

a member of the Army Air Corps 19th Bombardment group. Upon returning to the United States Julius was stationed at Pyote, TX, proceeded to earn an honorable discharge in October 1945.

Julius was an effective leader for Kansas Agriculture. For years he owned and successfully operated a family farm in Stanton County. In addition to his own operation, Julius found time to help his fellow agricultural producers. Julius first served on the Stanton County Agricultural Soil Conservation Service Committee. Later he was appointed chairman of the Kansas ASCS Committee, serving in that role for nine years. In that role, Julius was an advocate for the farmers of Kansas—always searching for ways to help producers achieve higher productivity and greater success.

Julius was a successful aviator and business owner. He was a licensed multi-engine airplane pilot and for several years managed Johns Piper Sales of Hutchinson and Johnson, KS. He was also a member of the Kansas Flying Farmers and International Flying Farmers.

Most important to Julius was his family. Over the course of 57 years he and his wife Millie raised two sons and devoted endless love and attention to two grandsons and four granddaughters.

Julius fulfilled many important roles in his life—each of them with honesty, compassion, and common sense determination. Today I join his many friends and admirers in extending my deepest sympathies to Millie and her family during their time of loss.

THE NUTRACEUTICAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACT

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on August 4, the Food and Drug Administration held a public meeting regarding claims for dietary supplements under the Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994. The debate on that legislation was among one of the most memorable and widely supported legislative efforts of the 103rd Congress. It is my hope that the agency will thoroughly review the historical record of this debate and agree that regulatory policy should be implemented to allow truthful, non-misleading dissemination of health information.

The dietary supplement/functional food debate has always been one of access to products, and access to information. The debate on dietary supplements and functional foods continues with great vigor. The fundamental issues remain; the public wants safe and beneficial products and there is still, apparently, an ineffective regulatory structure. More work needs to be done in Congress regarding this aspect of health care.

In that spirit, I am announcing that upon return from the August recess, I will be introducing legislation entitled the Nutraceutical Research and Education Act.

The most important feature of this legislation will be its promotion of clinical research. The research will allow the public to get the right information on how to use dietary supplements and functional foods.

The goal of promoting clinical research is a non-partisan issue, and I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House to move this debate forward.

A LIFE WELL-LIVED IS A LIFE TO BE EMULATED

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, some may say that the secret of a good life is fame or fortune. But I believe that the secret of a good life lies in the essence of people like Mr. Duane M. Butzin, of Auburn, Michigan. For it is the spirit of Mr. Duane M. Butzin that will continue to be reflected in our communities and our neighborhoods, despite their departing this life for the greater one beyond, that will serve as an inspiration to all of us.

I join with Duane Butzin's family and friends in celebrating the life of this fine and upstanding citizen, who quite suddenly left this life as a young man of 63 years of age. In his short years, Mr. Butzin was an inspiration to all those who knew him and all who witnessed the manner in which he filled his life with good deeds, good-natured laughter, and the most genuine willingness to help anyone in need, whether it be family, friend, or simple acquaintance. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, it is this type of individual, such as Mr. Butzin, who makes the State of Michigan such a pillar in the United States, and most assuredly, it is this type of individual who will remain the cornerstone of the future of our great country.

Mr. Butzin's faith in those around him is evidenced in his wonderful family and friends. He was the devoted husband to his beloved wife, Eleanor, as well as a loving father to his two daughters Terry and Debra. His grandchildren, Ashley, Adam, Mandi and Mariah were a great joy and source of pride. His brother, Gary, will most certainly miss his companionship, for Mr. Butzin found great solace from the outdoors, where he was an avid hunter and fisherman. His joy and delight with life are also evidenced with his appreciation of WWC wrestling. I join with his wife, children, grandchildren and brother in adding my voice to those who say Mr. Butzin's loss is a loss to all of us in the community.

Mr. Butzin's faith was well lived in his daily life and interactions with others. He was a member of St. Anthony's Catholic Church of Fisherville and was a strong voice within the Church, both through his participation in services and by his being a role model for parishioners.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when the world needs more kind-hearted, generous people like Mr. Butzin, it is our deepest sorrow to lose him at such a young age. However, his legacy is his wonderful, devoted family and his joy and celebration of life, which will continue to inspire all who knew him. Please join me in remembering and honoring Mr. Duane M. Butzin, and all that his life represents: integrity, honesty, devotion to his Church, and a deep and abiding love for his wife, Eleanor, and his family. He continues to serve as a role model to us all.

