

the Houston Ship Channel in my district, OXY produces many of the building blocks our economy needs to thrive and grow, including chemicals for paper, housing, and automotive manufacturing; petroleum products; packaging; textiles; detergents; and food processing. The success of the Occidental Chemical Corp. Houston chemical complex, and companies like it, have helped the United States become the world leader in petrochemical exports.

The Occidental Chemical Corp. Houston chemical complex employees 900 full-time and contract workers from Deer Park and the Greater Houston area. Its employees are an integral part of our community, contributing to our schools through Junior Achievement, local mentoring programs, and science fairs, and to area charities such as the United Way, Boys & Girls Harbor, Little League, and holiday food and toy drives. They also serve on local community advisory councils, local emergency planning committees, and school boards. Through their commitment, the people of OXY have shown that they understand that our schools and our neighborhoods are made better when we take the time to get involved.

Dedication to worker safety and environmental performance has been a hallmark of the Occidental Chemical Corp. Houston chemical complex. Earlier this year, OXY was approved as a Star Work Site, the highest rating conferred by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, for its outstanding worker safety record. In addition, OXY has been a long-time participant in the Chemical Manufacturers Association's Responsible Care program. The program mission is to continually improve safety, health, and environmental protection by the chemical industry, a goal OXY has fulfilled. OXY's efforts have helped set an example of how worker safety, environmental protection, and business growth can go hand-in-hand.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the Occidental Chemical Corp. Houston chemical complex for their work in expanding business and job opportunities, establishing safer conditions for our workers and environment, and building a better future for our community.

#### TO SAVE HEALTH CARE REQUIRES MALPRACTICE REFORM

**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, why do we need malpractice reform? Without it, the health care industry as a whole faces greater inflation and increases in costs, costs which Americans can not afford. With reform, however, both the consumer and medical practitioner alike benefit, both fiscally and physically.

Medical malpractice costs have risen 49 percent since 1990. At present, the estimated cost of such malpractice insurance is more than \$9 billion annually, and the costs continue to mount. Add to this number the billions of dollars for defensive medicine, and tort litigation becomes a major contributor to the financial woes of the health care industry. In reforming the tort system, we will free up funds and lower the costs of overall health care.

A recent study performed by Stanford University professors David Kessler and Mark

McClellan provides compelling evidence of the numerous cost-effective benefits of tort reform. By examining nearly almost 2 million cases of coronary illness among the elderly, over a time period spanning approximately 6 years, these analysts concluded that the Federal Government would have saved \$600 million a year in Medicare expenditures on heart disease alone. In fact, the annual overall savings projected by the study totaled \$10 billion to Medicare, an important reason why tort reform should be part of any effective strategy to save Medicare from bankruptcy. Even more phenomenal, however, are the figures projecting overall savings for the health care industry. By implementing tort reform, Kessler and McClellan estimate an astounding \$50 billion in savings to the health care industry as a whole.

Defensive medicine significantly forces up medical costs. Defensive medicine is the practice of ordering extra tests on patients in order to protect the health care provider from the risk of being sued. Tort reform that directly limits the liability of health care providers, according to Kessler and McClellan, could reduce hospital expenditures by 5 to 9 percent within 3 years of adoption. This would be done primarily by eliminating unnecessary testing associated with defensive medicine alone. An excellent example of an illness subject to such practices is coronary artery disease. Over the 7-year period examined in the Stanford study, States with serious tort reform saw real costs rise about 9 percent, as compared to those States which lacked reform which experienced an inflationary rate more than 10 percent higher, at 19. Given the often uncertain diagnosis of this ailment, many doctors order up batteries of tests and procedures. As with heart attacks, researchers found these tests to be mostly defensive measures, which proved unnecessary. In fact, readmission and mortality rates remained constant throughout the United States. These extra tests are just one example of defensive medicine driving up the costs of effective and safe health care.

Yet these savings in no way harm either private citizens or the health care industry. The health care liability system actually tends to stymie efforts to make health care safer and more accessible. Rising insurance premiums have long charted the rising cost of jury awards and out-of-court malpractice settlements. By issuing a cap on pain and suffering damages, by eliminating collateral source payments, and by placing limits on plaintiff attorney contingency fees, we will be able to not only lower health care costs, but also allow more than the mere 43 cents received for every dollar, at present, to reach injured patients.

In 1975, California, my home State, introduced a number of tort reforms applying to medical malpractice. The Medical Injury Compensation Act [MICRA] embodies a package of reforms, including a \$250,000 cap on non-economic damages, which set a precedent which national reform should be modeled after.

