

AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Sec. 15. There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of this Act, \$5,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1990, \$8,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1991, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 1992 and each of the succeeding fiscal years ending prior to October 1, 1995.●

By Mr. PELL (for himself, Mrs. KASSEBAUM, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. DODD, Mr. SIMON, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. HOLLINGS, and Mr. GLENN):

S. 1291. A bill to extend and amend the Library Services and Construction Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT
AMENDMENTS

● Mr. PELL. Mr. President, today, on behalf of Senators KASSEBAUM, MATSUNAGA, COCHRAN, DODD, SIMON, JEFFORDS, KENNEDY, HOLLINGS, and GLENN, I am very pleased to introduce the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989.

The Subcommittee on Education, Arts and Humanities held a joint hearing with the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education on April 11, 1989, at which testimony was received from a broad cross-section of individuals from the public library field. The support for reauthorizing LSCA was broad and enthusiastic. This act, which was first signed into law in 1956, by President Eisenhower, continues to be the single most significant source of Federal funds for our Nation's public libraries. The importance of libraries to an educated American citizenry is undeniable and it is crucial that these institutions—be they urban or rural, large or small—be kept strong, viable, and growing.

The LSCA has successfully provided much-needed Federal support to the States through a system of formula grants. While the total amount is a small percentage of all library aid, these moneys have been targeted toward particularly critical areas. These areas include services to the

physically handicapped and the elderly and to communities with little or no access to a public library.

In more recent years, the LSCA has been expanded to provide a set-aside to support library services to American Indians and native Hawaiians and to address the specific needs of illiterate and multilingual populations. In addition, the problems in providing adequate library services to urban populations have been acknowledged to be just as profound as those of providing services to rural populations.

It is the intent of these 1989 amendments to ensure the continuity of these important library services by reauthorizing the LSCA for another 5 years. While some of the testimony received by the subcommittees suggested minor adjustments in the program, the consensus was to await the outcome of the upcoming White House Conference on Library and Information Services before proceeding to make any truly substantive changes in the LSCA.

The White House Conference, authorized in the last Congress, is to be held not later than September 1991. Preliminary conferences in the States will occur at which major issues currently facing the library community will be discussed at length. It makes sense to wait for the recommendations generated by this conference so that they can be part of any future congressional discussion on changes to the LSCA.

The modifications then in this reauthorization bill are largely technical in nature and have been incorporated in response to requests from the Department of Education and the national public library community. However, the two areas of technology and preservation do receive increased emphasis in the bill because the projected needs in these areas are not adequately provided for in current law. The States are given greater latitude in using LSCA funds for purchasing and maintaining technological equipment and they are given the option of using title III funds for developing programs to address preservation needs. The added emphasis on preservation programs will hopefully encourage libraries to protect endangered materials and preserve them for future generations.

I commend these Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989 to the attention of my colleagues and ask unanimous consent that this legislation be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1291

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989".

(b) REFERENCES.—References in this Act to "the Act" are references to the Library

Services and Construction Act (20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.).

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Section 3 of the Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking "and initial equipment" and inserting "and for the purchase, lease, and installation of equipment";

(B) by striking "to conserve energy" and inserting "to ensure safe working environments and to conserve energy"; and

(C) by striking "includes machinery" and inserting "includes information and building technologies, video and telecommunications equipment, machinery"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(17) The term 'handicapped individual' means an individual who is physically or mentally impaired, visually impaired, or hearing impaired.

"(18) The term 'network' means any local, statewide, regional, or interstate cooperative association of library entities which provide for the systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic, and special libraries and information centers for improved supplementary services for the clientele served by each type of library entity.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 4(a) of the Act is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 4. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated—

"(1) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title I, \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years;

"(2) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title II, \$55,000,000 for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years;

"(3) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title III, \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years;

"(4) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title V, \$1,000,000 for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years;

"(5) for the purpose of making grants as provided in title VI, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 1990 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years; and

"(6) for the purpose of activities as provided in title VII, \$500,000 for fiscal year 1990, and such sums as may be necessary each of the 4 succeeding fiscal years.

There shall be available for the purpose of making grants under title IV for each of the fiscal years 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994, 1.5 percent of the amount appropriated pursuant to each of paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) for each such fiscal year. There shall be available for the purpose of making grants under section 5(d) for such fiscal years 0.5 percent of the amount appropriated pursuant to each of such paragraphs for each such fiscal year."

(b) CARRYOVER OF FUNDS.—Section 4(b) of the Act is amended by striking "and for the next succeeding fiscal year" and inserting "and is authorized to remain available until expended".