IN HONOR OF BILL DODDS-SCOTT

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize one of my personal heroes, Bill Dodds-Scott. In doing so, I would like to honor this individual who, has given so much of himself to the people of Glenwood Springs, Colorado. When I was a young boy I was part of the Boy Scouts. At that time, Bill was the Scoutmaster.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, Bill has been the Scoutmaster in Glenwood Springs since 1955. Over that time he has had 47 young men earn the extremely prestigious rank of Eagle Scout. This is an amazing feat considering that on average, one out of every 100 boys that are part of the Boy Scouts becomes an Eagle Scout. Mr. Speaker, by no means is Bill slowing down. He believes that there are 3 or 4 more young men that may achieve the rank of Eagle Scout by the end of the year.

In addition to the honors that Mr. Dodds-Scott has received within the Boy Scouts of America, he has also earned the Adult Volunteer Humanitarian Service Award for Glenwood Springs.

Mr. Speaker, Bill is obviously respected and admired in Glenwood Springs. He has enhanced the lives of countless young men through his work as a Scoutmaster. He has been a leader, a teacher and a father figure to Troop 225. Many of the boys who have been guided by his wisdom have had their lives changed forever. While never achieving the rank of Eagle Scout myself, I can say that he has been a very big influence on my life and we are very grateful to have him as a member of the Garfield County community. Due to Mr. Dodds-Scott's dedicated service, Colorado is a better place.

THE BROWNFIELDS REMEDIATION WASTE ACT OF 1999

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, for several years, administration officials had said they needed and wanted targeted legislation to give them necessary flexibility to achieve clean up goals of the Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA).

EPA has tried many times to address those needs as well through regulation. While those efforts have attempted to speed clean up and make requirements more rational, each attempt has met with legal challenges and protracted negotiations and lawsuits, severely limiting the Agency's ability to effectively address this concern. Moreover, with each attempt at moving in the direction of common-sense, the Agency is forced to pay fealty to broken statutory provisions that have inhibited Brownfields cleanups for 15 years.

Importantly, a 1997 General Accounting Office study confirmed this assessment: "EPA has concluded . . . the agency could not easily achieve comprehensive reform through the regulatory process. It believes that such reform can best be achieved by revising the underlying law to exempt governing remediation

waste." GAO examined EPA's concerns and those of many other stakeholders and agreed with EPA's assessment.

The portion of the RCRA law that we are concerned with is that which directs cleanup of properties contaminated with hazardous waste. That portion affects far more than the more than 5000 "RCRA permitted sites" plus most of the Superfund sites. Indeed, the current RCRA cleanup program also affects many state cleanups, including those at "brownfields sites," brownfields are abandoned, idled or under-used industrial and commercial facilities where expansion or redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental contamination. EPA estimates there may be as many as 450,000 of these sites. As brownfields redevelopment activities have increased, it has increasingly come to our attention that the hazardous waste management and permitting requirements under RCRA either preclude the development of some sites altogether or significantly increase the time and cost of redevelopment. In fact, EPA has stated that, ". . . RCRA requirements, written with end of pipe wastes in mind, may be unnecessarily burdensome when applied to brownfields cleanups."

Let's review some of the legislative record on this issue. First, the cleanup contractors who clearly want to see more remediation activity have stated "the environmental cleanup industry faces significant impediments to implementing innovative, cost-effective solutions due to the strict permitting, treatment and disposal requirements imposed by RCRA on remediation wastes."

The State agencies which run voluntary cleanup and brownfields programs have stated: "As State Waste Managers who administer the RCRA programs, we have long recognized the need for significant reforms to the procedures by which sites are cleaned up under RCRA. Contaminated media is currently regulated by RCRA to the same degree as the "as-generated/process wastes". This is inappropriate and often leads to many environmentally undesirable impacts such as a preference for leaving wastes in place rather than treating or removing the wastes and/or unnecessary delays due to permitting requirements."

EPA has written in 1997: "While the agency has not endorsed any specific regulatory proposal, we continued to believe reform to application of RCRA requirements to remediation waste, especially RCRA land disposal restrictions, minimum technology, and permitting requirements, if accomplished appropriately could significantly accelerate cleanup actions at Superfund, Brownfield, and RCRA Corrective Action sites without sacrificing protection of human health and the environment.

Just late last year, EPA had attempted one more time to provide some of the needed regulatory flexibility with the issuance of the Hazardous Waste Identification Rule (HWIR). We applaud the agency for those efforts. Unfortunately, that rule was litigated and is under settlement discussion. Remediation waste and newly generated wastes are completely different issues and should be treated differently.

