

provide greater environmental benefits, or the same benefits using less energy or at a reduced cost. Water quality benefits are the primary criterion for determining which projects receive funding, and encourages watershed approaches to solving water quality problems, as well as traditional infrastructure.

Since 1972, the federal government has provided more than \$82 billion for wastewater infrastructure and other assistance. Overall investment in the nation's infrastructure—including that from federal, state, and local sources—has been over \$250 billion.

Today, twice as many waters are considered fishable and swimmable as they were before the Clean Water Act was passed into law. Our infrastructure systems include 16,000 publicly owned wastewater treatment plants, 100,000 major pumping stations, 600,000 miles of sanitary sewers, and 200,000 miles of storm sewers. Toxic chemicals and other pollutants have been greatly reduced. Wildlife has returned in abundance to waters that were once declared "dead". One in ten tourists is destined for the beach—providing our travel and vacation industries with customers and business.

Many of these success stories have occurred, in part, because of a strong commitment to fund necessary projects to improve water quality. Title VI of the Clean Water Act provides for the establishment and capitalization of Clean Water State Revolving Loan Funds ("Clean Water SRFs") to aid in funding the construction of wastewater treatment works and other wastewater infrastructure around the country. Since 1987, individual states and territories have maintained Clean Water SRFs to help provide for low-cost financing for approved water quality infrastructure projects.

These advances aside, one-third of our nation's waters are still in deplorable condition. Although federal funding of Clean Water SRFs had been steady at a level of \$1.35 billion annually, in recent years, funding for the program has been cut dramatically. From just fiscal year 2006 to fiscal year 2007, the administration's budget request for Clean Water SRFs decreased \$199.2 million, dropping from \$886.7 million to \$687.5 million.

These declines come at a time when funding is vital for progress. Our population is booming, putting more pressure on already over-burdened systems. In addition, much of the wastewater infrastructure in this country is rapidly approaching or has already exceeded its projected useful life. These antiquated systems need maintenance and rebuilding to protect our physical, economic, and natural environments.

Without increased investment in wastewater infrastructure, in less than a generation, the U.S. could lose much of the gains it made thus far in improving water quality as a result of the 1972 Clean Water Act.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill, to continue funding our infrastructure, to make repairs where maintenance is needed, and to renew our commitment to our nation's waters.

REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF OFFICER DAN BESSANT OF THE OCEANSIDE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. DARRELL E. ISSA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 2007

Mr. ISSA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember the life and service of Oceanside Police Officer Dan Bessant, who was killed in the line of duty on December 20, 2006.

A 3-year police department veteran, Officer Bessant was fatally shot while responding to a fellow officer's call for assistance on a routine traffic stop in Oceanside, California. It is intolerable that such a fine young man should be taken from those he loved in the prime of his life to a senseless act of youth violence.

Just as he did on that fateful day, Officer Bessant spent his life of 25 years committed to serving the public—first as police cadet, then as a Police Community Safety Assistant, and finally as an Oceanside Police Officer. Each day of Officer Bessant's service made Oceanside a safer place.

Officer Bessant will be remembered as a dedicated officer, passionate for his work and eager to improve the community where he was born and raised. His family and friends will remember him as a proud, new father and devoted husband. By all, he will be recalled for his unwavering honor and courage.

On this day, Congress should remember Officer Bessant's passion for law enforcement and his endless devotion to Oceanside. May God bring peace to his wife Katelyn, 2 month-old son Wyatt, and his family, friends and colleagues.

HONORING THE LIFE OF EMMA FAUST TILLMAN

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 2007

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay great honor to Mrs. Emma Faust Tillman, who passed away on January 28, 2007. Mrs. Tillman, a longtime resident of the Hartford area, was the oldest known living person prior to her death at 114 years of age. Though her reign lasted only 4 days, the legacy of her life can provide inspiration to us all.

Born November 22, 1892 in Gibsonville, North Carolina, Mrs. Tillman was one of 23 siblings. Her parents, former slaves, moved Mrs. Tillman and her family to Glastonbury, Connecticut in 1900. After graduating high school in 1909 as the only black student in her class, Mrs. Tillman went on to work as a cook, maid, and party caterer, eventually owning her own catering service and baking for many of Hartford's notable residents, including Hartford Hospital's Dr. Thomas Hepburn, father of legendary actress Katharine Hepburn. She wed Arthur Tillman in 1914 and they had 2 daughters before his death in 1939.

Deeply religious from a young age, Mrs. Tillman became involved with her church memberships. After being christened at age 13, she began singing in her church choir, an ac-

tivity in which she was engaged in for over 80 years. A longtime member of the A.M.E. Zion Church in Hartford, she was considered the "mother of the church" by Rev. Terry L. Jones, not only for her ripe age, but also for her fervent faith. When commenting on the longevity of her life, Mrs. Tillman would always credit "God's will."

