they deal with two remedial reading classes. Total program costs $75,000 to $80,000 to fund, no math program, no reading recovery program. They have had astounding success with remedial reading, do not want to lose this program, program serves grades 1 through 6. Majority emphasis is on 1, 2, and 3, although it continues to grade 6, and they have students in 4, 5, and 6 who still participate in the program. The majority of students graduate after grade 3. Cuts in the program would hurt this system.

Another one currently has 3½ teachers in grades 1 through 6 teaching remedial reading and math, are anticipating loss of 1 full-time teacher. Each teacher there serves 45 to 60 students. If you lose one teacher, 60 students will not be served in remedial reading. Feels that remedial reading is a good program, has had good results.

Here is one from another school district. They get a little over $200,000 in title I funding, have about 7 full-time teachers plus two aides. Figures they would be cut about $40,000. This means a loss of one teacher, probably one aide and one program. Currently have remedial reading and math in extended-day kindergarten and a transition program for first graders. Those who seem to be struggling are placed in classroom with two teachers. Figures the program that would be cut would be the extended-day kindergarten. They currently serve about 200 kids. Said they are not a high-impact district.

And there are other local school districts closer by that are high-impact and would have more adverse effects on those.

Here is another one. They are every dollar they receive from the title I to directly benefit a child. Currently have three full-time teachers who teach remedial reading and math. Besides regular program during the day, they have had an evening program which provides tutoring. The three teachers serve about 500 students, 25 percent of school population. Cuts in the program funds would directly cut one or more of the teachers. Could not absorb the cuts, and they thank our staff for calling. They say they are quite concerned with it.

I have many others here that have answered our questionnaire, and all of them are to the gist that with a couple of exceptions where the school districts are fairly well funded, that they would not be able to replace these programs with local funds, that they would have to do without, and many children would be hurt by these cuts that are being made in education for the title I programs.

Every one of them said that these moneys, our Federal dollars, are being used wisely to help educate, they are being used to make sure our children learn as they progress through the elementary grades. And I think it is poundwise, very foolish for their House to continue on the road to cutting education for our youngsters. They are the future of our country. To say we do not need to educate them, I think is a vast mistake.

Another thing I would like to comment on is some of these school districts are in very economically low-grade or poor areas, and they need this money. They are not going to be able to replace it with local tax dollars.

So I urge the House to restore the funding for our educational programs.

ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGES AND FUNDING OF THE EPA

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DOOLITTLE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MICA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, I wanted to address the House this evening and talk about the Vice President's speech today. The Vice President was on a mission to distort what the Republicans are actually doing in Congress relating to environmental changes and funding the EPA. I think it is important that the Congress and the American people know what is happening.

Today Vice President GORE said we are putting our kids in danger. He said that today more than 10 million American children under 10 currently under 12 currently living within 4 miles of a toxic waste site are at risk. The Vice President also said, yes, the era of big Government is over.

My colleagues, unfortunately, I think, the Vice President is talking out of both sides of his mouth to us. I think we need to set the record straight, and let me share with you some of the facts relating to what is going on with this great current Superfund site.

First of all, the Superfund Program has been in existence for 15 years, and only 75 sites out of several thousand identified sites out of several thousand identified sites have been cleaned up, an average of 5 sites per year. The average cost of a cleanup of a site is $30.7 million. The total cost to date in the Superfund Program to the Government and private sectors is about $25 billion. The Superfund costs the Government and private sector $4 billion annually for nonfederally owned sites.

However, only 53 percent of the total Superfund dollars are spent on cleaning up the sites. The rest of the money, and this is the Paul Harvey part of the story, the rest of the money, $1.3 billion annually, is spent on attorneys and studies.

So we are, under this current system of Superfund that the Vice President is so concerned about protecting, the money does not go to clean up these sites. The money goes back for attorneys' fees and studies, and you see out of all of the sites identified, several thousand, only a handful have, in fact, been cleaned up.

What about those children the Vice President spoke about today when he addressed group here in Washington? Are we taking care of the risk to human health and safety and welfare? How did the GAO report? This GAO report is June 17, 1994. Let me read this GAO report about the sites we are cleaning up.

Although one of the EPA's key policy objectives is to address the worst sites first. Relative risk plays little role in the agency's determination of priorities. EPA headquarters leave the task of setting priorities to the regions. Yet the regions do not even rank the sites by risk. So we find that we are not cleaning up the sites that pose, in fact, the most risk to our children, public health, and safety, and that the system that President GORE is protecting is really out of whack.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have also heard comments that EPA is going to, in fact, make polluters pay. We have to look at the record. The Vice President says this great system, in fact, currently makes polluters pay and we do not want to change that. In fact, look at these headlines, ''EPA Lets Polluters Off the Hook.'' In fact, under the current system, you find that very few of the dollars are collected by EPA.

The Lincoln Star reported, June 21, 1993, that internal EPA figures obtained by Associated Press showed the Agency has recovered only $843 million, or less than one-fifth of the $4.3 billion, in cleanup costs that could be recovered from polluters under the current law. So they are not doing it now. And these are the kinds of changes we want to make here.

Finally, ladies and gentlemen, let me tell you what this is about. This is about command and control bureaucracy here in Washington, DC. This is about how many employees EPA has. EPA has 5,924 of its nearly 17,850 employees in the entire agency. There are 6,000 here in Washington, DC. This is about command and control and bureaucracy, not about the environment.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1972

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I lent my name to the Independent Contractors Simplification act without fully comprehending the implications of this bill. I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 1972.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

DEVASTATING EDUCATION CUTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, the gentlewoman from Connecticut [Ms. DELAURO] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow we are likely to take up another temporary spending bill to keep the Government open. Unfortunately, that bill will very likely contain the same