The Leadership Fresno Steering Committee is comprised of alumni from previous Leadership Fresno classes. Kristine was president of Class 21, and Darren, District Director for California's 19th Congressional District, is in Class 23. Leadership Fresno has provided a place for community leaders to learn more about Fresno, network with other community-focused and concerned citizens, and offered innovative ways to work together to improve and change the greater Fresno area for the better.

The vision and leadership provided by this noteworthy organization is influential and effective in building communities in Fresno. Each year, Leadership Fresno coordinates a two-day retreat in August and continues building into the leadership class all year through the completion of the program the following June. The program includes seminars and projects, all leading to the improvement of community problems and concerns.

I am proud of the work done in the Fresno area by Kristine Walter in her capacity as chairman of the Leadership Fresno steering committee, and I am excited to see the work that Darren Rose will implement in the coming year. Please join me in congratulating both of these exemplary community leaders.

CONGRATULATING NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S LACROSSE TEAM

SPEECH OF

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 26, 2009

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H. Res. 824, a resolution I introduced to congratulate the Northwestern University women's lacrosse team for winning its fifth consecutive national championship.

Madam Speaker, the Northwestern University lacrosse team completed the 2009 season with a record-setting 21–7 victory over North Carolina in the NCAA championship game on May 24. It capped a perfect 23–0 season for head coach Kelly Amonte Hiller and her team, joining the 2005 team as the second undefeated team in school history.

The Wildcats faced numerous challenges in seeking their fifth consecutive championship, yet they rose to meet that challenge each and every time. For instance, when trailing Penn 12–11 with time running out in the first overtime period of the NCAA semifinals, Katrina Dowd flipped a miracle shot over her shoulder while falling to the turf, which somehow scored with 0.2 seconds remaining, tying the game at 12. The team went on to win the game in the second overtime period.

As a team, the Wildcats set NCAA single-season records for points (570) and goals (407), while also leading the nation in draw controls (16.9 per game). Individually, Hannah Nielsen became the NCAA's single-game (10), single-season (83) and career assist leader (224). Sixteen of Northwestern's 23 wins came against ranked opponents, and they were a perfect 10–0 at home, extending their home winning streak to 54, an NCAA record.

In addition to the team honors, six Wildcats were awarded All-American honors by the Intercollegiate Women's Lacrosse Coaches Association (IWLCA) and U.S. Lacrosse. Hannah Nielsen and Katrina Dowd were named to the first team, while Hilary Bowen, Meredith Frank and Danielle Spencer all earned second-team honors and goalkeeper Morgan Lathrop was a third-team selection.

In addition to being successes on the athletic field, this team is a success in the classroom as well. Fourteen members of the team were honored this year as being academic all-Big Ten honorees. The lacrosse team had 14 academic all-Big Ten honorees. And Senior Hilary Bowen was named ESPN the Magazine Women's At-Large Academic All-American of the Year.

Lastly, while this team's intelligence, athletic prowess and determination are evident, I would like to share a story that demonstrates the team's heart and commitment to their community. During the 5-year championship run, the Northwestern lacrosse team has made an enduring and lasting friendship with 10-year-old Jaclyn Murphy. The friendship began as the Wildcats did what they could to raise the spirits of a young girl diagnosed with a brain tumor. Today, that friendship between NU and Jaclyn continues to deepen. After seeing the impact the team had on his daughter, Jaclyn's father Denis started the Friends of Jaclyn Foundation, a non-profit organization created to raise public awareness regarding pediatric brain tumors. To date, over three dozen collegiate and high school teams have ''adopted'' children with brain tumors.

In conclusion Mr. Speaker, this team represents our nation's ideal of what the student athlete should be. Not only are the members of this team fantastic athletes and steller students, they are also wonderful people. I would like to recognize all the team members: Bea Conley, Danielle Spencer, Shannon Smith, Katrina Dowd, Rachel Fox, Kim Pantages, Erin Fitzgerald, Lizzie Abramson, Taylor Thornton, Alexandra Frank, Lacey Vigmostad, Colleen Magarity, Samantha Suntulli, Ali Cassera, Amanda Macaluso, Brooke Mathews, Gabrielle Flibotte, Maggie Bremer, Kirstyn Atkinson, Maria Tedeschi, Jessica Russo, Alexa Delyra, Brittany Wilbon, Darby St. Clair-Barrie, Brianne LoManto, and Sara Harrington, as well the coaches Kelly Hiller, Lindsey Munday, Ann Elliot, and Scott Hiller. I feel privileged to represent this team in Congress and I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

HONORING THE BOOK LAUNCH OF ''FILIPINOS IN CARSON AND THE SOUTH BAY'' BY FLORANTE PETER IBANEZ AND ROSELYN ESTEPA IBANEZ

HON. LAURA RICHARDSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 27, 2009

Ms. RICHARDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to call attention to a very significant event that occurred in my district last Friday, October 23, 2009. That day marked the public introduction of an important new book, ''Filipinos in Carson and the South Bay.'' I am proud that the co-authors of this book are my constituents, Mr. Florante Peter Ibanez, and his wife, Roselyn Estepa Ibanez. Florante is a library manager at Loyola Law School and adjunct professor at Loyola Marymount University where he teaches a course entitled ''The Filipino American Experience.'' Rose serves as the board chair for the Filipino American Library and works for the City of Los Angeles in the Department of Neighborhood Empowerment.

