

use it. Since this Administration came into office in 1992, not once has a Section 301 investigation been initiated against China despite the overwhelming evidence of massive trade barriers to American products.

Back in 1991, the Bush Administration initiated a Section 301 case against China. We pushed, and China blinked. Since then, however, China has consistently failed to follow through with their obligations outlined in the agreement. It's time to pull out Section 301 again, because American jobs and American working families are at stake here. It's time to stop talking about the problem and time to start doing something about the problem.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 24, 1998*

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday evening I was at the White House and missed three Roll Call votes.

On rollcall vote No. 330, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "no," and I ask unanimous consent that this statement be placed in the appropriate portion of the RECORD.

On rollcall vote No. 333, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "present," and I ask unanimous consent that this statement be placed in the appropriate portion of the RECORD.

On rollcall vote No. 334, I was unavoidable detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "aye."

#### TRIBUTE TO MINISTER O'LANDA DRAPER

### HON. HAROLD E. FORD, JR.

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 23, 1998*

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker. I rise today to honor the memory of international—acclaimed gospel music recording artist Minister O'lанда Draper, whose recent death at the age of thirty-four has marked a tragic loss for the city of Memphis, Tennessee, the music industry, and humankind.

The growth and evolution of this twentieth century psalmist has its roots in the richest tradition of Memphis music. O'lанда Draper's phenomenal musical talents were recognized by his mother, Marie Draper, and others early in his childhood. In order to prepare for what he knew to be his calling in life, O'lанда studies at Overton Performing Arts High under the director of his mentor, Ms. Lula Hedgemon. It was here that he first directed and led a choir, a skill which he continued to develop at the University of Memphis, directing the University's Gospel Choir. At the age of twenty-two with these experiences, O'lанда set out on his own and formed a twelve member gospel choir known as "O'lанда Draper and the Associates."

From that point, O'lанда Draper's reputation as an innovative arranger, composer, and musician catapulted him into the heights of the gospel music industry. Most notably, his de-

monstrative, energetic method of choir direction became a signature style which changed the face of the musical genre of contemporary Gospel.

"O'lанда Draper and the Associates" played a significant role in the development of a creative revival of the gospel music industry. The heightened exposure and renewed appeal of gospel music attracted a new generation of fans. Minister Draper was a five-time Grammy nominee and a Dove, Vision, and Stellar award winner. A member of the Board of Governors for the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, Minister Draper performed for Presidents Carter, Bush, and Clinton, and for the 1994 Grammy Awards show. Some of the most esteemed members of the gospel and secular music industries recorded and performed with Minister Draper because of his dynamism, excellence and creativity. With only six albums to their credit, "O'lанда Draper and the Associates" has already set an international standard for gospel music choirs.

O'lанда's is a message of love, that defined the invigorating life of this ordained Church of God in Christ minister. His efforts to reach out to the distressed communities of this nation were evidenced by his support for AIDS victims and teenage mothers. His humanitarianism shown brightly with his established scholarship fund and financial support of homeless shelters. His love of God illuminated the lives of many as he shared the beautiful precepts of faith and hope through the wondrous gift of song.

His voice has now joined the heavenly choir to sing before the throne of our God forever, in that place where trouble shall cease and joy shall have no end.

For his life and magnanimous contributions to the community, Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with me in honoring the memory of this champion of God's crusade Minister O'lанда Draper.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES CONSOLIDATION ACT

### HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, July 24, 1998*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Endangered Species Consolidation Act which is a very simple, good government bill. This bill will reduce the number of federal agencies with direct responsibility for implementing and enforcing the Endangered Species Act.

The Endangered Species Act was originally enacted in 1973 to provide a federal program to insure that our plant and wildlife resources were protected from extinction. The Endangered Species Act or ESA as it is more commonly called, divides responsibility for its implementation and enforcement between two different federal agencies in two separate federal Departments. The Fish and Wildlife Service within the Department of the Interior is the primary federal agency with responsibility for enforcing the law. The 1997 budget for direct endangered species enforcement within the Fish and Wildlife Service is approximately \$80 million. The Fish and Wildlife Service is re-

sponsible for listing and developing rules to protect all land based endangered or threatened species and all fresh water fish.

The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), a division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) within the Department of Commerce has responsibility to implement and enforce the Endangered Species Act when it involves fish in the oceans or which migrate to the oceans, as well as marine mammals and sea turtles. Their annual budget is approximately \$20 million.

The Fish and Wildlife Service has approximately 800 employees assigned to protect endangered species, while the National Marine Fisheries Service has approximately 270 employees assigned to protect endangered species.

With the listing of various species of salmon which can migrate hundreds of miles inland to spawn, the jurisdictional reach of the National Marine Fisheries Service now overlaps that of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Many companies and individuals are being required to obtain permits for land based activities from both the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the same activities because of the presence of species that are under the regulation of both agencies. In addition, federal agencies that impact endangered species must conduct consultations with both the Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service in many cases. For example, a timber company in Washington with land adjacent to a stream where salmon migrate and with spotted owl habitat will have to obtain a permit from both agencies to conduct its business.

Having two agencies with overlapping responsibility is a waste of taxpayer funding and takes away resources that can be spent directly on species recovery.

This bill would simply transfer authority for enforcement of the Endangered Species Act to the Fish and Wildlife Service. The National Marine Fisheries Service would continue to regulate all other fishing activities and fisheries management, as well as continuing to protect all marine mammals.

Under the ESA, all federal agencies are required to use their resources and authorities to protect endangered species. Whenever the actions of any federal agencies are likely to impact an endangered species, that federal agency is required to enter into a consultation with the federal agency that has primary responsibility for endangered species—The Fish and Wildlife Service, except when the species is one under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service. In that case, the agency must consult with NMFS. This duplication of effort and overlapping of responsibility has become very burdensome, expensive, and time consuming, not just for private citizens but for federal agencies as well.

It is time for us to consolidate the ESA functions of these two agencies into one primary agency. This means that when the NMFS will conduct an activity that affects an endangered species, such as issuing fishing permits, it will also be required to consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service, to insure that its activities do not harm those species.

This bill will save time and money for everyone involved in protecting endangered species and most of all will give the taxpayers the most and best conservation for our taxpayer dollars.