

aside from some in the environmental community, EPA can point to only two or three states and one organization representing the regulated community—the Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies—that support the final rule. And even with in AMSA there is not agreement. The California Association of Sewerage Agencies, representing 95 California municipal sewerage agencies, shares the view held by most organizations representing point sources—that “the administration’s apparent decision to rush to publication of an important rule will only promote litigation and years of delays in responding to actual threats to our nation’s lakes, rivers and coastal waters.”

I am not suggesting that all persons must agree with regulations, but EPA has made no attempt to engage in the public discourse that must take place to unite stakeholders behind the common goal of improving water quality, despite numerous requests from stakeholders asking EPA to allow additional public comment and seeking additional information from EPA on the impacts of the new TMDL regulations.

Fortunately, EPA’s new TMDL regulations will not become effective until fiscal year 2002 and we have the opportunity for additional comment and analysis that many stakeholders and many members of Congress had asked EPA to undertake before finalizing its new TMDL rule.

First, we need to engage the public on this issue. EPA dismissed the criticism of its new TMDL rule as “misunderstanding” of EPA’s intent. The final rule and EPA’s preamble explaining intent were published in the Federal Register on July 13, 2000.

H.R. 4922 requires EPA to solicit and respond to public comment on EPA’s changes to the TMDL program.

Second, we need to understand the scope of the problem. In her July 11, 2000 press release announcing the signing of the new TMDL regulations, Administrator Browner states that “40 percent of America’s waters are still too polluted.” However, EPA’s estimate of the costs of developing and implementing TMDLs is based on 20,000 impaired waterbodies—representing only 10 percent of the Nation’s waters. What is the scope of the problem? 40 percent impairment or 10 percent? The General Accounting Office pointed out in a recent report that only 6 states have sufficient data to identify the scope of water quality impairments in the State. As a result, neither EPA nor the public knows the actual scope of the water quality problem.

H.R. 4922 requires EPA to come up with a plan to fill these data gaps, and create a budget for implementing that plan.

Third, we need an understanding of what methods should be used to address these matters. Too often, EPA’s new TMDL regulations simply assume away difficult water quality problems. For example, the new regulations consider the sun a source of pollution—heat—but do not explain how to go about regulating the sun, stating that: “What needs to be done to mitigate heat load from solar input will be addressed by a State, Territory, or authorized Tribe when it establishes the TMDL.” The final rule similarly has no answers for how to address pollution from atmospheric deposition, or legacy pollution.

H.R. 4922 includes a study by the National Academy of Sciences to improve our ability to

identify sources of pollution and allocate loadings among them.

Fourth, we need an understanding of what kind of sacrifices the public must make to solve our remaining water quality problems, and the benefits that will be achieved if we dedicate resources to this effort. Again, EPA has failed to provide this information. EPA estimates that the total cost of the TMDL rule will be less than \$23 million a year. EPA did not provide any estimate of the benefits of the rule. However, as the General Accounting Office pointed out in another recent report, EPA’s cost estimate assumes that States already have all the data they need to develop TMDLs, an assumption that has no basis in reality. In addition, EPA fails to inform the public of the costs to the regulated community from implementation of the rule, including costs to small businesses and small farming or forestry operations. Instead, EPA would have the public believe that improving water quality is all gain and no pain. I am very concerned about a backlash against Clean Water Act programs when EPA tries to implement the new regulation and the cost is more than the public is prepared to pay.

H.R. 4922 requires EPA to conduct a complete analysis of the costs and benefits of its TMDL rule in a manner that addresses the Comptroller General’s criticisms of the EPA’s earlier cost estimate. In addition, H.R. 4922 requires EPA to quantify the effects of the rules on small entities, including small businesses small organizations, and small governmental organizations.

H.R. 4922 does not affect EPA’s existing TMDL program. I strongly encourage States to proceed with TMDL development and implementation under existing regulations as expeditiously as possible. Fortunately, the House-passed VAHUD appropriations bill provides significant new resources for States to do so.

H.R. 4922 also does not affect EPA’s new TMDL regulations. However, after considering the additional public input and additional information developed under this legislation, I hope that EPA will conclude that its new TMDL regulations should be changed before they become effective in fiscal year 2002.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE ULSTER UNITED TRAVEL SOCCER CLUB

HON. MAURICE D. HINCHEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 2000

Mr. HINCHEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an exciting event between the Ulster County, New York United Travel Soccer Club and the Shrewsbury House Soccer Club of England.

On August 30th and 31st, the two Soccer Clubs will compete against each other in the Cantine Field Sports Complex in my hometown of Saugerties, New York. The matches will promote a greater understanding between the players and continue the great tradition of cooperation between the United States and England.

The players from England will be staying with families in Saugerties, which will serve as

an educational experience for the players and citizens of Saugerties. Indeed, as our world becomes increasingly connected, it is critically important that we provide opportunities for our children to interact with different cultures. The athletic contests will help facilitate an exchange of ideas and I am pleased to welcome the Shrewsbury House Soccer Club to Ulster County.

The Ulster United Travel Soccer Club is an important resource for the young people of my district. Indeed, the club promotes teamwork, sportsmanship, positive thinking and physical fitness. In addition, the Club is a member of the Northern Catskill Youth Association (NCYA) and participates in tournaments throughout the Northeast. I applaud the Ulster United Travel Soccer Club for its steadfast commitment to our young people.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to salute the Ulster United Travel Soccer Club and the Shrewsbury House Soccer Club for arranging this unique international competition.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMUNITY RENEWAL AND NEW MARKETS ACT

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, July 24, 2000

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, across America, the signs of prosperity are brightly lit. The economic boom that is the hallmark of the '90's can be seen in towering construction cranes, packed shopping malls, and flourishing businesses in every region of the nation. As the 21st Century opens, America's free market principles are triumphant, and the world is captivated by the American economic success story.

