

As our economy continues to grow, U.S. oil consumption is projected to increase by about one-third during the next 20 years. Our demand for electricity is expected to rise by 45 percent. America is already using more energy than our domestic resources can provide, and unless we act to increase our energy independence, our reliance on foreign sources of energy will only increase. (February 23, 2002 Radio Address to Nation)

Reducing dependence on foreign oil is a significant aspect of America's homeland security strategy, and this will require better utilization of our nation's domestic natural resource fuels. Another critical goal is to minimize risk of terrorist attacks on the nation's critical power supplies, especially at military installations and major financial centers. In my own congressional district, First National Bank has installed fuel cells in its new building in downtown Omaha that can each produce 200 kilowatts of electricity using natural gas. The electricity produced by these fuel cells powers the bank's data center in a secure and reliable manner. The ultra-clean power plant located securely inside the First National's Data Technology Center assures that the facility has less than one second of power downtime a year.

At another popular attraction in Omaha, the Henry Doorly Zoo, a fuel cell has been installed at the Lied Jungle that is a 200 kW unit that serves 50 percent of its power needs. It operates at a 75 percent capacity factor and generates more than 1.3 million kilowatt-hours annually.

This use of distributed stationary power generation is a prime example of what we can do to protect our critical infrastructure facilities like military installations, financial entities, utilities, first responder facilities like firehouses and police stations, and information technology systems from potential terrorist threats. Dispersed networks of decentralized, distributed generation power modules are less vulnerable to attack, and there is a wide range of advanced distributed technology options that can be deployed by U.S. electricity generators in order to fortify America's energy infrastructure.

Improving the reliability of our electric power infrastructure will also help our economy grow. It is estimated that power outages, brownouts, and other voltage disturbances cost U.S. industry up to \$150 billion per year. On the other hand, it is estimated that energy efficient and renewable energy markets account for a \$500 billion annual global market to U.S. companies and could lead to a net increase of 1.3 million jobs over the next 20 years. We need to use new, advanced turbines, fuel cells, and storage technologies to reduce these costly outages. We also need to export these technologies. This will improve both our energy security and our economic security.

My legislation is directed at promoting and encouraging faster deployment of advanced technologies, primarily to protect the homeland, but with the added environmental benefits that come from clean and efficient power equipment. The legislation empowers the Secretary of Energy to administer an Advanced Technology Incentives Program. In order to receive incentive payments eligible owners and operators must submit an application to the Secretary that documents the use of qualifying technologies that reduce system costs, and improve performance and reliability of advanced distributed power generation and energy storage systems. This is a voluntary, not a mandatory program.

The bill establishes two qualifying requirements for eligibility. First it must qualify as a "qualifying advanced technology facility." Facilities meeting this requirement are eligible for payments based on 1.8 cents per kilowatt-hour generated during a fiscal year. If an owner or operator provides power that qualifies as a "qualifying security and assurance power facility" a bonus of 0.7 cents per kilowatt-hour may be earned. The maximum number of kilowatt-hours a single owner or operator may accrue for each year is 10 million kilowatt-hours. There is authorized \$250 million for the first four years of the program and separate appropriations will be required.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is timely. America is engaged in a war with Iraq that may disrupt our access to world oil supplies. Weather in the United States this winter has been unusually cold—raising home heating fuel prices to millions of consumers. Recently, President Bush elevated the threat of terrorist acts to Level Orange—the second highest level. Our national critical infrastructure, including power plants, electric transmission lines, and the nation's information technology system, are all potential targets. Secure, protected, reliable power must be a priority of any homeland security measures undertaken by the new Department of Homeland Security.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee, I look forward to participating in the Committee's early consideration of this year's version of the "Securing America's Future Energy Act." I also urge my colleagues to consider including provisions that will encourage increased use of advanced technologies like fuel cells and other low emission, high efficiency energy technologies. These innovative advanced technologies must be a part of both our national energy and homeland security plans.

H.R. 1460—VETERANS  
ENTREPRENEURSHIP ACT OF 2003

**HON. RICK RENZI**

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 27, 2003*

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H.R. 1460, the Veterans Entrepreneurship Act of 2003, a bill to help veterans create, manage, and grow their own small businesses. I am joined by Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BROWN of South Carolina, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. BEAUPREZ, and Mr. MICHAUD as original cosponsors. We believe Congress should accord veterans a full opportunity to participate in the economic system that their military service has helped sustain. Veterans indeed represent a unique national resource and we need to harness their engaging abilities in our economy.

