Bridge District's mission of providing safe and efficient transportation. The successful operation of the Golden Gate Bridge and its bus and ferry units are vital to the San Francisco Bay Area economy. By improving overall transportation efficiency and pursuing alternative modes of transportation, such as adding a high-speed catamaran to the ferry fleet, Mr. Campion has played an important role in ensuring that Bay Area residents can conveniently and safely commute between San Francisco and outlying areas.

In addition to these contributions, Mr. Campion has accomplished many personal achievements. He is a member of numerous community organizations and serves as director for a YMCA, a theater company and the Marin Forum. Furthermore, Mr. Campion has served on or chaired Presidential task forces and international associations throughout his career.

Mr. Speaker, San Francisco has been the fortunate beneficiary of Carney Campion's steadfast and thoughtful leadership. His presence will be greatly missed. I know my colleagues will join me in wishing him well in his future endeavors.

THE 100/240 CELEBRATION OF THE FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE AND CEMETERY ASSOCIATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF RANDOLPH, COUNTY OF MORRIS, NEW JERSEY

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 100/240 Celebration of the Friends Meeting House and Cemetery Association of the Township of Randolph, County of Morris, New Jersey.

On October 11, 1998, the Friends Meeting House and Cemetery Association of the Township of Randolph will celebrate the 100th Anniversary and the 240th Anniversary of the 1758 Friends Meeting House and Cemetery which it now owns and preserves. The Meeting House is the oldest church in continuous use in Morris County and the oldest Quaker Meeting House in northern New Jersey.

The Quakers who migrated to the Mendham area of Morris County occupied land that belonged to William Penn. They began arriving in the 1740's, establishing farms, mills, and iron forges along many brooks and valleys of the area. They organized as the Mendham Friends Meeting. In 1758, they built their Meeting House and established their cemetery. A national, State, and local treasure, the hand-crafted building of oak and clapboard is little changed from the eighteenth century. In 1805, Randolph set off from Mendham Township, and in 1817 the name was changed to the Randolph Friends Meeting. In 1865, the original meeting came to an end.

From 1865–1898 descendants of the original Quaker families and the last few surviving members of the former meeting cared for the cemetery and grounds and maintained the Meeting House. Memorial services were held annually at the Meeting House for those buried in the cemetery. There was an occasional wedding or funeral.

In 1898, as the last members of the former Meeting became too infirm to oversee the property, a group of descendants in the Morris County area came together and formed the Friends Meeting House and Cemetery Association of Randolph Township. Membership was open to anyone whose ancestors had worshipped in the meeting house or was buried in the cemetery as well as to members of the Friends faith who had an interest in preservation of this important place. The sole goal of the Association was preservation of the site.

Mr. Speaker, for the past 100 years, the Friends Meeting House and Cemetery Association has faithfully pursued preservation of the Friends Meeting House and Cemetery, a monument in Morris County for 240 years. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in congratulating all past and present members of the Association and Meeting House on these special anniversaries.

THE FASTENER QUALITY ACT: FIX IT OR FORGET IT!

HON. DONALD A. MANZULLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, any lasting resolution to modify the Fastener Quality Act (FQA) must address the concerns raised by the small manufacturers within the fastener industry. If their concerns are not addressed, I believe most small firms would favor repeal of the Act. I am privileged to represent the ''fastener capital of the United States,'' Rockford, Illinois. There are more fastener manufacturers per capita in Rockford than in any other city in the nation. Implementation of the FQA and any recommended changes to it are of key importance to northern Illinois and the industry overall.

Fasteners are the sinews of a modern manufacturing nation. Disruption in the supply of fasteners would be the equivalent of a nationwide trucking or rail strike. Amidst an increasingly volatile national economy this would have devastating consequences for the country, with reverberations throughout industries dependent on supplies of fasteners.

When the National Institute of Standards and Technology released the latest set of regulations last April, I surveyed the fastener manufacturers in northern Illinois for their input. A third of these answered my survey—a very high response rate. Let me review for my colleagues on the panel the results of the survey: (1) 54 percent of the fastener manufacturers still do not know which fasteners are covered by the FQA; (2) 46 percent of the fastener manufacturers are so small that they cannot afford to adopt the expensive Quality Assurance System (QAS) though they have their own system of testing and insuring quality. Thus, the April regulations permitting larger companies who use QAS to become FQA-certified means nothing to these small fastener firms; and (3) 92 percent—almost every one of the fastener manufacturers in northern Illinois—do not know what they have to do to fully comply with the FQA regulations.

I have met with or been contacted by numerous fastener companies in my district, all of which express concerns reflective of the findings in the survey. For example, there's Pearson Fastener, a 35-employee family enterprise in Rockford. For years Pearson has been manufacturing fasteners. For the last eight years they have been wrestling with the FQA, wondering why existing independent accredited laboratories cannot continue to test their fasteners instead of the company having to switch to as yet unidentified and unaccredited labs. Aside from the added costs involved, newly accredited labs may not offer every testing service needed by the diversity of fastener manufacturers in Rockford. For instance, Pearson could not get one accredited lab to give them a price quote for a salt spraying test on fasteners they make for outboard engines on motor boats.

