

there is no requirement that it be made publicly available or sent to a public document repository.

CEQ STUDY

The bill that I am introducing today will address these problems. Specifically, this bill would direct the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), the agency that implements NEPA, to study how well federal agencies have been evaluating sprawl impacts of proposed federal actions in conducting their environmental reviews.

CEQ has done this type of review in the past. In 1974, CEQ studied the impacts of sprawl and produced a widely-praised report entitled "The Costs of Sprawl." In 1981, the CEQ also looked at the loss of agricultural land due to sprawl in its "National Agricultural Lands Study."

My bill would require the CEQ to update these studies by reviewing a variety of recent EISs and EAs from at least 15 federal agencies. CEQ would analyze how well these documents have examined the impacts of proposed Federal actions on growth and urban sprawl.

Among the programs to be reviewed are land and facility management programs, such as those in the Departments of Interior, Agriculture and Defense and the General Services Administration. Also transportation programs, such as those of the Federal Highway Administration and other agencies within the Department of Transportation; infrastructure programs of agencies such as the Army Corps of Engineers and some within the Environmental Protection Agency; regulatory programs, such as those of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission; and development assistance programs, such as those in the Department of Housing and Urban Development and Department of Commerce, to name a few.

The bill further requires the CEQ to involve the public in this review by holding hearings in at least five different regions throughout the country that are experiencing an increase in urban sprawl. A city like Denver or Boulder would be a prime place, along with others in the northeast, south, mid and far west.

Within 18 months, the CEQ would be required to provide a report to the Congress on its review. This report would include findings concerning the economic, environmental and land use effects of urban sprawl. It would describe how well federal agencies have been examining the sprawl impacts of their actions and projects, and make recommendations on how their environmental reviews can be improved.

CEQ would also make recommendations for nonregulatory actions that Federal agencies can take to assist States and local communities in promoting the beneficial effects of smart growth and to minimize actions by the agencies that result in adverse effects of urban sprawl.

The bill would also require the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to provide written comments of any proposed federal action or project on its potential for causing sprawl. This provision will clarify EPA's oversight role to make sure federal agencies are looking at the sprawl effects.

CONSULTATION

The bill also does one other very important thing. It would require greater interaction between the federal agencies and those persons affected by agency decisions.

Since the effect of federal actions or projects will be most acutely felt at the state and local level (including by Indian Tribes), it is critical that federal agencies work with these levels of government to ensure that potential growth and urban sprawl effects are addressed in Federal environmental reviews.

In that regard, the bill would require federal agencies to be more open early in the process of preparing EAs as well as EISs. Agencies would be required to notify persons that may be significantly affected by the proposed action, including each State and local government, Indian tribe and private property owner. Agencies must conduct discussions with such persons on their proposed actions and alternatives, and seek to address their concerns, if any.

This process would assure a more thorough NEPA analysis if a state governor or a lead local or tribal governmental official requested the preparation of a full EIS, due to the proposed project's impact on urban sprawl. Although the decision is not dictated by such a request, the agency would be required to give it great weight in deciding to whether to do an EIS.

Through this process, state, local and tribal governments gain extra power to make sure that the sprawl impacts of federal actions or projects are thoroughly identified and reviewed—and potentially mitigated or addressed. In so doing, the bill would help communities plan for and manage such impacts on their communities and also help federal agencies to develop actions and projects that do not exacerbate sprawl.

Obviously, this bill addresses just one federal dynamic related to sprawl. There are hosts of other ways that the federal government can help communities address sprawl issues and retain their quality of life. These include federal assistance for open space purchases, providing incentives to preserve and keep agricultural land productive, affordable housing assistance, alternative energy planning, mass transit options, and so on.

But the first step in helping communities grapple with growth and sprawl is to give them the tools they need and to make sure that proposed federal policies are not working at cross purposes. My bill is an attempt to increase the coordination between federal actions and local efforts so that communities can preserve the quality of life for their citizens and still grow in a positive, more sustainable and livable fashion. It is our obligation as federal officials to make sure the federal role is similarly positive, complementary and preserves our overall quality of life.

I submit a brief outline of the bill's provisions.

OVERVIEW—URBAN SPRAWL AND SMART
GROWTH STUDY ACT
(By Rep. Mark Udall)
SUMMARY

Federal actions and projects can significantly impact the ability of States, Tribes and local governments to plan for and manage growth and urban sprawl. The Urban Sprawl and Smart Growth Study Act would help address these impacts in two ways:

(1) Direct the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to review how well federal agencies are considering the impacts their actions have on urban growth and sprawl; and

(2) Require Federal agencies to give greater weight to the input of state, local and tribal officials in considering these impacts.