SEC. 4. ALLOCATIONS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 5(c) of the Act is amended to read as follows:

"(c)(1) From one-half of the sums available pursuant to the second sentence of section 4(a) for any fiscal year, the Secretary shall allot an equal amount to each Indian

tribe that submits an approved application under section 403.

"(2) From the remaining one-half of the sums available pursuant to such second sentence, the Secretary shall make allocations to Indian tribes that (A) are receiving an allocation under paragraph (1) of this subsection for such fiscal year; and (B) have submitted approved applications under section 404.

"(3) In making allocations under paragraph (2)—

"(A) no funds shall be allocated to an Indian tribe unless such funds will be administered by a librarian; and

"(B) the Secretary shall take into account the needs of Indian tribes for such allocations to carry out the activities described in section 402(b).

"(4) In making allocations under this subsection, the Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to prevent an allocation from being received to serve the same population by any two or more of the following entities as defined in, or established pursuant to, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act:

"(A) an Alaskan native village,

"(B) a regional corporation, or

"(C) a village corporation."

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 6(g)(2) of the Act is amended by inserting after "section 5(c)(3)" the following: "in the same fiscal year in which it has received an allocation under section 5(c)(1)".

SEC. 5. RESOURCE SHARING COORDINATION.

Section 6 of the Act is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(1), by striking "and construction" and inserting "construction, and interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(h) The Secretary shall coordinate programs under titles V and VI of this Act with the programs assisted by titles I, II, and III of this Act, and shall provide to the head of the State library administrative agency the opportunity to comment on any application for a grant under title V or VI of this Act prior to the awarding of the grant, in order to assure that such grants from the Secretary are for purposes consistent with the long-range program required under subsection (d) of this section."

SEC. 6. MAINTENANCE OF EFFORT.

Section 7 of this Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

"(b) In fiscal year 1990, and every fifth fiscal year thereafter, each State library agency may review its expenditures in the second fiscal year preceding fiscal year for which the determination is made under the programs from State and local sources and file with the Secretary a statement to establish a current, revised expenditure level to be used for measuring the maintenance of effort required under subsections (a)(1)(B) and (a)(2)."

SEC. 7. INTERGENERATIONAL LIBRARY SERVICES.

Section 101 of the Act is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (8) and (9), respectively; and

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

"(5) for assisting libraries in developing intergenerational library programs that will match older adult volunteers with libraries interested in developing after school literacy and reading skills programs for unsupervised school children during afterschool hours";

SEC. 8. CHILDCARE LIBRARY OUTREACH.

Section 101 of the Act is further amended by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

"(6) for assisting libraries in providing mobile library services and programs to licensed or certified child-care providers or child-care centers";

SEC. 9. LIBRARY LITERACY CENTERS.

Section 101 of the Act is further amended by inserting after paragraph (6) the following new paragraph:

"(7) to establish and support model library literacy centers, coordinated by the State library administrative agency with other interested State agencies and nonprofit organizations to reduce the number of functionally illiterate individuals and to help them reach full employment";

SEC. 10. USE OF TITLE I FUNDS.

Section 102(a) of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "In carrying out its program to accomplish the purposes of this title, a State may make subgrants to library systems or networks which include libraries other than public libraries, if the purpose of the subgrant is to improve services for public library patrons".

SEC. 11. RATABLE REDUCTIONS OF MAJOR URBAN RESOURCE LIBRARIES.

Section 102(c) of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(8) No State shall, in carrying out the provisions of paragraph (2) of this subsection, reduce the amount paid to any major urban resource library below the amount that such library received in the year preceding the year for which the determination is made under such paragraph (2), except that such amount shall be ratably reduced to the extent that the total Federal allocations to the State under section 5 for purposes of this title for the applicable fiscal year are reduced or that the 1990 Census shows the population of the city served by such library has decreased."

SEC. 12. STATE ANNUAL PROGRAM.

Section 103 of the Act is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking "and institutionalized individuals";

(2) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking "(A)"; and

(B) by striking everything following "elderly" the first place it appears and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

"(5) describe the uses of funds to make library services and programs more accessible to handicapped individuals."

SEC. 13. TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT.

(a) **DEFINITION.**—Section 3 of the Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(19) The term 'technology enhancement' means the acquisition, installation, maintenance, or replacement, of substantial technological equipment (including library bibliographic automation equipment) necessary to provide access to information in electronic and other formats made possible by new information and communications technologies."

(b) **USE OF TITLE I FUNDS.**—Section 101 of the Act is further amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (8) (as redesignated by section 7(1));

(2) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (9) (as redesignated by section 7(1)) and inserting "and"; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(10) for assisting public libraries in making effective use of technology to improve library and information services."

