

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE PUBLIC SERVICE OF JANE GARCIA

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 16, 2003

Ms. LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this day to pay tribute to an extraordinary community leader, Ms. Jane Garcia. I take great pride in honoring Jane for her twenty-five years of tenacious advocacy on behalf of the poor, and for her dedication to organizing and empowering the immigrant community in its struggle for greater access to health care.

The monumental integrity and deep compassion that has come to characterize Jane's legacy of service to her community are deeply rooted in the lessons she learned while growing up in the Chicano Movement. Jane's lifelong commitment to insuring that every woman, man and child has access to culturally and linguistically appropriate healthcare, and her belief that healthcare is a fundamental right not an economic privilege were inspired by the civil rights activism of Cesar Chavez, Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Dolores Huerta.

Recognizing the importance of organizing and empowering the immigrant community in its efforts to secure the promises of equality and justice made by our nation's founders, Jane has tirelessly worked to improve the quality of life for the most vulnerable members of her community. Among her many public policy victories, Jane courageously and fiercely led the successful battle to preserve prenatal healthcare for low-income immigrants during former Governor Wilson's draconian era of budget cutbacks.

Inspiring and empowering those whose lives she touches, Jane rises to positions of leadership where she effectively challenges the status quo, contributes to policy reform, and advocates for equality and justice for all. She has provided skillful and passionate guidance to a plethora of community service organizations in California, doing so most visibly through her twenty-five years with La Clinica de La Raza—Fruitvale Health Project.

Under her skillful tutelage and direction, what began as a grassroots health clinic more than thirty-eight years ago has become the premiere Latino community health center in the nation. During her tenure as Chief Executive Officer of La Clinica, the organization's budget has grown from \$3 million in 1983 to over \$28 million today. The combination of Jane Garcia's focused administrative style and limitless compassion has allowed La Clinica to greatly expand the services available to its patients. La Clinica now provides high-quality healthcare services to over 17,000 families annually, making it a critical and irreplaceable component of the healthcare safety net in Alameda County. Soon, La Clinica will be assuming the dental facility at Children's Hospital in Oakland, making La Clinica one of the largest dental providers in Northern California. It is the

largest employer in East Oakland and was recently listed as the sixth largest non-profit employer in the East Bay by the East Bay Business Times.

Jane's relentless efforts, her ongoing dedication, and her long-term vision made La Clinica's impressive growth possible. Thus, it is fitting that we honor Jane's twenty-five years of unyielding commitment to public service in the same year that we will be celebrating the grand opening of the historic Fruitvale Transit Village, which will be anchored by La Clinica's newest and largest facility. Jane is truly the personification of Cesar Chavez' famous motto: "Si Se Puede!"

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize my good and long-time friend, Jane Garcia, and I take pride in joining the people of California's 9th Congressional District in celebrating and honoring her twenty-five years of service to our community.

ANNUAL ESSAY CONTEST WINNERS, ILLINOIS

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 16, 2003

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, every year in my district, I ask students in grades 8th and 12th to participate in an essay contest. This year's contest focused on the issue of energy and national security. Specifically, this year's essay question was as follows: "How important is energy to our economy and our national security?"

I am pleased that so many students chose to enter this essay contest. Unfortunately, however, there can only be one winner in each group: 8th grade and 12th grade. This year's 8th grade winner was Dina LaSala, who attends St. Charles Borromeo School in Bensenville, Illinois. The 12th grade winner was Jane Urban, who attends Glenbard West High School in Glen Ellyn, Illinois.

This is Miss LaSala's essay, entitled "How Important Is Energy to Our Economy and Our National Security?":

In aftermath of September 11th terrorist attacks, Americans are asking our government to strengthen national security. The immediate focus must be to secure our homeland from future attacks, but we also must take steps to safeguard the long-term health of our economy, the livelihood of America's workers and our environment.

Earlier this year, President Bush sent Congress his National Energy Plan, a blueprint for ensuring America's future against the perils of an unstable world. The plan includes 105 recommendations on improving energy efficiency and conservation, protecting the environment, diversifying our energy supplies through development of renewable resources, and reducing our reliance on foreign energy. A bipartisan majority in the United States House of Representatives passed this plan in August. It is imperative the Senate does likewise.

A key component of the president's plan is the development of energy resources on federal lands, including the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR.) ANWR is considered the nation's largest potential new oil field and was specially designated by Congress for further study of its oil and gas potential in 1980.

At a time when our country is experiencing an economic downturn, development of this area would give a major boost to our economy and American workers, directly or indirectly creating as many as 735,000 new jobs across the country, including 135,000 construction jobs.

