

to chair a subcommittee when he was selected Chairman of the committee's Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation—later changed to the Subcommittee on Human Resources.

As chair, HAROLD presided over many of the essential, life-sustaining programs of the past four decades, including Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Child Welfare and Foster Care, Unemployment Compensation, title XX and Supplemental Security Income, and the Low Income Energy Assistance program. His leadership to preserve and increase authorizations for these programs was at times a lonely and uphill battle. However, HAROLD never faltered and he never lost sight of what would happen to the recipients of these programs should they be subjected to the massive cuts proposed by those who sought to reorder the nation's priorities in caring for its needy citizens.

In 1988, HAROLD authored the Family Support Act, legislation designed to radically overhaul this nation's welfare system. That he helped to strengthen the social safety net for millions of the disenfranchised stands as a fitting legacy of his service to our nation. In the face of many obstacles, and yes—a few pitfalls—HAROLD stayed strong, and HAROLD persevered.

As a member of the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), HAROLD served during a time of tremendous growth and change. In 1975, there were fewer than 20 CBC members. Today that number has nearly doubled. Yes, much remains to be done, however, HAROLD hopes to fulfill his obligation to that effort by helping to pass the torch to his son, Harold Ford, Jr., in November.

Mr. Speaker, one of the nicest things about serving in Congress is the fine friends you make along the way. HAROLD has been one of those people whose friendship I shall always cherish. It has been a privilege to serve with him in this great institution, and I will miss seeing him on the floor when the 105th Congress convenes. He has however fought the good fight and earned his rest.

I am proud to call him my friend and to personally thank him for the many distinguished contributions that he has made to the nation. As he sets course on a new trail, I wish him and his beloved family everything bright that life has to offer.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I am unable to vote today due to medical reasons. I regret missing the day's important votes.

AUTHORIZING STATES TO DENY PUBLIC EDUCATION BENEFITS TO CERTAIN ALIENS NOT LAWFULLY PRESENT IN THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 25, 1996

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I oppose H.R. 4134 as an outrageous attempt to punish children for the illegal conduct of their parents. The sentence to be meted on these innocent children is ignorance, imposed by the States with the express explicit encouragement of the Federal Government. H.R. 4134 is below the dignity of this Nation and should be rejected.

One of the sad legacies of this Congress will be the contemptuous disregard of the Republican majority for legislative integrity in this institution. Once again, with this bill, the Republican majority rushed legislation to the floor without careful consideration.

As ranking Democrat on the Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, I would have appreciated an opportunity to have that committee analyze the enormous impact of this bill on local, State, and Federal education policy. I am very disappointed that the Republican leadership of the Opportunities Committee failed to assert its clear jurisdiction over this bill.

Grave questions haunt this bill. And because no hearing or markup was held on this legislation, major concerns have been left unresolved. For instance, how will public school administrators and teachers carry out the enormous mandate this bill will generate? Is it fair, moral, or even practical to expect teachers to identify and expel from the classroom children who are not lawfully present in the United States? What effect will the bill have on administration, planning, and classroom decorum and order? And perhaps of greatest concern to me is this question: What emotional harm will children suffer as they try to learn in an environment fraught with suspicion, discrimination, and finger-pointing?

Without sufficient consideration of these and many other questions, both the process and substance relevant to H.R. 4134 are deeply flawed. I urge its defeat.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO DR. HENRY A. JORDAN

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize and pay tribute to an outstanding preservationist and Pennsylvanian, Dr. Henry A. Jordan of Chester County. Dr. Jordan is a great leader on protecting our Nation's heritage. He has made an enormous contribution to this cause. On October 1, 1996, Dr. Jordan will step down as chairman of the board of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the only national preservation organization in the country. As chairman, he has been a forceful and consistent advocate for building a holistic approach through which in-

dividuals and organizations work together to preserve our communities and make our neighborhoods better places to live.

The National Trust was chartered by Congress in 1949 to lead our Nation's efforts to conserve our rich and diverse history. During Dr. Jordan's 9 years service on the trust's board, he has brought the National Trust to new levels of effectiveness. He has worked tirelessly to make preservation relevant and has demonstrated that preservation is an efficient tool for economic development, downtown revitalization, and sustainable, community planning.