First, this measure would allow veterans to use VA education benefits to enroll in a non-degree, non-credit business course offered by a Small Business Development Center (SBDC) and the National Veterans Small Business Development Corporation. The Small Business Administration helps fund 1,000 SBDCs in the United States; Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. SBDCs are operated in partnership with colleges and universities or governmental entities. We have drafted this section so that it

would improve access to pre-entrepreneurship training and skills building for veterans and certain others, as well. Disabled veterans, dependent spouses and children of certain disabled or deceased veterans, and members of the Guard and Reserve, also would be eligible.

Second, the bill would clarify that disabled veterans enrolled in school under a VA vocational rehabilitation program may establish self-employment in a small business enterprise as a vocational goal. The bill recognizes that self-employment is a legitimate rehabilitation goal. It intends to discontinue any current VA practices that could require a disabled veteran to establish that he or she is unable to be employed in another job before being permitted to benefit from the essential entrepreneurship services VA's vocational rehabilitation program currently furnishes. These services include necessary equipment, supplies, and other needs associated with starting a small business. We note VA still could establish certain controls, so that aspiring disabled veterans would have the best chance of succeeding as small business owners. This section of the bill is especially important for disabled veterans who desire to start and grow home-based small businesses.

Third, our bill would give federal agency contracting officers the discretionary authority to create sole source contracts for disabled veteran-owned businesses up to \$5 million for manufacturing awards and \$3 million for non-manufacturing awards. It also would furnish contracting officers discretionary authority to restrict certain contracts to disabled veteran-owned small businesses if at least two such concerns are qualified to bid on the contract. This section of the bill is designed simply to create a "level playing field" for those individuals who have been wounded or injured in defending our freedoms.

Mr. Speaker, the smaller business sector is our economy's job generator. Our former servicemembers indeed are engaging and resourceful individuals. Our bill simply gives them additional tools to realize the dream of entrepreneurship.

EXPRESSING SUPPORT AND APPRECIATION FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATING IN OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM

SPEECH OF

**HON. JESSE L. JACKSON, JR.**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 20, 2003*

Mr. JACKSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to make it clear that our young men and women, who are putting their lives on the line in Iraq, have my unequivocal support. I will do everything in my power as a member of Congress to see to it that they have everything they need to win this war and return home safe and sound to their families. We can only hope and pray that this war will end quickly, and a minimum number of American, British, and Iraqi civilian and military lives are lost, destroyed or maimed for the rest of their lives.

While the troops have 100 percent of my support, when appropriate, I will continue to articulate the grave concerns I have about the

policies that sent them there. That is why I cannot "express . . . unequivocal support and appreciation ... to the President ... for his firm leadership and decisive action in the conduct of military operations in Iraq as part of the ongoing Global War on Terrorism." There is no convincing evidence that Iraq was involved or connected to Osama bin Laden, Al Qaeda or the events of September 11, 2001—despite President Bush's many failed attempts to morph the two, in order to convince the American people that there is such a connection.

Most Americans think that when our young men and women are risking their lives on the battlefield that Democrats, Republicans and Independents in this House would come together in a non-partisan manner to support our troops—because everyone does support them. An appropriate resolution supporting our troops in the Senate passed earlier by a vote of 99–0. But the Republican extremists in the House have no shame and no limits. They will politicize the blood of our soldiers if they think they can gain a political advantage. They have never met an issue they were unwilling to "wedge." That's what Section 1 of this resolution is designed to do—create a wedge issue. I have no problem with Sections 2 and 3.

Many Democrats, myself included, separate support for the troops from support for the President's policy. But the Republicans deliberately joined the two so they could make it a political wedge issue. Therefore, if you vote "for" the resolution it appears that you support the President's policy. But if you vote "against" the resolution, the Republicans intend to paint you as against our troops and unpatriotic in future elections. In other words, the Republicans have deliberately tried to set a "Catch 22" trap. Thus, to avoid the "damned if you do and damned if you don't" wedge issue the Republicans created, I am voting "present" on an issue for only the second time since I came to Congress on December 12, 1995.

I do not support the President's policy in Iraq. Indeed, I filed a federal lawsuit to stop the President from going to war in Iraq without a declaration of war from Congress. I believe the President's actions in Iraq are unconstitutional and in violation of international law. Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution says Congress alone—not the President—has the power to declare war. The October resolution was not a declaration of war! Indeed, I believe that not just going to war without a declaration of war, but the attempt to cede such war-making powers to the President in the October Resolution was unconstitutional. And there is nothing in U.S., UN or other international law that justifies the unprecedented doctrine of preemption—preemptively attacking another sovereign country without first being attacked, or without presenting convincing evidence to the American people and the world that such a threat or attack is imminent.