Even if EPA's efforts at a settlement are successful and maintain the flexibility needed to encourage cleanup, it will take the agency over two years to implement the changes and even then the new rule would be subject to lawsuit—again introducing uncertainty. Furthermore, the HWIR did not address all of the

issues that EPA itself admitted need to be addressed to remove barriers to cleanup.

I rise today to say that we have heard the concerns of those who want to cleanup those waste sites, but have been deterred by the barriers in the law. I am pleased to announce that Congressman Towns and I have introduced the Brownfields Remediation Waste Act of 1999. This reflects a bipartisan desire to help fix some of the problems posed by RCRA to increase the number of Brownfields cleanups.

Fundamentally, this bill allows EPA to treat remediation waste differently from generated process waste. This bill also clarifies and provides the authority for the so-called "corrective action management units." The EPA rules now in place are recognized as satisfying the requirements of this clarified authority, and any future regulatory changes will benefit from a EPA study of real world problems encountered while implementing these rules.

The bill also corrects some limitations by providing that staging piles and temporary units may be used at off-site locations, owned or operated by the persons engaged in remediation at the first location. This will be helpful in consolidating and managing wastes away from the urban sites where they are currently found.

A large part of the success of remediation waste management reform, including the EPA rules and this legislation, depends on the States assuming this authority and having the flexibility to tailor these authorities in connection with their own remediation programs; whether operated under RCRA or otherwise. This bill harnesses the innovation of these programs while requiring submission and approval of provisions implementing remediation waste requirements by EPA. EPA's current authorization, as it relates to remedy selection decisions in state programs themselves, would remain the same.

We look forward to bipartisan suggestions to improve this legislation and to doing our part to help those pursuing Brownfields and other remediation efforts.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REAUTHORIZE THE CLEAN WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND

HON. SUE W. KELLY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mrs. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today for the purpose of introducing legislation to reauthorize one of our most important environmental infrastructure programs. The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) was created by Congress in 1987 to enhance the federal government's effort to achieve the Clean Water Act's objective of restoring and maintaining the integrity of our nation's waters. The program was enacted out of the need for a funding mechanism which allowed the federal government to be responsive to the nation's considerable wastewater infrastructure needs, and also afforded states a necessary degree of flexibility in addressing their own particular needs. Since implementing the SRF, Congress has appropriated nearly \$16 billion to states, who in turn have been able to provide nearly \$24 billion in loans for wastewater infra-

structure maintenance and construction. The impact of this investment on the livability of our communities is immeasurable. In his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment, New York Governor George Pataki reflected on the benefits brought to his state by the SRF program, calling it "the most successful federally sponsored infrastructure financing program ever."

Mr. Speaker, the time is now that we act to ensure a stable federal funding source that attempts to reflect state and local needs. The authorization for this program expired in 1994, leaving it susceptible to the whims of the budget and appropriations process. As evidence of this, one need only look at the President's proposal for the SRF in the FY 2000 budget. If enacted, his proposal of \$800 million would amount to a \$550 million cut compared to the enacted FY 99 level of \$1.35 billion. A significant cut such as this would be particularly problematic at a time when the need for this investment is enormous. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that in the next 20 years the country faces wastewater infrastructure needs of more than \$139.5 billion, a figure acknowledged by most to be a conservative estimate. These documented needs exist in rural and urban areas in every state. The expense to our environment and the taxpayers will only increase the longer we procrastinate in addressing these needs.

We need to demonstrate a strong commitment to safe and livable communities. I feel this legislation marks an important stride in this effort. I would like to thank my good friend and colleague, Representative ELLEN TAUSCHER of California, for her assistance on this legislation, and I certainly hope that our colleagues will join us in the effort to reauthorize the Clean Water State Revolving Fund.

THE BROWNFIELDS REMEDIATION WASTE ACT OF 1999

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 5, 1999

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, today, along with Mr. TOWNS, the distinguished ranking member of the Subcommittee on Finance and Hazardous Materials, I am introducing H.R. XX the Brownfields Remediation Waste Act of 1999. This Act reflects a bipartisan effort that will do a number of things to improve the Nations' cleanup program and, most important, remove barriers and disincentives that have been problems for Brownfields and voluntary cleanup programs in all States.

These problems were not fully understood or thought through when Congress passed the 1984 Amendments to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). We should not let broken legislation stand in the way of remediation activities. Overall, the bill will remove barriers and disincentives and tap the expertise of EPA and state programs to tailor effective solutions without the straightjacket that has inhibited actions for 15 years. We have worked on this bill with the input of State agencies and the cleanup contractors, both of whom want to see more remediation activity.

The brownfields problems has many sources and many proposals to help bring