Dr. Jordan's longstanding contribution to the National Trust is but one significant highlight in his long dedication to our Nation's heritage at the national, State, and local levels. His active involvement in both historic preservation and conservation include his service as a director and president of the Yellow Springs Foundation from 1973 to 1977; as a director of the French and Pickering Creeks Conservation Trust from 1982 to 1989; and as a member of the Chester County Open Space Task Force, which was instrumental in getting voter approval for a \$50 million bond issue for open space and historic preservation in 1989. He also served as a director and as president of Preservation Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania's statewide preservation organization, from Dr. Jordan's commitment to our American heritage continues with his current roles as chairman of the Countryside Institute, chairman of the Chester County Planning Commission, chairman of the Chester County Community Foundation, a director of the National Coalition of Heritage Areas, and with his service on the board of advisors for the School of Natural Resources at the University of Vermont.

As Dr. Henry Jordan's representative in the U.S. Congress, I salute his commitment and accomplishments in advancing historic preservation and natural resource conservation.

A TRIBUTE TO COACH JIM FEGAN

HON. FRANK A. LOBIONDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, on November 9 the career of one of the best teachers I've been privileged to know will come to a close. On that day, Jim Fegan will end his 36-year tenure as head football coach at Georgetown Prep, located just outside this city. In that time, he has never missed a practice, posted 33 winning seasons, 9 of which were undefeated, won 13 league titles and a metropolitan area No. 1 ranking. His teams' records total 230 wins, 61 losses, and 12 ties entering this season. I take pride in not only having played for Coach Fegan, but also in having served as a cocaptain on one of his "very best" teams.

The story of his career and the values he has imparted to his players, his student body, and his institution are reflected in, but cannot be measured by, his won-lost records, nor in the numerous awards he has won. His lessons for me and my teammates during his first season in 1961 and for all that followed were every bit as much about personal responsibility for mistakes, dedication to team in lieu of personal goals, the importance of academics

over athletics, acceptable and unacceptable personal behavior, dealing with success as well as failure, and realizing that there is no easy way to success, as they were about blocking and tackling.

All the more remarkable is that this level of successful instruction has been sustained over a period of great change in society's values and society's attitudes.

Coach Fegan, his wife Barbara (Bunny) Fegan, and his children and grandchildren are all a vital part of Georgetown Prep's family. He has played a large role in preparing so many students for the practical challenges of later life. As one who was fortunate to benefit from his great lessons, I am proud to commend him to you as an exemplary educator and mentor.

HONORING RUBEN DIAZ ON THE OCCASION OF HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE AFL-CIO

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Ruben Diaz on the occasion of his retirement from the AFL-CIO after over 40 years of dedicated service.

At 17, Ruben became a member of Retail Clerks Local 770, while working at Bi-Rite Markets in Los Angeles. One year later, in 1952, he listed in the Army with the U.S. Army Airborne Division, serving our country until 1955. After leaving the Army, he began working for ITT Cannon, in Los Angeles. He then joined the United Auto Workers, Local 509 and immediately became involved in union-related activities. He served on the PAC Committee, COPE, was Recreation Committee Treasurer, FEPC Chairman, served as shop steward for three terms, on the Grievance Committee for one term, and was vice chairman of the bargaining unit for nearly two terms.

In 1966 he was appointed as an organizer to the Los Angeles-Orange Counties Organizing Committee [LAOCOC], AFL-CIO. Two years later, he was appointed to the AFL-CIO field representative staff. He moved on to become coordinator of the LAOCOC, AFL-CIO in June 1986.

In addition to his union activities, Ruben has served our community through his involvement with the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement, where he served as executive director. He also served as vice president of the Catholic Labor Institute, member of A. Philip Randolph Institute, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Ruben and his wife, Becky, have two children and two grandchildren. It is with pride that I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Ruben Diaz as he retires from the AFL-CIO after over 45 years of involvement with the union.

THE HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT

HON. JOHN M. SPRATT, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. SPRATT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of legislation I am filing relating to financial responsibility at hazardous waste facilities.

I realize that we are close to the end of the 104th Congress, but I felt it was important to introduce this legislation now so we can get a head start on debating an issue vital to millions of Americans. That issue is: Will we protect Americans living near hazardous waste facilities from being caught holding the bag when a costly release of hazardous waste occurs?

