

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KAREN L. THURMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1995

Mrs. THURMAN. Mr. Speaker, on March 14, I was attending the funeral of my mother-in-law and was not present for roll call Nos. 230, 231, 232, 233, and 234. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on each vote.

IN MEMORIAM: CADET MARK C. DOSTAL

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1995

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, it brings me great sadness to pay final tribute to Cadet 2nd Class Mark C. Dostal who was killed on Wednesday, February 22, 1995, near Ramah, CO while on a flight training mission. The young Cadet, who I was honored to nominate in 1992 for the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, was in his junior year and had recently begun the flight screening program.

Mr. Dostal graduated from Miramonte High School in Orinda, CA in 1992, and in June of that year started pursuing his love of flying when he began at the Academy. His mother, Mrs. Shirley Dostal, confirms that from an early age his dream was to fly.

At the Academy, Cadet Dostal majored in behavioral sciences and was honored twice on the Superintendent's, Dean's and athletics lists. He was expected to graduate in May 1996.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of his memory, I invite my colleagues to join me as I offer condolences to his loving parents, Shirley and Don Dostal, his sister, Kristin Dostal, and to his countless friends and relatives. Though he will be greatly missed, his memory will live on as a source of great inspiration for generations to come.

A "ROAST" IN HONOR OF ROY EPPS

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, March 17, 1995, Mr. C. Roy Epps of New Brunswick, NJ, will be honored for his 25 years of community service. The occasion will be a "roast" in honor of Mr. Epps at the Hyatt Regency. The idea of having a celebrity roast is obviously intended to avoid too much sentimentality about the honoree. But behind the jokes and the kidding, there is a deep reservoir of affection, appreciation, and gratitude

for Mr. Epps for all the exceptional work he has done for the people of New Brunswick, the State of New Jersey, and the United States.

Mr. Speaker, first, a few basic facts about the life and career of Roy Epps. He was born in 1941 and attended public schools in New York City. He received a B.A. from Wilberforce University in Ohio in 1963, majoring in biology. After pursuing a career in research with Johnson & Johnson, the U.S. Army, and Colgate-Palmolive, Mr. Epps concluded that his real interest was social planning and the fulfillment of social needs. He acquired an M.S. degree in urban and regional planning in 1970 from Rutgers University, and later completed a fellowship in urban and regional planning from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. In the spring of 1994, he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Law degree from Upsala College in East Orange, NJ.

Mr. Epps began to truly make his mark in community issues in 1967 as assistant executive director of the Urban League of Greater New Brunswick, becoming the league's executive director in 1970. He would go on to serve as president of the New Jersey Council of Urban Leagues, the league's Eastern Regional Council of Executive Directors, and the National Urban League's Executive Directors' Council. IN 1983, his organization disaffiliated from the National Urban League and became the Civil League of Greater New Brunswick, with Mr. Epps as its president. Mr. Epps also serves as vice chairman of the Board of New Brunswick Tomorrow, the planning corporation for revitalization of the city, a member of the board of the New Brunswick Development Corporation, and was formerly a member and past president of the New Brunswick Board of Education. Among the many other boards and committees on which he serves are the Greater Raritan Private Industry Council, United Jersey Bank's Community Reinvestment Advisory Board, and the Eric B. Chandler Community Health Center.

Among its many services to the disadvantaged in the community, with a focus on the needs of black youth, the Civil League has directed much of its effort into the promotion of low-income housing. Mr. Epps helped to establish and became president of the league's nonprofit housing affiliate, the Community Investment Corporation—COINCO—in 1974. This organization had built, rehabilitated, and managed over 40 housing units in the neighborhood of the Civic League's facility.

Among the many projects that have benefited from Mr. Epps' leadership is the Civil League's Project 2000 Program, which has been operating for the past 4 years as a partnership between male volunteers from the corporate sector and the New Brunswick school system. Sixty-three men from diverse backgrounds serve as teacher-assistants a half-day per week in the primary grades at three elementary schools. The program, which reaches some 700 youngsters, represents an attempt to prevent the development of negative attitudes toward the school environment and academic achievement among inner-city boys, as

well as girls, early in their school experience through interaction with positive adult role models. The New Brunswick Project 2000 is currently the only corporate model in the United States, but is being assessed for use in other small urban school districts.

