placed an order for 34 new buses. By 1996, LAVTA was serving one million passengers each year. In 2001, it was two million. LAVTA has grown to a fleet of 75 buses and 16 paratransit vehicles during Vic Sood's tenure.

Currently, Vic Sood serves as a member of APTA's Legislative Committee, Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA–21) Task Force and the Small Operators Steering Committee. He is also a member of the Legislative Committee of the California Transit Association and a Board Member of RIDES for Bay Area Commuters, Inc., the San Francisco Bay Area Partnership Board and California Transit Insurance Pool.

It has been my great pleasure to have worked with Vic Sood over the past seven years on transit issues both local and regional in perspective. He has been a supportive colleague and a good friend. I wish him and his wife, Manu, good fortune in their future endeavors together.

Vic Sood has made a substantial and positive impact upon those communities for which he has worked during his remarkable career. He has been an invaluable servant to the public. His tireless efforts will not soon be forgotten by those who worked with him or for him. It is with honor that I commend Vic Sood for his service to the community and to the Livermore Amador Valley Transit Authority for over 17 years.

COMMENDING BARRY B. ANDERSON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

HON. JIM NUSSLE

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 2003

Mr. NUSSLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the longtime and exemplary public service of Barry B. Anderson, Deputy Director of the Congressional Budget Office, CBO. Barry is leaving CBO to pursue new challenges as a fiscal advisor to the International Monetary Fund.

Barry has been involved in Federal budgeting and program evaluation for more than 30 years. He began his career in 1972 with the General Accounting Office. In 1980, he moved to the Office of Management and Budget, OMB, where he was a budget examiner for various programs. In 1988, he was promoted to the senior career civil servant position in OMB, which he held for 10 years. He was responsible for directing the analysis and the production of the President's budget under the administrations of Presidents Reagan, Bush, and Clinton.

In 1999, Barry joined CBO as the Deputy Director under Dan L. Crippen. In that capacity, he directed the operations of the agency, helping CBO to build a stronger staff, obtain better access to data, and improve administrative processes. He testified on budget trends and conceptual budget issues, and represented the United States at the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development. In January of this year, Barry served briefly as the Acting Director of CBO.

During his tenure as CBO's Deputy and Acting Director, Barry's expertise, experience, and broad knowledge of the Federal budget proved invaluable to the Budget Committee and to the Congress. Barry has built a reputation as a staunch guardian of budgetary integrity and honesty. He has helped to oversee CBO during a tumultuous period of Federal budgeting, and his advice and counsel will be greatly missed. So, on the occasion of Barry Anderson's departure from CBO, I want to commend his many accomplishments and wish him well in the new challenges that await him in the next phase of his distinguished career.

PAPERWORK AND REGULATORY IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2003

HON. DOUG OSE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 2003

Mr. OSE. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to introduce a bill entitled the ''Paperwork and Regulatory Improvements Act of 2003.'' I am pleased to have six other original co-sponsors of this bi-partisan legislation, including: JOHN TANNER; TOM DAVIS, Chairman of Government Reform Committee; DENNIS MOORE; BILL JANKLOW, who is the Vice Chairman of my Subcommittee; JIM MATHESON; and, PAUL RYAN. The bill includes legislative changes to: (a) increase the probability of results in paperwork reduction, (b) assist Congress in its review of agency regulatory proposals, and (c) improve regulatory accounting.

Background: In Fall 2001, the Small Business Administration released a report which estimated that in 2000, Americans spent $843 billion to comply with Federal regulations. This report concluded, ''Had every household received a bill for an equal share, each would have owed $8,164.'' The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) estimates the Federal paperwork burden on the public at over 8 billion hours. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) accounts for 81 percent of the total. In its March 2002 draft regulatory accounting report, OMB estimated that the price tag for all paperwork imposed on the public is $230 billion a year.

Because of Congressional concern about the increasing costs and incompletely estimated benefits of Federal rules and paperwork, in 1996 Congress required OMB to submit its first regulatory accounting report. In 1998, Congress changed the annual report's due date to coincide with the President's budget. Congress established this simultaneous deadline so that Congress and the public would have an opportunity to simultaneously review both the on-budget and off-budget costs associated with each Federal agency imposing regulatory or paperwork burdens on the public. In 2000, Congress required OMB to permanently submit an annual regulatory accounting report. This provision requires OMB to estimate the total annual costs and benefits for all Federal rules and paperwork in the aggregate, by agency, by agency program, and by major rule, and to include an associated report on the impacts of Federal rules and paperwork on certain groups, such as small business.

From September 1997 to February 2003, OMB issued five final and one draft regulatory accounting reports. All six failed to meet some or all of the statutorily-required content requirements. Part of the reason for this failure is that OMB has not requested agency estimates for each agency bureau and program, as it does annually for its Information Collection Budget (paperwork budget) and for the President's budget (fiscal budget).