BACKGROUND

One mechanism to address the federal role in sprawl is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). This Act requires federal agencies to analyze the social and environmental impacts of major actions and to take timely steps to avoid or minimize these impacts. A September 2000 GAO report, "Community Development: Local Growth Issues—Federal Opportunities and Challenges," identified this mechanism and noted that federal agencies could do a better job of reviewing projects for sprawl impacts.

What the bill does:

Smart Growth Study: The bill would require the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to review environmental documents of at least 15 federal agencies and examine how well they are considering urban sprawl and growth impacts of their projects.

Public Participation: In conducting this review, CEQ would be required to hold at least 5 public hearings throughout the country to gather public input on the adequacy of the review of growth and sprawl impacts of federal action or projects.

Smart Growth Report: CEQ would be required to issue a report to Congress on its findings and make recommendations on how federal agencies could do better in incorporating potential sprawl impacts in environmental reviews.

Comments on Sprawl: EPA would be required to include written comments of sprawl impacts of federal actions or projects during the course of their reviews of Federal environmental documents.

State, Local and Tribal Governmental Consultation: In preparing environmental documents, federal agencies would notify affected state, local and tribal governments, who could then request that the agency conduct a more thorough environmental analysis under NEPA if the project would have an effect on sprawl. Federal agencies would be required to give great weight to such requests and document their decisions in writing.

What the bill does NOT do:

Amend or alter NEPA: The bill does not amend or otherwise alter NEPA and the rules and procedures adopted under this law.

Address the Totality of the Federal Role on Sprawl and Growth: The bill does not attempt to address the full range of federal policies and actions that can have effects on growth and sprawl; it focuses on the environmental analyses that are required under NEPA.

Overturn any particular Federal Action or Project: The bill does not overturn past Federal decisions, but would increase the coordination between federal actions and local efforts so that communities can preserve the quality of life for their citizens and still grow in a positive, more sustainable and livable fashion.

HONORING FLIGHT INSTRUCTOR
DEANNA STRAND

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 3, 2001

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like Congress to take this moment to honor local flight instructor Deanna Strand who was named Federal Aviation Administration "Flight Instructor of the Year" in both the Salt Lake City District and the Northwest Mountain District. Deanna has been an instructor for 18 years, and wouldn't have it any other way.

Deanna has been around planes for more than 30 years, but her true passion has always been teaching. She owns and operates

her own school, Strand Flying School, where she teaches people from all over the world how to fly. "She's real patient. I've probably asked her the same questions five times, but she just tells me the answer again without getting mad," said Andrew Donnelly, a 15-year-old student.

She became so good at flying that the FAA asked her to become an examiner and perform final flight checks at the age of 29. She is one of only two pilots on the western slope to hold the position. In addition to the two FAA awards, Deanna is featured on the Discovery Wings Channel program "Aviatix".

"I have the most fun teaching and training," said Deanna. "It's fun for me because I get to see a student grow and develop in something they enjoy."

Mr. Speaker, Deanna has excelled at something that she enjoys very much. She is a world-renowned pilot and for that, I would like Congress to applaud her for everything she has accomplished and wish good luck in future endeavors.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE REVEREND
LEON SULLIVAN

HON. JULIA CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 3, 2001

Ms. CARSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor an African-American legend: Reverend Leon Sullivan. Reverend Sullivan is a preacher, social activist and educator responsible for leading efforts to promote nonviolent social and economic change, and it is a privilege to be here today to pay my respect to such a great man.

Reverend Sullivan, the son of an elevator operator and a movie theater janitor, grew up in an impoverished and segregated community in Charleston, West Virginia, much like the neighborhood that was my home as a child.

After his grandmother's passing during his sophomore year in high school, Leon found his calling, and began to serve as pastor of two Charleston area churches. By the age of 17 he was ordained a minister.

While attending West Virginia State College a few years later on an athletic scholarship, Leon met the influential Congressman and pastor Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Powell, impressed by Leon's energy and enthusiasm, suggested he come to New York when he graduated. Leon did, and Powell helped arrange a job for him with Bell Telephone Company while he studied theology at Union Theological Seminary and sociology at Columbia University.

In New York, Leon also met A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters—the first recognized black-controlled trade union in America—and it was here that he became involved in the early Civil Rights Movement.