(c) **USE OF TITLE II FUNDS.**—Title II of the Act is amended—

(1) by inserting "AND TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT" after "CONSTRUCTION" in the heading of such title;

(2) by inserting "AND LIBRARY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT" after "CONSTRUCTION" in the head of section 201;

(3) by inserting "and technology enhancement" after "construction" each place it appears in sections 201, 202(a), 202(b), 203(1), 203(2), and 203(3);

(4) by striking "section 3(2)" in section 202(a) and inserting "sections 3(2) and 3(19), respectively"; and

(5) by inserting "AND TECHNOLOGY ENHANCEMENT" after "CONSTRUCTION" in the heading of section 203.

(d) **USE OF TITLE III FUNDS.**—Section 302(a) of the Act is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end of paragraph (1); and

(2) by inserting before the period at the end of paragraph (2) the following: "and (3) developing the technological capacity of libraries for interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing".

SEC. 14. PRESERVATION OBJECTIVES IN CONSTRUCTION.

Section 303 of the Act is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting "and"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(5) follow policies and procedures in the construction of public libraries that will promote the preservation of library and information resources to be utilized in the facilities."

SEC. 15. RESOURCE SHARING.

Sections 301 and 304(a) of the Act are amended by striking "eventual" and inserting "attaining".

SEC. 16. PRESERVATION COOPERATION.

Title III of the Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"PRESERVATION PROGRAMS

"Sec. 305. (a) The long-range program and annual program of each State under this title may—

(1) include a statewide preservation cooperation plan that complies with this section; and

(2) identify the preservation objectives to be achieved during the period covered by the long-range plans required by section 6.

(b) A statewide preservation cooperation plan complies with this section if—

(1) such plan specifies the methods by which the State library administrative agency will work with libraries, archives, historical societies, scholarly organizations, and other agencies, within or outside the State, in planning, education and training, coordinating, outreach and public information, and service programs to ensure that endangered library and information resources are preserved systematically; and

(2) such preservation plan is developed in consultation with such parties and agencies as the State archives, historical societies, libraries, scholarly organizations, and other interested parties.

"(c) A State that has a statewide preservation cooperation plan that complies with this section may use funds under this title to carry out such plan.

"(d) The State library administrative agency may contract part or all of the preservation program under this section to other agencies or institutions."

SEC. 17. LIBRARY LITERACY GRANTS.

Section 601(e) of the Act is amended by striking "\$25,000" and inserting "\$35,000".

SEC. 18. EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Act is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new title:

**"TITLE VII—EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT
"PROGRAM AUTHORITY**

"SEC. 701. The Secretary is authorized to carry out a program for the purpose of evaluation and assessment (directly or by grants or contracts) of programs authorized under this Act."

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 5(a) of the Act is amended by striking out paragraph (5).

SEC. 19. PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES.

(a) TITLE I HEADING.—The heading of title I of the Act is amended by inserting "PUBLIC" before "LIBRARY".

(b) SECTION 101 HEADING.—The heading of section 101 is amended by inserting "PUBLIC" before "LIBRARY".

SEC. 20. EFFECTIVE DATE PROVISION.

The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on October 1, 1989.●

● Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I join with the distinguished chairman, Senator PELL, in introducing this legislation which reauthorizes programs that provide library services to individuals across the country.

The Library Services and Construction Act, or LSQA, has given an important boost in making library services available to rural America. I cannot underscore the importance of this act and the gifts it has brought to Kansas and others alike.

Libraries allow people the opportunity to open their minds and their hearts to knowledge and to dreams—two precious gifts I don't believe anyone can live without. J.M. Clark once observed that "knowledge is the only instrument of production that is not subject to diminishing returns."

Being an avid reader, I find it difficult to imagine a life without books and libraries. The initial purpose of LSQA was to give everyone the opportunity to open their minds with books. It created a public fund which helped communities establish free, public libraries. The bill that we are introducing today builds upon this initial purpose and attempts to continue this tradition of providing services while encouraging innovation and preservation of resources. The Department of Education estimates that 96 percent of our Nation's population has access to public library services. I believe that is a laudable figure and one that I personally would like to see maintained, if not grow a little.

The bill we are introducing today has seven titles. The first title strengthens State library administrative agencies and major urban resource libraries. The second title, Public Library Construction, is a popular program which provides funds for the construction of public libraries. Title III provides funds for the development of interlibrary cooperation and resource sharing programs which would permit individuals even greater access to resources currently available to them.

Title IV strengthens the programs available to native Americans and title V provides funds for libraries to purchase materials in foreign languages. Title VI addresses the problem of illiteracy now facing our Nation by designating funds for the development of literacy programs.