Therefore, I am concerned about a UN-ignored, but U.S.-led preemptive policy that has weakened the United Nations, weakened the structures of "collective security," and weakened the rule of international law.

As the wealthiest and only superpower in the world, the U.S. has the most economic and military interests in the world. The United Nations, collective security, and the rule of international law have well-served those U.S. interests. Weakening any of them increases

the threat to U.S. interests at home and abroad.

So today, even as I give our young men and women in Iraq my unconditional support, I also renew my dedication to strengthening the United Nations, collective security, and the rule of international law. They help guarantee peace and security in the world and, when fully utilized, make it less likely that American service men and women may have to be sent to possibly make the ultimate sacrifice in defense of our country in the future.

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#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. ADAM SMITH

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 27, 2003*

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, due to family reasons, I missed the following rollcall votes:

Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass. Sponsor: Representative RON KIND; Motion agreed to: 411–13. To promote Department of the Interior efforts to provide a scientific basis for the management of sediment and nutrient loss in the Upper Mississippi River Basin, and for other purposes.

Mr. Speaker, due to family reasons, I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 85, a motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 961, the Upper Mississippi River Basin Protection Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes".

Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass. Sponsor: Representative CHRIS CANNON; Motion agreed to: 423–0. To revise the boundary of the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area in the States of Utah and Arizona.

Mr. Speaker, due to family reasons, I was unable to vote on rollcall No. 84, a motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 788, the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area Boundary Revision Act. Had I been present, I would have voted "yes".

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#### HONORING A GREAT HERO FOR IRAN'S FREEDOM, AND WORLD PEACE AND SECURITY

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 27, 2003*

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to use this opportunity to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to observe a moment of silence for a great man who is no longer among us, Ebrahim Zakeri. The late Mr. Zakeri was a great champion of freedom that not only helped the Resistance Movement to establish freedom and democracy in Iran, but he also fought for human dignity, global peace, and security.

As the Chairman of the Security and Counter-terrorism Committee of the National Council of Resistance of Iran, Ebrahim Zakeri was truly a resistance hero and a symbol of devotion, struggle and selflessness for the cause of Iran's freedom, as well as global peace and security. His mother was also executed at the age of 70 after suffering extreme torture in Evin Prison.

My colleagues in the House remember, that last August, I circulated information about the

Iranian regime's nuclear program and the two new nuclear sites that Iran was using to threaten world peace and security. The information was made available by the committee that Ebrahim Zakeri chaired.

Ebrahim Zakeri was an assistant professor in the Department of Communications at Tehran University. He was imprisoned by the Shah from 1972 to 1975. About one year after his release from prison, he was rearrested and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was among the last group of prisoners to be freed by the people at the time of the Revolution in 1979. He was a candidate for parliamentary elections in Abadan after the revolution that overthrew the monarchy. Despite a strong propaganda campaign against the Mojahedin and ballot rigging, the regime was forced to announce that he received the second highest number of votes in the election.

He then served in different posts at the National Liberation Army of Iran (NLA). Ebrahim Zakeri was a member of the General Command of the NLA and became a member of the National Council of Resistance of Iran in November of 1992. In 1993, he was appointed Chairman of the Security and Counter-terrorism Committee of the NCRI. Since then, his committee has exposed many of the Intelligence Ministry's terrorist plots, as well as Tehran's efforts to obtain nuclear weapons.

In a word, his 31 years of struggle serve as a lesson and a guide for the young people of his country, and will always be honored by our nation and certainly by my colleagues in the U.S. Congress. I express my condolences to the Iranian people and to the Resistance's President-elect, Mrs. Maryam Rajavi.

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#### INTRODUCING THE SECURING TRANSPORTATION ENERGY EFFICIENCY FOR TOMORROW ACT

### HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, March 27, 2003*

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced the "Securing Transportation Energy Efficiency for Tomorrow Act" (the STREET ACT). This bill recognizes the close connection between transportation policy and energy policy. In many respects, transportation policy is energy policy. Our transportation energy needs are increasing, but we have not done enough to be able to meet these needs with new technologies and alternative fuels. As a result, our dependence on foreign oil continues unabated.

Today, the transportation sector consumes a greater share of petroleum (66 percent) than it did in 1973 (50 percent). Each year for the past two decades, energy use in the transportation sector has increased by a rate of 1.5 percent. It is time, indeed it is long overdue, for the Federal Government to lead in the development and promotion of energy efficient technologies and alternative and renewable fuels.

As the Nation's largest energy consumer, the Federal Government is in a unique position to promote energy conservation and efficiency, particularly in the transportation sector and in the operation of Federal buildings. The STREET ACT ensures that the Government does just that. The bill authorizes more than