Their work, ''Filipinos in Carson and the South Bay,'' chronicles the rich history and significant contributions made by Filipino Americans to the City of Carson, the state of California, and the United States. It is an extensively researched and meticulously documented history of the Filipino experience. In addition to the general population, students of history, political science, anthropology, sociology, and other academic disciplines will find this work a welcome addition. I thank Florante Peter Ibanez and Roselyn Estepa Ibanez for undertaking this enormous task and salute their achievement.

Madam Speaker, October 2009 has been proclaimed Filipino American History Month in my home state of California and the U.S. Senate adopted a similar resolution earlier this month. It is my hope and expectation that the House will act very soon and favorably on H. Res. 155, a resolution I am proud to co-sponsor. This resolution will put the House on record in strong support of observing October as Filipino American History Month.

Madam Speaker, it is my honor and privilege to represent the people of the 37th Congressional District of California, which is one of the most ethnically, culturally, and racially diverse congressional districts in the country. This is especially true of Carson, one of the major cities in the district. Carson is comprised of roughly equal populations of Hispanics, African Americans, Caucasians, and Asian/Pacific Islanders. The majority of Asian Pacific Americans are Filipinos who settled there as early as the 1920s to work on the farms or in factories, or serve in the U.S. Armed Forces, or to start their own businesses, or to serve their community as doctors, lawyers, and members of the clergy.

In the years since the descendants of these pioneers have prospered and made Carson and the South Bay one of the most livable communities in the nation and a preferred destination for Filipinos looking to start a new life in our country.

The vibrant Filipino community in Carson and the South Bay hosts an annual Festival of Philippine Arts and Culture which is one of Southern California's oldest, largest, and most heavily attended community festivals.

Madam Speaker, the authors, Florante Peter Ibanez and Roselyn Estepa Ibanez, chronicle the remarkable story of the Filipino experience in Carson and the South Bay. Their book adds a long overdue chapter to the American story. I ask my colleagues to join with me in honoring Florante Peter Ibanez and Roselyn Estepa Ibanez and applauding their major contribution to Filipino American History Month.

ANSWERING THE CALL IN THE WAKE OF GULF'S FUEL DEPOT EXPLOSION IN PUERTO RICO

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 27, 2009

Mr. RANGEL. Madam Speaker, I rise to thank President Barack Obama for his steadfastness in dealing with the state of emergency in my beloved Puerto Rico. An explosion at the fuel storage complex in Cataño ignited a fire on Friday, October 23rd, that burned for two days, spewing thick, toxic smoke across the Caribbean region and forcing hundreds of people on the island to evacuate their homes. The fire affected 21 of the fuel depot's 40 tanks. The damages are now estimated at $6.4 million.

In a press statement issued by the office of the President's Press Secretary, President Obama swiftly declared that an emergency exists in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. Furthermore, the President ordered federal aid to supplement Governor Fortuno's funds and other local response efforts in the area struck by explosions and fire.

The President's action authorizes the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency to coordinate all disaster relief efforts. The purpose of this swift action is to alleviate the hardship and suffering caused by the emergency on the locals, and to provide appropriate assistance for required emergency measures, authorized under Title V of the Stafford Act. This will save lives, protect property and public health and safety, and lessen or avert the threat of a catastrophe in the municipalities of Bayamón, Cataño, Guaynabo, San Juan, and Toa Baja.

Although it's true that we can't personally drive those fire engines and we can't personally distribute aid, there are still lots of other ways in which we can all help. I, and my fellow colleagues here in Congress, can make sure that our government does not stray from its initial commitments and that bureaucratic red tape does not impede any relief efforts to the affected area. We can also appeal to constituents in our own home districts to give to the local charities that are involved in this effort, like the Red Cross or Catholic Charities.

We must never forget that our country's strength lies not just in the size of our military, but also in the depth of our compassion. Any effort will go a long way in relieving the suffering that continues to be felt by our fellow citizens and Commonwealth neighbors to the south.

PUTTING THE PRICE OF GOING GREEN IN CONTEXT

HON. ED WHITFIELD

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, October 27, 2009

Mr. WHITFIELD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to highlight an article by Dr. Kurt House entitled, ''Putting the Price of Going Green in Context.'' The following column was coauthored by Benjamin Urquhart, a research associate at Harvard University's Center for the Environment, and Mark Winkler, a Ph.D. student at Harvard's School of Engineering and Applied Sciences.

Over time, the global energy infrastructure must change because the continued combustion of fossil fuels is altering Earth's climate in potentially dangerous ways and because the large wealth transfer from mostly democratic oil-importing countries to mostly autocratic oil-exporting countries is propping up repressive regimes worldwide. So, we know that the world's energy infrastructure must change. But, the interesting questions are: how big an investment are we willing to make to bring about that change and how fast are we willing to make that investment?