The last title is title VII which allows for the evaluation and assessment of library programs. Since the Library Services and Construction Act receives a relatively small share of Federal funds, I think it is important that we account for how those dollars are spent.

I believe that, for the most part, LSQA is operating well. The changes that were made are to fortify this legislation. The focus of the act as it stands today is to encourage innovation and to reach out to groups such as the disadvantaged, elderly and handicapped—who might not otherwise be able to enjoy the treasures to be found on library shelves. As Thomas Carlyle so wisely noted, "All that mankind has done, thought, gained or been: is lying as in magic preservation in the pages of books."●

● Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. President, since its enactment in 1956, Library Services and Construction Act funds have been used to provide access to the resources of public libraries for all library patrons across the country. Today, LSQA remains the largest Federal program of direct assistance to libraries.

I rise today to ensure that the programs operated under LSQA continue for another 5 years. I join my colleagues on the Subcommittee on Education, Arts, and Humanities, in introducing the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989. This legislative package represents several months of work among subcommittee members in an effort to design a reauthorization package which reflects the needs of our Nation's libraries, both urban and rural.

In preparing this bill, we were told by libraries across the country that the present law is a good one and only needed a few improvements. I am pleased that some of those improvements come in the form of an increased commitment to title VI, the Library Literacy Programs. Under the proposed bill, the amount of individual grants would be raised from \$25,000 to \$35,000 with an overall authorization increase for title VI to be raised from \$5 million to \$10 million. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, I will be working to see that this commitment is carried through in the appropriations process.

I am also pleased that title I, the Public Library Services Title, has been expanded to authorize the establishment of library literacy centers. Federal moneys could be used to establish such centers within an existing library and in conjunction with public television stations in the State. I thank the chairman of the Education Subcom-

mittee, Senator PELL, and the ranking member, Senator KASSEBAUM, for their cooperation in adding this language to title I.

Mr. President, the Library Services and Construction Act Amendments of 1989 represents a concerted effort by both House and Senate Members to design a reauthorization measure which will improve an already effective law. I hope that the Labor and Human Resources Committee will move quickly in sending the bill to the Senate for its final approval.●

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 1292. A bill to temporarily suspend the duty on tefluthrin; to the Committee on Finance.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON
TEFLUTHRIN

● Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today I am introducing a duty suspension bill for tefluthrin.

Tefluthrin is a pyrethroid, a novel class of insecticide which evolved from pyrethrum, a natural insecticide found in certain chrysanthemum plants. This product is unique in that it is the only soil active pyrethroid developed specifically for use on corn soil insects. It is the most advanced granular corn soil insecticide developed because it makes available a new chemical class for critical, early control of corn soil insects in any soil environment.

There is currently no domestic source for this product, nor the likelihood of a domestic source in the foreseeable future. The imposition of the duty on this product has significantly increased the cost of bringing this new product to the market and to the American farmer.

It is for these reasons that I introduced this bill and hope that both the Finance Committee and the Senate will see fit to add favorably upon it.●

By Mr. HEINZ:

S. 1293. A bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to clarify that such act applies to benefits, to authorize employers to employ older individuals while permitting such employers to provide unequal benefits to such older individuals in certain instances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT ACT
AMENDMENTS

● Mr. HEINZ. Mr. President, it has been almost 4 years since this body last dealt with the problem of age discrimination. In 1985, I introduced S. 1054, a bill to amend the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 to remove the maximum age limitation for employees covered under the act. By eliminating the use of mandatory retirement ages, we gave force to a senior citizens' rights to remain contributors in the American economy. Unfortunately, Mr. President, 2½ weeks ago the U.S. Supreme Court regressed in the 20-year battle that we

have been waging against age discrimination.

In *Public Employee Retirement System of Ohio versus Betts*, the Court held that employers were free to discriminate against their older employees in the area of benefit plans. Health, disability, retirement, and other insurance plans are now easy prey for baseless discriminatory practices. The most remarkable aspect of this decision is that an employer doesn't even have to justify his discrimination in terms of costs, which is what the former Equal Employment Opportunity Commission [EEOC] regulations provided. For 20 years since the enactment of the ADEA, businesses have been comfortably operating under these regulations. Now it is time to rebuild the wall of protection from unjustified discrimination that the Court has torn down.