In 1980, Congress passed the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) and established an Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) in OMB. By law, OIRA's principal responsibility is paperwork reduction. It is responsible for guarding the public's interest in minimizing costly, time-consuming, and intrusive paperwork burden. In 1995, Congress passed amendments to the PRA and set government-wide paperwork reduction goals of 10 or 5 percent per year from Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 to 2001. After annual increases in paperwork, instead of decreases, in 1998 Congress required OMB to identify specific expected reductions in FYs 1999 and 2000. OMB's resulting report was unacceptable. In response, in 2000, Congress required OMB to evaluate major regulatory paperwork and identify specific expected reductions in regulatory paperwork in FYs 2001 and 2002. Again, OMB's resulting report was unacceptable. The bottom line is that, despite explicit statutory directives to reduce paperwork burden on the public, there have been seven years of increases in paperwork burden.

Since I became Chairman of the Government Reform Subcommittee on Energy Policy, Natural Resources and Regulatory Affairs in 2001, my Subcommittee has held multiple hearings that form the basis for the provisions in the bill. These include a March 11, 2003 hearing entitled ''How To Improve Regulatory Accounting: Costs, Benefits, and Impacts of Federal Regulations,'' and an April 11, 2003 hearing entitled ''Mid-Term Report Card: Is the Bush Administration Doing Enough on Paperwork Reduction?'' The witnesses at these hearings made several thoughtful recommendations, which are reflected in the bill.

Bill: My bi-partisan bill makes improvements in processes governing both paperwork and regulations. With respect to paperwork, the bill requires OMB to have at least two full-time staff working solely on tax paperwork reduction. Currently, there is only one OMB employee working part-time on tax paperwork even though IRS accounts for over 80 percent of all government-imposed paperwork. In July 2002, the Appropriations Committee included a directive to OMB in House Report 107–575, which accompanied its 2003 Treasury-Postal Appropriations bill, to focus more of OMB staff attention on reducing IRS paperwork. In addition, I have repeatedly asked OMB to increase its staff effort devoted to tax paperwork to no avail.

Also, the bill removes unjustified exemptions from various paperwork review and regulatory due process requirements in the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002. This law exempted certain Department of Agriculture regulations both from the Administrative Procedure Act's due process protections for affected parties and the PRA's required review and approval by OMB. Under the PRA, OMB is charged with assuring practical utility to all information collections imposed on the public. Also, the PRA includes a public protection clause, which assures that the public cannot be penalized for not providing information in unauthorized paperwork. The Department of Agriculture has one of the worst track records in terms of compliance with the PRA. The legislative history for this 2002 law includes no

justification for this significant change in regulatory and paperwork promulgation procedures.

With respect to regulations, the bill makes permanent the authorization for the General Accounting Office (GAO) to respond to Congressional requests for an independent evaluation of selective agency regulatory proposals. To date, GAO has not hired staff for this function since the law only authorized a 3-year pilot project. To assume oversight responsibility for Federal regulations, Congress needs to be armed with an independent evaluation. What is needed is an analysis of legislative history, e.g., to see if there is a non-delegation problem or backdoor legislating. Instructed by GAO's independent evaluations, Congress will be better equipped to review final agency rules under the Congressional Review Act. More importantly, Congress will be better equipped to submit timely and knowledgeable comments on proposed rules during the public comment period.

In addition, the bill requires certain changes to improve regulatory accounting. These include: (a) requiring Federal agencies to annually submit estimates of the costs and benefits associated with the Federal rules and paperwork for each of their agency programs; (b) requiring OMB's regulatory accounting statement to cover the same 7–year time series as the President's budget; (c) requiring integration into the President's budget; and (d) establishing pilot projects for regulatory budgeting. Currently, the economic impacts of Federal regulation receive much less scrutiny than programs in the fiscal budget. Requiring OMB presentation using the same time series as the fiscal budget and being fully integrated into the fiscal budget documents, Congress will be better able to simultaneously review both the on-budget and off-budget costs associated with each Federal agency imposing regulatory or paperwork burdens on the public. Lastly, the bill includes a pilot test to determine the feasibility of regulatory budgeting. This vehicle would help ensure that agencies address the worst societal problems first.

I believe that the public expects and deserves paperwork reduction results. In addition, I believe that the public has the right to know if it is getting its money's worth from Federal regulation.

CLEMENT ZABLOCKI, THE ORIGINAL DEMOCRAT FROM THE REAGAN ERA

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 2003

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an article that appeared in the April 29, 2003 issue of The Hill. This piece, written by John Komacki details the career and legacy of my predecessor in Congress, U.S. Rep. Clem Zablocki.

CLEMENT ZABLOCKI: THE ORIGINAL DEMOCRAT FROM THE REAGAN ERA

He is now all but forgotten unless you stop at the branch public library on the corner of 35th and Oklahoma Avenue, just across the street from Villa Roma Pizza and Oak Park Lanes on Milwaukee's South Side. Or you might know of him if you visit the Ambulatory Care Wing at the Polish-American Hospital in Krakow, Poland.