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in honoring the life of Emma Faust Tillman. In her 114 years, she deeply touched and inspired those who knew her, and those who have heard her tremendous story. My thoughts and prayers are with her friends and family, in particular, her surviving daughter Marjorie. The Hartford community is thankful for the honor of knowing Emma Faust Tillman.

LANE EVANS POST OFFICE BUILDING

SPEECH OF

HON. RAHM EMANUEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 29, 2007

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 521 as a tribute to Congressman Lane Evans, my friend and former colleague. Congressman Evans faithfully and dutifully represented the people of the 17th District of Illinois. Today, we honor former Congressman Evans by naming the Post Office located at 2633 11th Street in Rock Island, Illinois, after him. I thank my fellow Illinoisan and Mr. Evans' successor, Congressman PHIL HARE, for introducing this legislation to honor our friend and former member of this body.

Lane Evans grew up in Rock Island, Illinois. The son of a firefighter, he joined the Marine Corps right out of high school and served our country in Vietnam from 1969 to 1971. After his tour of duty, Congressman Evans went to college and then to Georgetown University Law Center to earn his J.D.

Lane Evans was first elected to Congress in 1982 and served for eleven terms. Throughout his tenure in Congress, Evans was a tireless champion for veterans across the nation. He served on the House Veterans' Affairs Committee from 1983 through till his final term and was the ranking member of that committee for the last 10 years.

During his time in Washington, Lane Evans worked tirelessly to secure many benefits for America's servicemen and women. He campaigned to increase assistance to homeless veterans, to fund research on complex combat-related injuries, to expand VA home loans, to increase G.I. worker training benefits, and was a staunch advocate of increasing veterans' health benefits. Specifically, he led efforts to help combat veterans cope with post-traumatic stress disorder.

Although Lane Evans worked diligently for our men and women in uniform, he was also a leading advocate for many other causes. Mr. Evans fought hard to ban landmines, which kill and maim thousands every year, to protect American workers from cheaper foreign competition, to have fair trade policies with other nations, to protect America's farmers and our environment.

Mr. Speaker, last year, Congressman Evans chose not to run for reelection to the 110th

Congress. For 24 years, Congressman Evans was a dedicated public servant to the 17th District of Illinois and to the country as a whole. I ask my colleagues to join me in this small gesture to honor our former colleague by naming a Rock Island Post Office after him. I wish my friend and former colleague the best of luck in all his future endeavors.

REV. ROBERT F. DRINAN, SCHOLAR, HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST, AND FORMER MEMBER OF CONGRESS

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 2007

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a great American and a former member of this House. The Rev. Robert Drinan, was a Jesuit Catholic priest, lawyer, human rights activist, and a former Member of Congress from Massachusetts. He was also a law professor at Georgetown University Law Center for the last 26 years of his life. Father Drinan, who died Sunday, January 28, 2007, was one of the most admired members of this body and was beloved by all who knew him. He will be missed immensely. All of us mourn his loss and extend our condolences to his family and loved ones.

Father Robert Frederick Drinan, S.J. was born November 15, 1920 in Boston, Massachusetts and grew up in Hyde Park, Massachusetts. He graduated from Hyde Park High School in 1938. He received a B.A. and an M.A. from Boston College in 1942 and joined the Jesuit Order the same year; he was ordained as a Catholic priest in 1953. He earned his LL.B. and LL.M degrees from Georgetown University Law Center in 1950. He received his doctorate in theology from Gregorian University in Rome in 1954. Over the course of his life he would be the recipient of 21 honorary degrees. He studied in Florence for 2 years before returning to Boston, where he was admitted to the bar in 1956.

Father Drinan was appointed Dean of the Boston College Law School in 1956 and served until 1970, during which time he also taught family law and church-state relations. As dean he called for the desegregation of Boston public schools during the 1960s and challenged his students to become involved in civil rights issues. During this period, he was also a visiting professor at other schools including the University of Texas. He also served the public interest by his membership on several Massachusetts state commissions created to improve the administration of justice.

In 1970, Father Drinan, who strongly opposed the Vietnam War, was elected to Congress defeating Congressman Philip J. Philbin, the Chair of the Armed Services Committee in the Democratic primary. Father Drinan went on to win re-election to the U.S. House of Representatives four times, serving from 1971 until 1981. He was the first Roman Catholic priest to serve as a voting member of Congress.