The bill is titled the "Hazardous Waste Facilities Financial Responsibility Act," and it addresses three problems associated with existing financial standards for hazardous waste facilities. Current law provides for post-closure care for only a fraction of the period when the hazardous waste poses a threat to human health and the environment. Current law only requires hazardous waste facility operators to demonstrate the ability to pay for clean-ups after they occur, not before. And current law allows companies to provide corporate guarantees to cover clean-up costs which are easily circumvented by the maze-like corporate structures prevalent in the industry. By correcting these three problems, the Hazardous Waste Facilities Financial Responsibility Act provides the public with complete assurance that the costs of care and clean-up at hazardous waste facilities will be borne by the owners and operators of those facilities.

First, the bill sets up a procedure for post-closure care of hazardous waste facilities that will last as long as necessary to protect human health and the environment. Under current law, post-closure care lasts for 30 years, at which time the Administrator has the option to extend it for another 30 years. My bill requires the Administrator to continue the post-closure period until it can be conclusively demonstrated that such care is no longer needed. The bill requires the Administrator to hold hearings, so the public will have the chance to be heard before post-closure is terminated.

Second, the bill ensures that all costs associated with post-closure care of the facility are covered including responsibility for credible accidents and known corrective action, liability assurances, and changes in costs resulting from changes in the facility or its permit. This provision corrects a serious flaw in current law, which completely excludes these necessary adjustments from the amount which operators are required to show they can pay. In essence, operators aren't required to show their ability for the cost of clean-up until after a costly accident has occurred. At that point, it is too late. The full range of potential costs or these facilities must be provided for up front.

Third, the bill eliminates the practice of using a financial test or corporate guarantee to assure payment of closure and post-closure costs. Many operators of hazardous waste facilities are structured with a myriad of layers

between parent corporation and operating subsidiary. The availability of the corporate guarantee makes it too easy, and too tempting, for skilled lawyers to devise corporate structures in which both the operating subsidiary and the nominal parent corporation are thrown into bankruptcy by unforeseen post-closure costs. Meanwhile, assets elsewhere in the corporate structure are protected.

A perfect example is a hazardous waste dump owned by Laidlaw/GSX located just outside my district in Pinewood, SC. In 1989, the accounting firm KPMG Peat Marwick did a study of this facility which revealed no less than five corporate layers between the company operating the landfill, and the deep-pocket corporate parent. Should a major accident at this facility occur, what assurance do taxpayers have that they won't be caught holding the bag? The Hazardous Waste Facilities Financial Responsibility Act will give them this assurance. Furthermore, prudent business practice dictates that a company should avoid having large potential liabilities uncovered by any insurance or financial instrument. We should demand no less protection for citizens and taxpayers.

A PROPOSAL TO ENHANCE THE FINANCIAL SECURITY OF CHILDREN BY PROVIDING FOR CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO CHILD RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS

HON. AMO HOUGHTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. HOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I am joined today by my colleague, Mrs. KENNELLY, in introducing legislation, the Children's Financial Security Act of 1996, which would establish tax-advantaged savings accounts for children. The approach is similar to the current one for individual retirement accounts, except that the accounts would be funded by the Government with \$1,000 annual refundable credits for children from the year of birth through age 5—a total of \$6,000. The credits would be invested in mutual funds that are government approved, but managed by the private sector. The credit would be phased-out at the higher income levels, e.g. between \$100,000 and \$150,000 for a married couple filing a joint return. The proposal also provides for make-up nondeductible contributions by parents for children under 19 at the date of enactment.

Why is the bill being introduced at this time? Hopefully, this can be a first step in starting a dialogue for the 105th Congress to address the needs of our children for education and retirement—and, at some future point, making this proposal part of any privatization of our Social Security system. We are concerned, like many others, that we must come up with long-term solutions to our government health and retirement systems.

Although this proposal would constitute an entitlement program, still it is not opened, as the credit and cost of the government is a maximum of \$6,000 per child, plus deferral of tax on the earnings buildup. Distributions from such an account would be taxable. Also, the availability of the credit is phased out to individuals at the higher-income levels. Most importantly, it could be one leg of a four-legged