Another excellent initiative under Mr. Epps' leadership is the Middle School Development Program, also a partnership between the corporate community and the public education system in New Brunswick. Selected volunteers—men and women—from area companies are placed in local schools to mentor in the fifth and sixth grade classrooms in a variety of areas which not always sufficiently addressed during the school day, but which are extremely important to the personal, intellectual, and professional growth of the students.

Mr. Speaker, it is a great honor to pay tribute to Roy Epps, a community leader who has made a real difference. His many friends and colleagues will have fun roasting Roy Epps on Friday evening, and I'm sure Roy will enjoy it as well. But we all recognize in a very serious and profound way the lasting contribution Mr. Epps has made and continues to make to the growth and development of the great human potential in our community.

HONORING LITTLE UNION BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1995

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to honor the Little Union Baptist Church in Dumfries, VA, and its members. The Little Union Baptist Church is located in the 11th Congressional District in Prince William County, VA. In order to relate the development of the Little Union Baptist Church, one must delve into the history of the surrounding community and the life of its outstanding citizens. Batestown Road derived its name from a remarkable African-American woman to whom many generations of in Prince William County trace their roots, Mary Bates.

Shortly before the Emancipation Proclamation, Mary Bates, who was born a slave in Northern Virginia, was permitted to marry a young slave from an adjoining plantation, John (Jack) Thomas. The Thomases became stalwart members of the community and operated a local general store. Mary was a letter writer for many illiterates of both races. She administered strange medications that proved remarkably effective; and as midwife, she delivered a major percentage of the babies born during this era, especially those whose parents could not afford the services of a doctor.

It was the vision of Mary and John Thomas that gave birth to the establishment of the Little Union Baptist Church. During the last quarter of the 19th century, two churches were

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

erected in the area, one in the Neabasco District of Prince William County and one barely across the line in Stafford County. Because inhabitants of Cabin Branch—later referred to as Batestown—had to travel many miles primarily by foot or by horse and wagon, Mary convinced John that they should donate the needed land for a church in the area. Records on file at the courthouse in Manassas, Virginia show a deed dated September 9, 1901, from John Thomas and Mary Thomas, his wife, to Daniel Reid, Buck Griffin, and Tazwell Bates, trustees. Within the deed, the statement is made that the property was given for the exclusive use of the New School Baptist Church. When the building was completed in 1903, it was given its present name, Little Union Baptist Church.

Early pastors of the church were mostly missionaries who came frequently to deliver impassioned messages on the good life and the wages of sin. Membership in the church for many years embraced only two or three large families. These devout Christians supported the pastor and contributed their talents and limited funds toward the maintenance of the small sanctuary which was a source of pride and comfort to them. Pastors were called to the church in this order: Rev. Horace Crutcher, Rev. Henry Jackson, Rev. Anthony Lane, Rev. William Stokes, Rev. Carter, Rev. Booker, Rev. W. Ervin Green, and Rev. Leonary Lacey. Records do not reflect the tenure of the first four pastors, however, Rev. Carter served from December 1937 until his death in February 1954. Rev. Booker succeeded Rev. Carter and served until May 1960, when he accepted the pastorship of the Beulah Baptist Church in Markham, VA. Reverend Green, who filled the resulting vacancy in December 1960 served until his death in January 1992. Reverend Lacy was elected to the pulpit of Little Union Baptist Church on February 1, 1993, as its eighth pastor.

The church has grown by leaps and bounds and is bursting at the seams. Reverend Lacy is a dynamic spiritual teacher and leader and under his direction the church has expanded its Bible study, teacher training, men's seminar, children's church and vacation Bible school. The congregation continues to contribute to the well being of the surrounding community.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues join me in honoring this very historic church and its membership past, present and future for their many accomplishments and continued contributions.

REGULATORY REFORM

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, March 8, 1995 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

The House approved five bills over the last 2 weeks that aim to remove regulatory burdens on businesses and lower the cost of regulation to the U.S. economy. Regulations have performed an important function in protecting public health and the environment, but the general consensus today is that regulation has run amok. My impres-

sion is that many regulations are difficult to justify on the basis of actual risk. For example, we spend hundreds of millions of dollars a year to eliminate minute concentrations of benzene in the outdoor air, but there is little if any evidence that benzene at those concentrations is a threat to anybody.