Many groups have tried to answer these questions. In the last year alone former Vice President Al Gore, Google, oilman T. Boone Pickens, Greenpeace, and the International Energy Agency all have published hypothetical scenarios for how the United States could transform its energy infrastructure over the next two decades. Gore's ''Repower America'' calls for generating 100-percent renewable electricity by 2020. Google's ''Clean Energy 2030'' would eliminate coal- and oil-burning power plants by 2030, while retaining natural gas power plants to maintain grid stability. Greenpeace is strongly anti-nuclear, while Pickens promotes wind power and natural gas as alternatives to foreign oil.

The quantity of new electricity-generating capacity proposed in the Gore and Google plans has led to criticism that they are unrealistically expensive. We try to place such commentary in a more quantitative context by comparing the industrial and financial commitments necessary to achieve the Google and Gore plans to two large-scale, government-led efforts from the twentieth century—the industrial buildup that accompanied World War II and the construction of the Interstate Highway System. These massive projects serve as tangible benchmarks for the magnitude of financial commitment and public support that will be required to rebuild the U.S. power sector.

Let's start with a bit of history: The U.S. industrial commitment to World War II was staggering. At its peak, the war occupied almost 40 percent of the nation's total economic capacity, and it required massive quantities of raw materials—at least 100 megatons of steel to build among other things more than 80,000 tanks, 250,000 planes and helicopters, and 15 million tons of munitions. The inflation adjusted annual cost of the war effort averaged close to $700 billion between 1943 and 1945, while the total cost of the war effort topped $2.5 trillion (in 2006 dollars).

In comparison, constructing the Interstate Highway System demanded a less intensive effort—but one of far longer duration. With the majority of its 47,000 miles covered by 11 inch-thick concrete—and weighing an impressive 700 megatons—it remains the largest public works project in U.S. history. During its peak years of construction, from 1970 to 1980, 17 megatons of concrete were used annually to create 1,100 miles of roadway a year, at a real annual expense of almost $11 billion, or about 0.3 percent of the nation's annual economic output over that time. The project—from its start in 1956 until its symbolic completion in 1995—cost the nation close to $350 billion (again, in 2006 dollars).

How do current energy transformation plans compare to these massive governmental efforts?

To determine the answer, we calculated the overnight capital cost—the cost of a project without interest payments, as if it were finished in one night—as well as the requirements in steel and concrete for the Gore and Google plans. We also calculated expenditures for the U.S. Energy Information Agency's (EIA) Annual Energy Outlook, the traditional policy-neutral, business-as-usual scenario. We then compared the total and annual expenditures of capital, steel, and concrete using World War II as a baseline for capital and steel consumption, and the highway project as a baseline for concrete consumption. (Note: Although the cost of steel and concrete also are included in the total capital numbers, we wanted straight comparisons for the total mass of steel and concrete to complement the more traditional capital comparisons.)

The results are summarized in two charts we have generated. The first chart shows that achieving Gore's vision of removing fossil fuels from electricity production by 2020 will require 50 percent of the capital and 60 percent of the steel required to wage World War II as well as 25 percent of the concrete that was used to construct the Interstate Highway System. (Google's requirements are a bit higher because its forecast assumes a higher U.S. growth rate for electricity consumption.) The other chart shows that the annual expenditures required to achieve the Gore and Google plans would require 60 and 90 percent, respectively, of the concrete used annually for the highway system and about 20 percent of the steel consumed annually during the peak of war spending.

Take a moment to consider these numbers. Achieving either plan would require both an annual investment of concrete equal to the amount used to build the Interstate Highway System and an annual steel investment equal to one-quarter of that required to defeat the Axis powers. This is a massive industrial investment! Furthermore, these are only the steel and concrete requirements; the quantity of photovoltaic panels, for example, required to achieve the Gore or Google plan would be 28 and 74 times current global production, respectively.

The material requirements to achieve the Gore plan are significantly lower than those required to achieve the Google plan primarily due to their radically different estimates for the growth in electricity production. Google estimates that U.S. electricity production will grow by 4 percent to roughly 1,024 gigawatts by 2020, which essentially matches the EIA's forecast. The Gore plan, on the other hand, assumes that U.S. electricity production will decrease by a staggering 27 percent! That decrease—Gore claims—will result from huge increases in energy efficiency, but the EIA forecast already includes significant efficiency improvements.

We should note that the energy plans would last longer than World War II, making the annual rate of spending about 15 percent of the peak annual war expenses ($100 billion–$124 billion versus $800 billion per year). Also, because the U.S. economy is about six times larger today than it was in the 1940s, these costs represent a much smaller fraction of the country's total economic output (about 1 percent of gross domestic product). Put another way, the economic demands of the war effort were equivalent to diverting two days of every worker's five-day work week, the energy plans—over their lifespans—would demand only about 24 minutes from every worker's week.

Although each plan has other aspects that merit critical analysis (e.g., estimated capacity factors, load growth rates, and balance of peak and base-load power) our analysis yields an interesting conclusion regarding the required financial and industrial investments. Specifically, we have identified two precedents for large-scale, governmental projects with industrial and financial investments that exceed the total requirements of both the Gore and Google plans. When measured against historical extremes, the cost