Camcar, a division of Textron Fastening Systems of Rockford that has manufactured fasteners since 1943, complained that they could not get an approved signatory to sign test reports, as the regulations require. Since no one can observe all the test results, nobody is willing to sign off on the reports.

Elco, also of Textron Fastening Systems and a major fastener manufacturer in Rockford declares the FQA ''a showsstopper to our industry . . . [It] penalizes every U.S. fastener company with hundreds of millions of dollars of extra costs in testing and paperwork when the original intent of the Act was to keep out foreign, fraudulent bolts. This particularly affects smaller companies within our industry.''

The problems with the FQA from the perspective of small fastener firms are manifold: ambiguity about which fasteners the Act covers; availability and proximity of accredited labs; confusion about the definition of certification, prohibitive compliance costs; over-regulation of the industry; loss of market share to foreign competitors because the FQA exempts fasteners imported as components of larger parts; and lack of information about requried tests of a specialized product are all major concerns of fastener manufacturers in my district. Resolution of these matters needs to be a part of any final modification of the FQA.

It has been eight years since the FQA was enacted. During that time, technological advances within the fastener industry have greatly improved testing techniques so that the failure rate for fasteners has been practically eliminated. Obviously, this necessitates a re-examination of the Act to see that it is applicable to the industry in light of these advances. If some basic, common sense changes are not made to the FQA, I believe most small fastener manufacturers would like to see a total repeal because it is currently unworkable. This is the problem with the FQA as it is currently written. I hope Congress, the National Institute of Standards and Technology, the fastener industry, and others can work together to fix it, or else resolve to abolish it.

We all want to make a genuine effort to work out the problems with the FQA. I submit that the approach we ought to take should address the concerns of all fastener manufacturers. At the same time, we should avoid a course that seeks a solution through exemptions for specific industries. A solution that fails to resolve the issues raised by both large and small fastener firms is no solution at all. Otherwise, down the road we again will find ourselves wrestling with the same problems that threaten the viability of the fastener industry and, consequently, the very health of our economy.

Even at this early juncture, we already know that any future workable regulatory document

must include the following: (1) A clear delineation of what fasteners are covered; (2) a settlement on the issue of certifying in-house testing processes, and short of this an agreement on the number, type, and location of accredited laboratories; (3) a clear definition of what constitutes certification; (4) a regime that minimizes compliance and regulatory costs so as not to put small manufacturers of fasteners out of business, nor U.S. fastener manufacturers at a competitive disadvantage with foreign manufacturers; and (5) a thorough dissemination of information that answers the many questions fastener manufacturers will have when any new agreement is reached.

If a revamped FQA can accomplish these things, then I think we have the basis for a document that can work for the fastener industry and ensure safety for the consumer. On the other hand, if the FQA remains difficult to interpret, costly with which to comply, and threatens the existence of small fastener companies, then it must be repealed.

INTRODUCTION OF NON-INTRUSIVE SEISMIC TESTING IN ALASKA

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill today in order to aid our Administration in taking responsible action regarding the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR).

This last May, the US Geological Survey (USGS) released it's petroleum resource assessment of the ''1002 area'' within ANWR. The USGS published that in-place resources could be as high as 31.5 billion barrels of oil. This is orders of magnitude higher than other predictions this Administration has released during this decade. Of course, this 31.5 billion barrel figure does not factor in all of the economic and technological variables that are realities for the industry. However, it demonstrates that there clearly is significant energy potential currently being withheld from the American public by this Administration.

To really understand the energy potential for the Nation within ANWR, we must use the most advanced scientific methods available. The Secretary of the Interior, as our Nation's landlord, clearly has a fiduciary responsibility to gather the maximum amount of information to make an informed decision. Regardless of a person's position on development of the coastal plain, we should all support an understanding of the potential beneath the frozen tundra of this area. By using 3-dimensional seismic testing in the 1002 area of ANWR, we will be able to have a much clearer understanding of this potential.

Currently, there are several significant discoveries on state lands adjacent to the 1002 area of ANWR. These fields could potentially drain the federal mineral estate from their surface occupancy on state lands. This potential drainage could withhold millions of dollars to which the US Treasury and American public are entitled. Without the best science available, this possibility continues to be a significant reality. It is incumbent upon this Administration to safeguard the people's trust and mineral estate. To allow this potential diminishment because of political ideology is unwise and irresponsible.

Even if this legislation were to pass with the few legislative days remaining in this 105th Congress, it will not open ANWR. In fact, sadly so. I feel the coastal plain holds our nation's greatest energy potential and should be opened to sensible development. The reality is this Administration will not allow ANWR to be developed under any circumstances. With this fact, we must fulfill our obligation of scientific understanding and use the best science technology available to estimate the coastal plain's potential. If my fellow Alaskans send me back to represent them as their Chairman, I plan to reintroduce this bill and move it through the legislative process.

This legislation will help accomplish the goal of understanding the coastal plain of ANWR's potential in a non-invasive and environmentally benign manner. Seismic testing examines the sub-surface structure with almost insubstantial effects. The fact is, seismic has already been allowed in this area with negligible impacts. This legislation will allow 3–D seismic into this area for a much more accurate assessment of the resource. We need this kind of understanding while devising a sound national energy strategy for the American people. I look forward to working with the Administration in the 106th Congress while we work to fulfill our obligation to the public and gather the best information by using the most advanced technology available.