Given this bountiful setting, it is valid to ask why JIM TALENT, DANNY DAVIS and I joined together last year to re-introduce something called “The American Community Renewal Act.” In view of our booming national prosperity, the need for economic renewal may seem to many to be irrelevant at best, or needless at worst.

To answer that question, we might first look back to a dramatic moment from an earlier period of prolonged American prosperity.

The year was 1968 and, like today, Americans were building new homes, buying new products, creating new businesses, and generally enjoying an unprecedented prosperity. The national economic atmosphere was heady and exuberant.

But on May 21st of that year, millions of Americans sat before their television sets and were shocked by a report from the respected newsman Charles Kuralt entitled “Hunger in America.” That program exposed an unseen hunger and malnutrition that marked the lives of millions of Americans. The nation was shocked into action, and ending hunger in America became a critical national goal.

One editorial writer at that time, commenting on the documentary, noted: “The contrast of a rich country harboring pockets of the most primitive want was its own editorial on the social contradiction of an affluent nation.”

Now it is over thirty years later, and there is a new social contradiction—a new unseen hunger in the midst of a prosperous America. It is a hunger for opportunity and it comes from America's poorest communities. It comes from the aging, struggling communities which most Americans have never seen—neighborhoods that have been bypassed by the national economic success story.

These are the communities that cannot attract the businesses and industry which bring the jobs which bring the opportunities that lead to the American dream.

These are the neighborhoods where vacant properties become home to crack users who destroy the sense of safety and security that a community needs to grow and prosper.

These are the neighborhoods where a long and expensive public transit ride is the only way to get to the new jobs in prosperous suburbs.

These are the neighborhoods where venture capital just doesn't venture.

Despite the strongest economic growth in this nation's history, too many people living in America's poorest neighborhoods are still being left behind.

Today you can do something about that.

The Community Renewal and New Markets Act that we are introducing today is the product of five years of hard work and extensive travel to find out what works from the people on the ground who are working every day to revive these neighborhoods.

This legislation establishes a new model that merges new ideas about venture capital, regulatory reform, drug and alcohol rehabilitation, housing and homeownership, commercial revitalization and tax incentives.

Hopefully, our efforts will bring America's attention into the most forgotten corners of America. I am hopeful we can give these troubled communities the tools they need to recover and to prosper.

Though we cannot promise success to every man, woman and child in America, we should be able to promise each of them the opportunity for success. This country is too great and too wealthy to allow even one of our children to grow up without that opportunity.

This is the essence of the social contract that we, as Americans, hold with one another. We are working to achieve this goal—to make good on this social contract—through passage of this important legislation.

In 1968 America's "social contradiction" was an unseen hunger for food in a nation that feeds the world. In the year 2000 that "social contradiction" is an unseen hunger for opportunity in a nation that represents unbridled opportunity to the rest of the world.

It is time to end that contradiction and bring the nurturing promise of opportunity home to all Americans. The Community Renewal and new Markets Act is an important step in that direction.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint commit-

tees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, July 25, 2000 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 26

8:30 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to review the federal sugar program. SH-216

9 a.m.
Small Business
Business meeting to markup S. 1594, to amend the Small Business Act and Small Business Investment Act of 1958. SR-428A

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-406

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on broadband internet regulatory relief. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on Natural Gas Supply. SD-366

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
Public Health Subcommittee
To hold hearings on bridging the gap between health disparities. SD-430

Armed Services
To hold hearings on the nomination of Donald Mancuso, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Department of Defense; Roger W. Kallock, of Ohio, to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense for Logistics and Material Readiness; and James Edgar Baker, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. SR-222

10 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1801, to provide for the identification, collection, and review for declassification of records and materials that are of extraordinary public interest to the people of the United States. SD-342

Finance
To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert S. LaRussa, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for International Trade; the nomination of Ruth Martha Thomas, of the District of Columbia, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury; the nomination of Lisa Gayle Ross, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary

of the Treasury; and the nomination of Lisa Gayle Ross, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of the Treasury. SD-215

11 a.m.
Foreign Relations
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business. SD-419

2 p.m.
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions
To hold hearings to examine the Americans with Disabilities Act. SH-216

2:30 p.m.
Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 2526, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to revise and extend such Act. SR-485

Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement implementing the October 1999 announcement by the President to review approximately 40 million acres of national forest for increased protection. SD-366

JULY 27

9 a.m.
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
To hold hearings to review proposals to establish an international school lunch program. SH-216

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine antitrust issues in the airline industry, focusing on trends in the industry, the impact that a reduction of competitors might have on competition and concentration levels at hubs. SR-253

Environment and Public Works
To hold oversight hearings on the use of comparative risk assessment in setting priorities and on the Science Advisory Board's Residual Risk Report. SD-406

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe
To hold hearings to examine Yugoslav President Slobodan Milosevic's recent efforts to perpetuate his power by forcing through changes to the Yugoslav constitution and cracking down on opposition and independent forces in Serbia. 2255 Rayburn Building

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the United States General Accounting Office's investigation of the Cerro Grande Fire in the State of New Mexico, and from Federal agencies on the Cerro Grande Fire and their fire policies in general. SD-366

Judiciary
Antitrust, Business Rights, and Competition Subcommittee
Business meeting to markup S. 2778, to amend the Sherman Act to make oil-producing and exporting cartels illegal. SD-226

10 a.m.
Judiciary
Business meeting to markup S. 1898, to provide protection against the risks to the public that are inherent in the