There is no magic bullet for what ails regulation, but we have to decide what is worth regulating and how to do it better. The bills considered in the House, by and large, seek to base future regulations on better science. They would require risk assessments and cost-benefit analyses supported by science before new regulations above certain cost thresholds can be issued. I think all of that is a good idea. I am concerned that some of the bills we are sending to the Senate overreach and are excessive. My hope is that the Senate will tone down the excesses and we will in the end produce good legislation.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, which I supported, is intended to minimize the paperwork burden for the public and private sectors in complying with Federal regulations. It sets an annual Government-wide goal of reducing Federal information collection by at least 10 percent. The measure will enable the Government to do its job more efficiently.

The Regulatory Transition Act, which I supported, would impose a moratorium on regulations that would take effect during the period November 20, 1994 through December 31, 1995. The purpose of the moratorium is to provide a breathing space while permanent reforms are enacted into law. The moratorium does exclude regulations necessary to address imminent threats to public health, safety and welfare. If an agency tries to put a regulation into effect not exempted from the moratorium, an affected party can challenge the action in court. I voted for an amendment that would exempt from the moratorium, regulations that permit food inspections and testing to ensure safe drinking water.

The Risk Assessment and Cost-Benefit Act, which I supported, would require Federal agencies to conduct risk assessment, based on scientific evidence, and cost-benefit analysis of Federal regulations affecting health, safety, and the environment that have an economic impact of \$25 million or more. It permits the review and invalidation of existing regulations, and makes it much easier to challenge these Federal regulations in court. The bill specifies a single set of new principles that agencies will use for writing regulations. Agencies must also establish "peer review panels" consisting of experts who would render independent advice on data and methods used for assessments and decision-making.

The Regulatory Reform and Relief Act, which I supported, would permit small businesses to sue Federal agencies to force them to assess the effect of a proposed rule on small business for any regulation with an economic impact of \$50 million or more, and to consider less costly alternatives. Parties can challenge regulations in court within one year of their effective date. The bill also requires the Small Business Administration to review the impact of regulations on small business, recommended changes to ease burdens on small business, and appear in court when small businesses challenge the regulations.

The Private Property Protection Act would require the Federal Government to compensate owners of private property when a Federal agency action limits the use of their property so as to reduce its value by 20 percent or more. This bill expands the definition of "regulatory taking" of property, that is a taking through restrictions on use, rather than a taking of actual title to the property. Compensation claims would be limited

primarily to cases arising from regulations under the Clean Water Act wetlands program, the Endangered Species Act and resource conservation programs of the 1985 Farm Act. A property owner could seek compensation either by submitting a request with the appropriate Federal agency, or by filing a lawsuit in federal court.

I supported this bill despite concerns about it reach. It marks a significant departure from long-settled judicial doctrines on takings, and creates a statutory interpretation of the fifth amendment of the Constitution, which prohibits the seizing of property without compensation. It could impose substantial and incalculable costs on the federal government to pay for compensation claims. I supported a substitute amendment, which failed, that would require federal agencies to assess the impact of a federal action on private property rights, and make its analysis available to the public.

Conclusion: We need a regulatory system that works for the American people, not against them. The system should protect their health, safety, and well-being and improve the performance of the economy without imposing unacceptable or unreasonable costs on them. Regulations should recognize that the private sector is the best engine for economic growth, respect the role of State and local governments, and be effective, sensible and understandable.

Federal agencies have focused too much on threats that pose only tiny risks to the public, such as alar, the chemical used to preserve apples. We would benefit tremendously from clear thinking about costs and risks. It is true that the science of risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis focuses on the costs, rather than the benefits of regulation—and it is easier to quantify how a regulation will hurt a business than to measure its benefit to public health and safety. Even so, risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis have powerful appeal in a time of regulatory excesses.

These bills, overall, move us in the right direction, but my concern is that, as drafted, they overreach. My hope is that they can be improved during the legislative process.

TRIBUTE TO L. KEITH BULEN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, one of the great political leaders in the history of the City of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana is a gentleman named L. Keith Bulen. Keith was my mentor, and in addition to having a tremendous impact on my life, was in a large part responsible for me making it to the Congress of the United States.

On January 27th of this year, there was a dinner in Indianapolis honoring Keith for his many contributions to the State of Indiana and the Nation. Unfortunately, due to our schedule here in Washington, I was unable to attend; however, I was able to read some of the remarks made by my friend and mentor, L. Keith Bulen, which I found very enlightening and thought-provoking. Following are a few of the comments Keith made which I feel my Republican colleagues would be well advised to read:

At this point in life, reminiscing our past political activities over our many years together brings me great enjoyment. And I'm