erected in the area, one in the Neabsco 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 impression 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 en-lightening 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