

## HATS OFF TO STANDARD STEEL

**HON. BUD SHUSTER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 1995*

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Standard Steel Co. as it celebrates 200 years of continuous operations. Standard Steel, a division of the Freedom Forge Corp., is one of the largest employers in my congressional district and the oldest steel manufacturer in Pennsylvania. Located more specifically in Burnham, Mifflin County, PA, Standard Steel has been providing both quality jobs and quality products in the Keystone State for the past two centuries.

It all started in 1795 when a tiny frontier forge was founded in the hills of central Pennsylvania. From this meager beginning Standard Steel has grown as a company, as America has grown as a nation. Today, the company is a leading producer of forged products and specialty steels. With locations in Latrobe and Burnham, PA, Standard Steel employs over 1,600 people. Over the years, employees at both locations have earned a reputation for their work ethic and steadfast commitment to the manufacturing of a high-caliber product.

Mr. Speaker, in honor of Standard Steel's two centuries of excellence Mifflin County and the Borough of Burnham have declared the week of May 28–June 3 as Standard Steel Week. As the company celebrates its 200th birthday this week, it is my great honor to rise today to pay tribute to all of those who have helped to make Standard Steel what it was, what it is, and what it will be.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES RELISTING ACT OF 1995

**HON. CALVIN M. DOOLEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 1995*

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Endangered Species Relisting Act of 1995. I represent the most productive agricultural region in the entire country, and as such, we have experienced our fair share of frustration with the Endangered Species Act. Of the 944 U.S. species currently listed as endangered or threatened, my home State of California has 107 of these listed species.

This bill is not intended to be a comprehensive reform of the Endangered Species Act, but rather a focused approach to address specific issues that I believe must be a part of the debate on reforming the Endangered Species Act. I would like to take this opportunity to explain my legislation.

First, I think it is very important that we not only amend the process for future listings of species, but that we ensure that those species already on the list meet a level of scientific scrutiny. For that reason, my legislation requires relisting of all species now on the threatened and endangered list. The concept is simple. If the science is there, the species can stay on the list. If the science isn't there, it come off. One of the most disturbing aspects of the current listing process is that a species like the San Joaquin kit fox, which

was originally listed in 1967, was placed on the list with little or no scientific information.

The second concept in my proposal is to require peer review of all science used in all stages of the listing and delisting process. This is a simple concept that merely ensures that one scientist or group of scientists doesn't unilaterally make decisions on a species. I think that this concept has been embraced by nearly all involved in the ESA debate.

The next concept deals with the development of recovery plans. I believe that recovery should be the cornerstone of the Endangered Species Act. Leaving species on the threatened or endangered list for 30 years is not a productive way of protecting important species. I believe we must make a determination of whether a species can be recovered and implement a plan quickly. Without a timeline for recovery, landowners are left in a situation of not knowing what can and cannot be done on their property and how long these restrictions will last. My proposal would require the development of a recovery plan within 12 months after the listing of a species. More importantly, it would require the Secretary of the Interior to consider multiple recovery plans and to choose the least cost alternative. This provision is based on a provision of the Clean Water Act. It allowed for the development of a historic agreement on the bay-delta in California.

Finally, my proposal address the issue of incidental take. As you know, under current law, a landowner must apply for an incidental take permit. This can be a long and frustrating process. However, without a permit, any destruction of critical habitat or killing of a listed species constitutes a violation of the law regardless of the intent of the landowner. This section of my proposal attempts to allow landowners to engage in certain activities that may result in the incidental take of critical habitat or a listed species without being subject to action under the ESA, without going through the present onerous permit process.

As I stated earlier, the current endangered species list has well over 700 species listed. However, according to the Fish and Wildlife Service only 17 species have ever been removed from the list—and some of these have been removed because they became extinct, not because they were recovered. It seems that progress on recovering species is, at best, ineffective. At worst, the recover portion of the Endangered Species Act seems to be nonexistent.

I hope that we will be able to make responsible reforms to the ESA to ensure that significant species are protected, while balancing the economic and social costs of such protection. I want to be able to point to an ESA that actually accomplishes the recovery of species and gives landowners some certainty of the availability of land for continue and future use.

## MEMORIAL TO SEYMOUR B. DURST, FATHER OF THE NATIONAL DEBT CLOCK

**HON. DAVID MINGE**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 1995*

Mr. MINGE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize the passing of a

remarkable person and dedicated citizen, Mr. Seymour Durst. the son of an Austrian immigrant, Seymour Durst became a successful developer of commercial real estate in New York City. But he will probably be best remembered as the individual responsible for installing the national debt clock in Times Square in New York City in 1988. Due to his intense personal commitment to making all Americans aware of the silent and evergrowing danger of our national debt and its attendant interest costs, Mr. Durst sponsored the national debt clock from his private means from 1988 until today. In honor of his dedication to keeping citizens conscious of the national debt, the national debt clock will remain in Times Square as a reminder of our responsibility to our children and our country.

## RECOGNITION OF CARECEN'S COMMUNITY LEADER AWARDS

**HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 1995*

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the 1995 Central American Resource Center's [CARECEN] honorees: Joe R. Hicks, Inquilinos Unidos, R. Samuel Paz, and the law firm of Loeb & Loeb.

Joe R. Hicks is the executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of Greater Los Angeles. CARECEN is honoring Mr. Hicks for his leadership in the struggle against prejudice and inequality, and for building bridges among the diverse racial and religious groups in our community.

Inquilinos Unidos—United Tenants—is being honored for helping organize low-income tenants in the immigrant community, and for empowering them to improve their living conditions.

R. Samuel Paz, a distinguished Los Angeles civil rights attorney, is honored today for his courageous defense of and advocacy for civil and human rights of immigrants and all victims of oppression and injustice.

The final honoree, Loeb & Loeb, a full service international law firm of 200 attorneys, is being honored for its dedication to public interest and the betterment of our society, and for its generous pro bono legal service to CARECEN.

Again, I congratulate these honorees and I join CARECEN in expressing my gratitude for their role in improving the quality of life for the people of the city of Los Angeles.

## OFFICE ON WOMEN'S HEALTH

**HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, May 25, 1995*

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, today Congresswoman Nita Lowey and I, together with 14 of our colleagues who serve on the executive committee of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, introduced legislation to establish permanent statutory authority for the Public Health Service Office of Women's Health.

With this bill, we hope to create an enduring structure within which the current well-documented ongoing needs and gaps in research,