In the House, Father Drinan served on several committees but is perhaps best known for his service on the Judiciary Committee, where

he chaired the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice. He was the first member of Congress to introduce a resolution in Congress calling for the impeachment of President Nixon. Father Drinan believed strong and with considerable justification that it was illegal for President Nixon to widen the Vietnam War by the secret of bombing Cambodia.

Father Drinan was an early and staunch supporter of a woman's right to choose. This stance took considerable political courage for a Roman Catholic politician from Boston in the early 1970s. His stand on abortion rights drew considerable criticism and significant opposition from Church leaders, who were also opposed to the idea of a priest holding political office.

Father Drinan reconciled his political position with official Church doctrine by stating that while he was personally opposed to abortion, its legality was a separate issue from its morality. This distinction did not satisfy his critics, notably Pope John Paul II, who in 1980, decreed that all priests everywhere withdraw from electoral politics. Though framed as a general order, to many it seemed that Father Drinan was the principal target. But true to his ordination vows, Father Drinan obeyed and did not seek reelection. He said: "It is just unthinkable, [the idea of renouncing the priesthood to stay in office]. I am proud and honored to be a priest and a Jesuit. As a person of faith I must believe that there is work for me to do which somehow will be more important than the work I am required to leave." But he continued to be a vocal supporter of a woman's right to choose after leaving the Congress, much to the chagrin of the Church, and strongly supported President Clinton's veto of the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act in 1996.

Father Drinan joined the faculty of the Georgetown University Law Center in 1981 and served for the next 26 years. He taught legal ethics and international human rights, and traveled to 16 countries, including as Chile, the Philippines, El Salvador, and Vietnam on human rights missions. He was a regular contributor to law reviews and journals, and authored several books, including *The Mobilization of Shame: A World View of Human Rights*, published by Yale University Press in 2001.

Father Drinan served as a member of the American Bar Association House of Delegates until his death and was chair of the ABA Section on Individual Rights and Responsibilities. He served on the Board of Directors of the International League for Human Rights, the Lawyer's Committee for International Human Rights, the Council for a Livable World Educational Fund, the International Labor Rights Fund, Americans for Democratic Action, and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

In 2004, the American Bar Association called Father Drinan "the stuff of which legends are made" when awarding him its 2004 ABA Medal, an honor shared by such legal luminaries as Thurgood Marshall and Sandra Day O'Connor. Just last summer Father Drinan was presented the 2006 Congressional Distinguished Service Award by now-House Speaker NANCY PELOSI, which is given to former Members of the House of Representatives who have performed their duties "with such extraordinary distinction and selfless dedication as to merit special recognition."

Madam Speaker, a great man has finished his course, has run the great race, and has

gone on to claim his great reward. We are deeply saddened by the loss of this tireless champion for human rights and social justice. But his good works will be with us for eternity. For that we can all be grateful.

INTRODUCTION OF PINEDALE ASSEMBLY CENTER RESOLUTION

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 30, 2007

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a Resolution recognizing the Pinedale Assembly Center site as having historical significance to our Nation on behalf of myself, Congressman RADANOVICH, Congressman CARDOZA, Congressman NUNES, and Congressman HONDA.

As we approach the 65th Anniversary of Executive Order 9066, we are reminded of what was the beginning of a dark chapter in United States history. On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the order authorizing the forced internment of Japanese Americans. Over the following three years, the United States Government forced 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry into internment camps, the single largest relocation of Americans in our Nation's history.

This internment placed tremendous hardship on innocent Americans and in many cases resulted in the loss of their jobs, homes, businesses and dignity. Furthermore, the internment was a violation of their fundamental Constitutional rights.

Executive Order 9066 included provisions which ordered Japanese Americans to report to assembly centers where they would be held until they were moved to permanent War Relocation centers. During World War II, 4,823 individuals reported to the Pinedale Assembly Center in Fresno, California.

On November 28, 2006, the Fresno City Council unanimously approved Resolution 2006-532 designating a portion of the Pinedale Assembly Center site known as "Remembrance Plaza" to the Local Register of Historic Resources.

The Pinedale Assembly Center Memorial Project Committee is currently charged with the task of establishing a memorial that recognizes the historic tragedy that took place at that site.

February 19, 2007, known as "The Day of Remembrance", marks the 65th anniversary of the Executive Order 9066, making it an appropriate day for the groundbreaking ceremony of the Pinedale Memorial Center.

Today over 5,000 Japanese Americans, many former World War II internees and their families, live in Fresno County, California. The Pinedale Memorial would serve to honor these and thousands of other Japanese Americans who suffered during this period. In addition, this memorial would serve as a lesson so future generations will not repeat the mistakes of the past.

The Pinedale Assembly Center Memorial sends the message that we are committed to healing historical wounds and replacing prejudice and fear with the values of equality and justice.