I propose that Congress take the following necessary measures in implementing tort reform. First and foremost, we must follow California's lead and adopt a \$250,000 cap on pain and suffering awards. This cap will in no way limit the amount of money that an injured plaintiff could receive to cover his or her hospital costs, doctor bills, lost wages, or other

medical expenses. Second, I would advise an elimination of collateral source payments. Plaintiffs, and their attorneys, often receive payments totaling two or more times the actual amount of damage ensued, simply by being paid by multiple insurers or defendants. As a third measure, I believe that we must place a limit on attorney contingency fees. In so doing, we will provide more money to the deserving injured patient. Finally, effective tort reform must allow for both periodic payments, and a fair statute of limitations.

In 1995 the House of Representatives passed the product liability bill and the Balanced Budget Act, in 1996 the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, and in 1997 the Balanced Budget Act. Each of these important pieces of legislation included measures to instate medical malpractice reform, and each has received my support. Four times the House has passed tort reform legislation, and four times the Senate has removed such measures from the legislation. We cannot allow this pattern to continue.

By taking the bold steps necessary to reform the tort system, both the House and Senate would be bettering the lives of every individual. The health care system of this country plays an important role in all of our lives. It is the responsibility of the leaders of this Nation to maintain it in such a way as to provide the safest, most cost-effective, and highest quality medicine possible. Without medical malpractice reform we fall dangerously short of this goal.

#### FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION FOR THE ENGLEWOOD BLOCK CLUB

**HON. BOBBY L. RUSH**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an extraordinary group of people from the 1st Congressional District of Illinois. They are part of the Englewood Community Block Club located at 61st and Sangamon Drive in Chicago, and they have dedicated their lives to community service. Block clubs have a rich history within the city of Chicago, and the Englewood Community Block Club has made a significant contribution to that history. Many of the founding members remain as an integral part of the organization, and many others have served for the past 30 years or more.

I was honored to have the opportunity this past weekend, to take part in their 40th anniversary celebration. I would like to recognize several individuals who received awards during the celebration banquet for their outstanding work over the years.

Mr. Horace C. Broy, Sr., received the Superior Presidential Award for his work as president in the block club. Mr. Broy is one of the original founding members of the Englewood Block Club and implemented a number of community service programs during his tenure.

Dr. Horace and Betty Broy received the award for Superior Achievement by a Husband and Wife in Education. The couple has been married for the past 27 years.

Mr. Henry Sanders received the Outstanding Treasury Service Award, for his role as treasurer for the past 25 years.

Deacom Albert Bailey, Sr., was presented with the Outstanding Christian Community Leadership Award. Deacon Bailey has actively served his community through a number of activities for the past 40 years through the Little League Program, the Chicago Public Schools system, and as a Sunday school teacher.

Mr. Roderic Pierce, Sr., received the Outstanding Community Businessman Award. He is a lifelong resident of Englewood, and has provided job opportunities within the community through his business establishments.

Ms. Sybil Hunley is the recipient of the Julia Broy Educator Award. Ms. Hunley is a teacher in the Chicago Public School System and has taught three generations of students over the past 37 years.

Ms. Patricia Ann Hill was awarded the Adult Education Achievement Award. As a single parent who returned to school and earned a bachelor of arts degree from Chicago State University in 1987, Ms. Hill is an inspiration to other students who may be struggling with their decision to return to school.

The Appreciation Award for Outstanding Service to Block Club was presented to Mrs. Eva Graves. Mrs. Graves served as vice president of the Block Club for 35 years, and is a founding member.

Mr. Speaker, we are all fortunate that dedicated individuals such as these, are part of our communities today. I wish each of them and the entire Englewood Block Club organization continued success in the future.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall vote No. 513, I was unavoidably detained on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay", and I ask unanimous consent that this statement be placed in the appropriate portion of the RECORD.

#### TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND R. KIMBLE

#### HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to your attention Raymond R. Kimble, the township manager and director of public safety for the Township of Belleville, NJ as he was honored on Thursday, October 16, 1997, for 33 years of outstanding public service.

Ray was born and raised in the township of Belleville, attended the public schools and was a star athlete on the Belleville High School football team. He graduated from William Paterson College with a B.S. in public administration and a master's degree in urban and community affairs.

