

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.