By 28, Leon was serving as pastor of Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia. It was here that he not only increased the church's membership from 600 to 6,000, but he also picked up the now famous name: the "Lion of Zion".

It was in Philadelphia that Leon also began his quest to create more jobs for minorities. He organized pastors from more than 400 black churches and implemented a strategy

called "selective patronage," which in effect meant "don't buy where you don't work."

It was through these boycotts that companies were forced to hire more minorities. Leon soon discovered, however, that more often than not the minority population was unprepared for the workplace. This prompted him to found the Opportunities Industrialization Center in 1964, which provided practical training for black Americans. Today, there are 76 centers in the United States and 33 centers in 18 different countries.

Appalled by the brutal apartheid policies in South Africa, Leon turned his attention to sub-Saharan Africa in the 1970s. Using leverage he gained as the first black appointed to the GMC board in 1971, Leon convinced the corporation to withdraw its business in South Africa. By 1977 he had formulated a set of ethical directives which stated specifically how American-owned companies doing business in South Africa ought to equitably treat and promote black South African workers.

Known as the "Sullivan Principles", these guidelines became a blueprint for ending apartheid in South Africa and economic injustice around the world. These principles have been adopted by the United Nations as an international ethical standard for multinational companies' roles in assuring human rights. By the 1980s, with apartheid still entrenched in the country, Reverend Sullivan urged the Reagan administration to enact a trade embargo and establish sanctions against South Africa.

In 1992, in recognition for his continuing crusades in the area of human rights, Reverend Sullivan was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian award given in the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I say again, it is a privilege to be here today to honor the life of this great man, and I feel honored to have met and talked with Reverend Sullivan many times. I consider him to be my friend, and I would like him to know that he has many friends here in the halls of Congress, including myself. Thank you Reverend Sullivan, and thank you Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 100TH AN-
NIVERSARY OF THE HUDSON
COUNTY FUNERAL DIRECTORS
ASSOCIATION

HON. ROBERT MENENDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 3, 2001

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 100th Anniversary of the Hudson County Funeral Directors Association, which will be celebrated on Thursday, May 3, 2001 at the Association's annual dinner dance. The event will commemorate the Association's history, as well as its fine service to the community of Hudson County.

The Hudson County Funeral Directors Association has met the needs of area residents for an entire century. In times when families and friends gather together to mourn the loss of a loved one, it has provided comfort and closure.

For 100 years, the Association has offered dignified and compassionate funeral services in order to afford families with the opportunity

to mourn their losses and to celebrate the lives of their loved ones.

Every single day, funeral directors face the sensitivities and challenges of meeting the needs of mourners, supporting them in their final good-byes, and providing them with thoughtful and loving services.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the 100th Anniversary of the Hudson County Funeral Directors Association.

ROBERT P. WISE IS HONORED BY
CENTRAL NEW JERSEY BOY
SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 3, 2001

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Mr. Robert P. Wise, who will receive the 2001 Hunterdon Distinguished Citizen Award given by the Central New Jersey Boy Scouts of America for his dedication to community service and citizenship.

The Distinguished Citizen Award is presented to the individuals who exemplify in their daily life the ideals of the Boy Scouts of America. The recipients are chosen for their outstanding character, citizenship and personal fitness as well as their leadership and respect in the community.

For over twenty-five years, Mr. Wise has provided leadership and responsible management experience to hospitals and related healthcare organizations. He has been committed to customer service excellence, team building, and the challenge of profitable growth. He is currently Chief Executive Officer of the Hunterdon Healthcare System which provides healthcare to 120,000 residents of Hunterdon County and its contiguous communities.

Mr. Wise's community service includes serving on the Board of Directors of the United Ways of Hunterdon County, Chairman of the Capital Campaign for United Way, Board of Trustees for Hunterdon Hospice and a board member of the Flemington Rotary Club. He is also a member of the American Public Health Association and Chairman of the New Jersey Hospital Association.

Mr. Wise has demonstrated a commitment to service and deserves recognition for his years of service. I urge my colleagues to join me today in acknowledging Mr. Wise's accomplishments and contributions to New Jersey.

IN HONOR OF KAREN WARNER

HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 3, 2001

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, the motto of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Michigan Council 25 is "The Union . . . that cares!" Today, that motto rings true as members gather at memorial services with the family and friends of Karen Warner, who passed away on April 25, 2001.

One of Southeastern Michigan's unsung heroes, Karen Warner was always a leader and