It would also give American greater energy independence at a time when more than half of our nation's oil comes from foreign sources, a figure that is rising and could exceed 65 percent imports by the year 2020. The United States needs oil imports, but the current crisis underscores the importance of having our own healthy domestic supply. A conservative estimate is that ANWR would yield 7.7 billion barrels of oil, an amount roughly equal to 20 years of imports from Saddam Hussein's Iraq. The higher end estimates equal 50-year's worth. ANWR could easily provide more than 20 percent of our domestic oil production.

This is especially important considering United States' energy production is not keeping up with our growing consumption, creating a rapidly increasing gap between domestic supply and demand. Over the next 20 years, even with increased conservation programs, United States' domestic oil production is calculated to decline by 1.5 million barrels per day, while demand will increase by 6 million barrels per day.

Earlier this year, we saw the effect energy shortages can have on our economy and quality of life. Californians experienced rolling blackouts. Gas prices rose to new highs last spring and summer. At a time like this, we must not turn our back on an important domestic source of energy.

We can develop a small portion of ANWR while guarding the environment. The administration is urging that the ANWR legislation impose the toughest environmental standards ever applied to oil production. For example, it would limit the surface disruption caused by drilling to only 2,000 acres of the 1.5 million set aside for oil exploration within the 19.6 total acres contained in ANWR.

The men and women who work in the oil fields will be specially trained to protect the environment. This will ensure a well-qualified work force will take every precaution necessary to preserve the environment integrity of the Arctic Coastal Plain. In addition, oil-field technology has advanced significantly in the 30 years since oil development began on Alaska's Prudhoe Bay. We have the capacity to extract oil while still protecting the Arctic ecosystem by increasing the length of directional drills and allowing for smaller and more compact production pads.

With American ingenuity and innovative technologies, we can protect the environment and provide energy security. We have the opportunity to take action before we face a devastating crisis. We must embrace a long-term energy plan that allows for protection of our environment, more efficient use of energy and increased development of domestic energy sources. Our long-term national security depends on it.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

This is Miss Urban's essay, entitled "Liquid Gold Lacks Luster in the New Economy":

Oil has often been referred to as "liquid gold," but this commodity can also be an extremely volatile and obstreperous substance plaguing the United States. America's continued dependence on foreign oil is a serious threat to the success of its economy as well as to the security of the nation, especially as the war on terrorism is waged on Iraq and the flow of this "liquid gold" is disrupted. Not only must Americans understand this serious energy problem, but also new and viable solutions must be crafted in order to prevent the United States' dependence on foreign oil from becoming an oil slick into disaster.

The economic implications of dependence on foreign oil are staggering, especially when the U.S. has not been able to disentangle itself from oil providers, such as the member nations of OPEC, who directly oppose the American way of life. Unless the United States is able to wean itself from a constant flow of OPEC oil, the economy will continue to struggle well after the war against Iraq is over. Some of the fluctuations in the oil market come, surprisingly, not from foreign pricing, but from internal governmental regulations. In September of 2000, President Clinton released thirty million barrels of oil from the government oil reserves in order to alleviate high prices. While this action was a temporary fix for rising prices, when President George W. Bush replenished the thirty million barrels, oil prices rose significantly, more than the release in 2000 lowered them. Thus, governmental regulation of oil has not proved helpful, but rather this kind of intervention only further aggravates problems in the United States as it endures rising oil prices. Overall, the issue of economic repercussions for U.S. dependence on foreign oil is long lasting and serious for the future of the U.S. economy.

National security is greatly compromised as the U.S. continues to depend on foreign oil supplies. Nothing proves this point more than the risks involved with a war in Iraq and the possible loss of oil reserves for the United States' consumption. According to a House Committee on International Relations hearing on oil diplomacy of June 20, 2002, Spencer Abraham, the Secretary of Energy, stated that the U.S. holds only 2 percent of the world's oil reserves while the Middle East has nearly two-thirds of the World's oil reserves. These discouraging numbers leave the United States in a very delicate international relationship with oil-rich nations, complicating America's ability to insure its national security while facing a continuing threat from terrorism.