Ray served his Nation proudly in the U.S. Army from November 1958 to October 1960 and began his service to the Belleville police department on February 16, 1964 when he received his initial appointment. Ray was promoted to the rank of sergeant in 1967, lieutenant in 1973, captain in 1981, deputy chief in

1986, and eventually to the rank of chief of police on April 1, 1992. Throughout his career as a police officer, Ray either served or supervised the police department's patrol division, detective bureau, records and identification bureau, internal affairs division and crime prevention unit. He has been recognized numerous times for actions above and beyond the call of duty, including the April 1970 apprehension of a suspect wanted for murder in Belleville, the June 1970 rescue of a woman submerged under water in her car after a motor vehicle accident, and the June 1977 apprehension of a suspect exiting a liquor store after committing armed robbery.

As chief of police, Ray was responsible for many improvements made in the Belleville police department including new guns and radios for the officers, the expansion of the narcotics squad, the creation of the Silver Lake sub station and the addition of 15 police officers through State and Federal grants. Ray helped bring about the addition of over \$1 million in State and Federal funds to the department, the establishment of the community policing unit and training bureau, and the expansion of the internal affairs unit. He was additionally instrumental in the building of the new public safety complex.

Ray is the former vice president of the Essex County Police Chief's Association and a member of the New Jersey State Police Chief's Association, Belleville P.B.A. Local 28 where he served on the executive board. He also devoted his time as a member and officer of the Belleville Little League.

He is married to the former Marie Marinaro and is the father of four children, Raymond Kimble, Jr., Esq., Steve Kimble, Esq., C.P.A., Linda Conley, and Lisa Gabriele, and the grandfather of Raymond.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me, our colleagues, Ray's family, friends, and colleagues, the Township of Belleville and the members of the law enforcement community in recognizing Raymond R. Kimble's many years of dedication and invaluable contributions to the public safety of Belleville and its citizens.

#### THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION ACT OF 1997 INTRODUCED

#### HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, October 21, 1997*

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the Economic Development Information Act of 1997. This bill establishes and expands an online resource of Government-wide Economic Development Information in the Economic Development Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

BACKGROUND: THE SUCCESS OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC CONVERSION INFORMATION

Over the last decade, hundreds of defense bases have been realigned and closed and more than 100,000 defense civilians have lost their jobs. Pursuant to the 1995 round of base realignment and closure, additional bases are slated for closure in the next 4 years. To help communities and displaced workers adjust to this defense downsizing, Congress established the Office of Economic Conversion Information [OECI] in the Economic Development Administration [EDA] in November 1993.

The Office of Economic Conversion Information is an important part of the Federal Government's efforts to share information on defense adjustment and economic development. The OECI serves as a "one-stop shop" central clearinghouse for a wide range of users, ranging from individual displaced workers and economic developers to communities facing major base closures and businesses affected by defense downsizing. It helps these groups pick their way through the maze of Federal defense conversion and economic development programs in an easily usable format—a toll free 1-800 phone call, fax, or use of OECI's Internet site—and provides information on how others have responded to defense downsizing. With a database of more than 1,000 files, the OECI is not limited to sources of Federal funding and support. It also includes State and local program descriptions, case studies, guidance manuals, raw economic data, and various publications related to base reuse, worker placement programs, and the commercialization of defense technology. In addition, the OECI has created a new system, the PARCELS Military Base Property Marketing System, to further assist communities impacted by military base closures. This system helps communities create their own Internet home pages to describe and market base closure properties for private investment.

In its almost 4 years of operation, the OECI has responded to more than 143,000 queries. It currently serves approximately 5,000 customers each month. Moreover, the average OECI Internet user is not merely visiting the site, they are using it—the average user downloads 3 to 5 documents. Because of this success, EDA's OECI was awarded the American Economic Development Council's Arthur D. Little Technological Excellence Award in April 1996.

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION ACT OF 1997

The success of the OECI in assisting workers, communities, and businesses in adjusting to downsizing should not be limited to base reuse and defense conversion. The Economic Development Information Act of 1997 creates the Office of Economic Development Information in EDA—expanding the OECI to help all economically distressed communities.

Pursuant to this bill, the OEDI will serve as a central information clearinghouse on economic development, economic adjustment, disaster recovery, industrial retention, and defense conversion. In addition, the OEDI could link users to an expanded PARCELS system that would list all Government-owned properties that need economic redevelopment. The bill authorizes such sums as may be necessary to establish the OEDI.

I am hopeful that when the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure considers its bill to reauthorize the programs of the Economic Development Administration and Appalachian Regional Commission later this Congress, this bill will be a part of the chairman's mark.

When a community's top employer shuts down, it doesn't matter to the community or its workers whether that employer is a defense installation or a steel plant. It shouldn't matter to EDA and its information network either. The Office of Economic Development Information provides the resources to ensure that all of our Nation's economically distressed communities have the information necessary to help