The legislation that I am introducing today would simply restore the previous regulations under which businesses have been operating for 20 years. While this is a simple change in the law, it will make an enormous difference in the lives of those who will soon face the devastating effects of age discrimination in employee benefits. The same argument that I used in 1986 against mandatory retirement ages holds true today in the area of employee benefits. People who are subjected to discriminatory benefit programs are deprived of these benefits not on the basis of who they are and what they can do, but solely on the basis of their age. This seems to me the rankest form of discrimination, and we should not tolerate it in Federal law. Like mandatory retirement, discrimination in employee benefits plans coerce workers into early resignation and retirement. By cutting off benefits when an employee reaches 60, an employer eliminates the free, rational choice of an aged employee to keep on working and contributing to the business.

In essence, by passing this legislation, we will be delivering the message to present and future older workers: You are to receive the full benefits of the employment relationship on the basis of your capability, not on the basis of your birthdate. A baseless discriminatory benefit plan is both morally unsupportable and contrary to the economic interests of employers, employees, and the American public. It is bad for workers, bad for business, and bad for the economy. Incalculable human talent and spirit has been wasted as able workers have been forced to premature idleness. Eliminating this type of discrimination will signal our recognition of the value of older workers in the workplace and will signal our intention to reject all barriers to their full participation. ●

By Mr. BINGAMAN:

S. 1294. A bill to encourage the transfer of national defense energy technology from the Department of

Energy's defense program contractors to the private sector for commercialization; to the Committee on Armed Services.

NATIONAL DEFENSE ENERGY TECHNOLOGY
TRANSFER ACT

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce the National Defense Energy Technology Transfer Act of 1989.

Technological advancement is a key component in the growth of the U.S. industrial economy and a strong industrial base is also an essential element of U.S. national security. Studies sponsored by industry and academia report convincing evidence of declining U.S. competitiveness in both domestic and international markets, despite America's lead in technology innovation. Yet our national laboratories which are primarily devoted to atomic energy defense activities—the DOE DP laboratories of the Department of Energy—constitute a multidiscipline capability in general science, energy science, and defense related technology development with incomparable research and computer facilities with research and support staffs of demonstrated international expertise.

An opportunity exists to use those resources residing in the DOE laboratory facilities to promote technology commercialization while, at the same time, enhancing their primary national security mission. We need to improve commercial sector utilization of Federal R&D resources to increase our appreciation of industry's technology requirements and to forge new linkage so that technology flows in two directions: from the labs to industry and from industry to the labs. The cross-fertilization will increase the laboratories exposure to external technology which can actually accelerate innovation and increase efficiencies within the DOE DP laboratory facilities themselves.

Certainly, the DOE DP laboratories have demonstrated successes in technology transfer into the private sector. I know personally of several outstanding examples in which the Los Alamos National Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory in my own State of New Mexico have played leading roles. But officials at Los Alamos and Sandia would agree that the effectiveness of this effort can be significantly enhanced if: First, industry is made more aware of the DOE DP laboratory research and development capabilities and activities; second, commercialization of technologies developed in connection with the DOE DP laboratories' research, experimental, and development activities, through technology transfer is established as a significant element of the mission of the DOE DP laboratories; third, the DOE DP laboratories are made more aware of industry market requirements; and fourth, industry becomes more involved with the activities of DOE DP laboratories at an early enough time in the research and development proc-

ess to provide guidance on the development of commercially viable products. All of this can be accomplished while nuclear weapons design, development, production, and maintenance still remains the primary mission of the Department of Energy nuclear weapons complex.

The National Defense Energy Technology Transfer Act of 1989 would accomplish these objectives in several ways. First, it would make technology transfer and commercialization a specified mission of our national laboratories. Second, it would establish a framework for the DOE DP Laboratories' entering into cooperative research and development agreements with universities, industry, and other third parties. And third, it would clarify and streamline the transfer of certain rights in inventions and computer software which are developing by the laboratories or pursuant to these research and development agreements. In all events, the provisions of the act are designed so that the enhancements of the laboratories' technology transfer mission is complementary to and supportive of the laboratories' national security mission. ●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 15

At the request of Mr. CRANSTON, the name of the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 15, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to improve emergency medical services and trauma care, and for other purposes.

S. 16

At the request of Mr. CRANSTON, the name of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. SIMON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 16, a bill to require the executive branch to gather and disseminate information regarding, and to promote techniques to eliminate, discriminatory wage setting practices and discriminatory wage disparities which are based on sex, race, or national origin.

S. 23

At the request of Mr. HUMPHREY, the name of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. NUNN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 23, a bill to amend title X of the Public Health Service Act to permit family planning projects to offer adoption services.

S. 43

At the request of Mr. REID, the name of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 43, a bill to restore the Medicare and Medicaid law to the provisions in effect before the enactment of the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act of 1988 and to establish a Presidential Commission on the Medicare Program.

S. 100

At the request of Mr. ROCKEFELLER, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. CHAFFE] was added as a co-