Both for the economy and in regard to national security, new sources for oil need to be discovered to eliminate the degree of dependence the United States has on foreign oil. To that end, some possibilities for new directions in energy supply include using cleaner more efficient fuels, utilizing renewable fuel sources, opening new geographic regions for oil, expanding dual refining, building nuclear power plants, and developing new technology in the transportation industry. Cleaner, more efficient fuels not only allow for greater environmental protection, but they also provide for better miles per gallon, a standard that has already been raised to alleviate energy crises in Europe and will help Americans drive farther using less oil. Renewable energy resources include air, water, and solar sources, all of which are both environmentally friendly and readily available. While some of these alternatives have initially high costs, their long-term benefits might far outweigh the initial expense. New geographic regions for oil include

much of Central America, Mexico, Venezuela, Canada, Russia, Africa and the Caspian Basin. These areas of the world do not pose as great a threat, both politically and economically, as the OPEC nations. An expansion of fuel refining would allow the United States to process and use more fuel than in the past and the United States could use more of the oil it already has, but has not yet processed. Nuclear power plants are a potential source for more energy, as long as they are made safer and provide for safe disposal of their waste. The transportation industry should be given greater funding and freedom to explore the development of hydrogen cell fuel sources as well as electric powered hybrid cars and solar powered cars. These types of development further alleviate the strain on the nation's resources. Finally, the nation as a whole needs to be more mindful about energy consumption and greater efforts and campaigns could be launched to help people car pool, take public transportation, or walk whenever possible. To that end, public transportation systems need to be expanded and improved so as to accommodate these new changes in energy use. When all of these efforts are combined, American's reliance on the Middle East for oil can be greatly reduced while American oil prices are held at reasonable levels.

The impact of these solutions will positively affect both the economy and national security of the United States. Efforts on the part of the government and the energy industry, as well as individual Americans, will bring greater energy independence in the United States. Though oil is "liquid gold," it lacks luster as long as the United States' economy and national security are compromised by America's dependence on foreign energy sources. A significant reduction of such dependence will be achieved as the United States "brings home the gold" through a variety of production methods.

HONORING GEORGE
TCHOBANOGLIOUS, PH.D., P.E.

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 16, 2003

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize George Tchobanoglous, Ph.D., P.E. for being selected as the recipient of the Athalie Richardson Irvine Clark Prize for excellence in water-science research. The National Water Research Institute, will honor him at an award ceremony and lecture to be held Thursday, July 17th in Orange County, California.

The prize is one of only a dozen water prizes awarded worldwide. It has been recognized as one of the most prestigious awards in the world by the International Congress of Distinguished Awards. George is the tenth recipient of this award.

Dr. Tchobanoglous is a Professor Emeritus of Civil and Environmental Engineering at the University of California, Davis. Through his research, publications, public service, and international activities he has made significant contributions to the practice of environmental engineering. He is recognized for having advanced the use of new technologies in four key areas: construction of wetlands for wastewater treatment, the application of alternative filtration technologies, ultraviolet disinfection for wastewater reuse applications, and decentralized wastewater management. George is

also the author or coauthor of over 350 publications, including 12 textbooks that are used at numerous colleges and universities in the United States. The textbook, *Wastewater Engineering: Treatment, Disposal, Reuse*, is one of the most widely read textbooks in the environmental engineering field by both students and practicing engineers.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Dr. George Tchobanoglous for his excellence in the field of water-science research. I invite my colleagues to join me in wishing Dr. Tchobanoglous many years of continued success.

HONORS ZENA TEMKIN AS SHE
CELEBRATES HER 80TH BIRTHDAY

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 16, 2003

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to join the many family, friends, and community members who have gathered to honor one of Connecticut's true living treasures, and my dear friend, Zena Tempkin, as she celebrates her 80th birthday. Born in England, Zena moved to the United States at a young age. Growing up in Detroit and attending college in Atlanta, Zena and her husband, Is, made Connecticut their home following World War II.

For as long as many of us can remember, Zena has been a driving force in Connecticut's political arena. A woman ahead of her time, Zena served as a State Representative in Connecticut's General Assembly from 1959 to 1962. She served as a delegate in two national conventions and has served as a political advisor to some of Connecticut's most influential elected officials including former Senator Abraham Ribicoff and former Governor Ella T. Grasso. Her unwavering energy and dedication has made her a true friend to many of those in Connecticut who have run and served in public office. I consider myself fortunate to have benefited from her wisdom and counsel, both when I worked for Senator CHRISTOPHER DODD and later in my own run for elected office. Her friendship has been invaluable and she has, and continues to be, an inspiration and role model for me.

Even more than her contributions in the political arena, Zena has long been an active member of her community. Our communities would not be the same without volunteers whose efforts and compassion are dedicated to improving the lives of others. Throughout her life she has dedicated countless hours to a variety of service organizations and has helped to shape our community. When you consider that she is also the mother of three, was an active member of her family business, and, at one time, a small business owner herself—Zena truly sets a standard for public service that we should all strive to achieve.

Connecticut has been fortunate to have someone like Zena working so hard on our behalf. She has left an indelible mark on our community and a legacy that is sure to inspire generations to come. I am honored to rise today to join her husband, Is; her children; Bruce, Alan, and Nan; and all of those who have gathered today to extend my very best wishes to Zena Temkin on her 80th birthday.