Yet he left an important mark in U.S. foreign affairs that all presidents follow, in spirit if not approval. He was also a model for his party who predated the Sen. Henry ''Scoop'' Jackson (D-Wash.) pro-defense Democrats of the '70s and is again becoming fashionable in an age of terrorism and preemption.

The first thing most people noticed about Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis.) was how unnoticeable he was. With a dark, Thomas Dewey-like mustache, the short, squat, reticent man looked more like a church organist or a high school teacher than a congressman.

He was, of course, both before being elected to the Wisconsin Senate in 1942. In 1948, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, and he was re-elected by large majorities until his death in 1983.

Zablocki became one of Wisconsin's most popular and endearing politicians. His Milwaukee district was the core of city's Catholic. Polish-American community, and he reflected the working-class patriotism and morality of the second- and third-generation Eastern European-immigrant community.

As such, he valued hard work and was staunchly anti-Communist and religiously conservative. Yet his standing with liberal groups especially on economic matters and on important issues in foreign policy was generally higher than with conservative groups.

It is, however, in foreign policy that Zablocki's legacy remains.

Since his first term in Congress, Zablocki was a member of what was then called the Foreign Affairs Committee, not considered a prize committee assignment then—or now, for that matter. It remained his only major committee throughout his long tenure in the House.

He became an expert on a broad range of international issues and, over time, was able to blend his pro-Western, Cold War perspectives with an understanding of the more liberal views of Democrats who joined the committee in the '60s. Even so, he was an advocate of American intervention in Vietnam as chairman of the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs between 1959 and 1969.

As escalation continued in Vietnam without appreciable results. Zablocki began to judiciously question the strategy and the information he and fellow committee members were receiving from the White House and the Defense Department. In the early '70s, he led the House effort to reassert congressional authority in foreign policy decision-making.

By then, Zablocki was chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments. He became floor manager of a 1971 resolution directing the president to consult with Congress before committing troops ''whenever feasible.'' A year, later he sponsored another resolution without the qualifier. The House passed both but the Senate took no action.

In 1973, with President Nixon weakened from revelations of the Watergate scandal, the House and Senate passed the War Powers Resolution, restricting the executive warmaking power over Nixon's veto.

Though preferring close scrutiny of most presidential actions, Zablocki still favored executive flexibility, especially in intelligence and security matters. He supported President Jimmy Carter's position on limiting congressional oversight of the CIA yet disagreed with Carter's emphasis on human rights as a determining factor in providing foreign aid.

Zablocki became chairman of the full committee as Ronald Reagan became president in 1981. While Reagan stressed defense priorities in foreign assistance programs, Zablocki emphasized direct economic aid to the poorest regions. Eventually he provided a compromise on key issues that bolstered strategic concerns while building stronger economies abroad. Zablocki was also able to pass a rare two-year aid authorization package in 1981.

Though supportive of Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative, Zablocki differed with Reagan on nuclear-proliferation policy. Later, when it became apparent that the administration was supporting Nicaraguan insurgents, which the House majority felt was ill-conceived, he co-wrote the amendment that cut off assistance to the Contras. Though better known today as the Boland Amendment, it was officially the Boland-Zablocki Amendment. The administration's surreptitious reaction to that led to the Iran-Contra scandal that roiled the Gipper.

The unimposing, diminutive man from a working-class district tempered executive authority while increasing the prestige of both his committee and the House. He also provided a timeless lesson in how the opposition party may boldly assert itself in matters of foreign policy without sacrificing principle in matters of national security or compassion. The Reagan Democrats were named for voters such as his constituents, but they never left Clem Zablocki.

RECOGNIZING SERGEANT ATANASIO HARO MARIN

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 11, 2003

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and remember Sergeant Atanasio Haro Marin who lost his life in service to our nation during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Sergeant Haro Marin was a member of Battery C, 3rd Battalion, 16th Field Artillery, 4th Infantry Division (Mechanized) of Fort Hood, Texas, and was from Baldwin Park, CA.

Sergeant Haro Marin exemplified the very best of our great nation. He represents the spirit of the brave soldier, exhibiting courage, selfless service, and honor beyond measure. His heroic actions have contributed to the safety, freedom, and security of our nation, Iraq, and the world.

I would like to extend my sincerest sympathy and condolences to the family and friends of Sergeant Haro Marin, and would ask that all Americans join me in remembering our soldiers and their loved ones during these challenging times.

Though Sergeant Haro Marin has passed, his spirit remains in the freedom that each and every American enjoys. Through his valiancy, bravery, and fearless commitment to the Armed Services of our nation, many lives have been touched. Our nation is privileged to have service men and women like Sergeant Haro Marin willing to risk their lives for the greater good of our country. I urge my colleagues to join me in remembering the life of Sergeant Atanasio Haro Marin.