

Yet instead of working together to make sure that future generations will have electricity, we're voting to ban efficiency standards for light bulbs. Where are our priorities?

Most of us know, and all of us should know, that we cannot rely the private sector to invest in basic research. Companies need to make profits, and they need to minimize risk. Basic research is risky. However, the return on investment is often smaller compared to the return to the economy as a whole. That's why it's the role of government to make these investments, especially now, as we are coming out of a recession.

Google recently released a comprehensive report which examined the potential impact of what breakthroughs in energy technology could mean for the United States. They found that certain key innovations could: grow the U.S. economy by over 155 billion dollars in GDP per year; create over 1.1 million new jobs; save consumers over 942 dollars per year; reduce U.S. oil consumption by over 1.1 billion barrels per year.

ARPA-E will allow us to make the breakthroughs needed for these outcomes. If anything, we should be increasing funding for this vital program.

Take, for example, one of the projects that Case Western Reserve University is working on in Northeast Ohio. It involves high-power titanate capacitors for power electronics. This project will develop novel capacitors for power electronics in the hybrid electric vehicle and consumer electronics markets. The capacitors are designed with metallic glass that allows spontaneous self-repair. This self-repair allows the devices to be driven to higher voltages and thereby achieve higher energy density. The market for capacitors in power applications is 1.6 billion dollars per year.

Research like this is what will make this country prosperous again. We cannot afford to cut this program, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

HONORING DANIEL COCHRAN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Daniel Cochran. Daniel is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 395, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Daniel has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Daniel has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Daniel has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Daniel Cochran for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

INTRODUCTION OF THE NO CHILD LEFT INSIDE ACT

HON. JOHN P. SARBANES

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2011

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the No Child Left Inside, NCLI, Act. This legislation, which successfully passed the House of Representatives in 2008, seeks to address some of the most pressing issues of our time: our children's health, education, and future jobs. By creating an environmental education grant program and providing teacher training for environmental education across the curriculum, we can prepare our children for science, technology, engineering, and mathematics jobs that will be the cornerstone of the United States' 21st century economy. Riding the wave of interest across the country that has brought together an NCLI Coalition with over 2,000 organizations representing over 50 million Americans, this legislation is a down payment to grow the next generation of scientists, promote environmental stewardship, and encourage Americans to live healthier lifestyles. In addition, research shows that hands-on, outdoor environmental education has a measurably positive impact not only on student achievement in science, but also in reading, math, and social studies.

Despite these important benefits, environmental education is facing a national crisis. Many schools are being forced to scale back or eliminate environmental education programs. The No Child Left Inside Act seeks to give schools and teachers the resources and flexibility to spark the imagination of our nation's children and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important bill.

FLOOD INSURANCE REFORM ACT OF 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. BETTY McCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 12, 2011

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 1309) to extend the authorization of the national flood insurance program, to achieve reforms to improve the financial integrity and stability of the program, and to increase the role of private markets in the management of flood insurance risk, and for other purposes:

Ms. McCOLLUM. Madam Chair, I rise in support of H.R. 1309, the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2011. This important bill reauthorizes the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) through Fiscal Year 2016 and secures the program's near-term fiscal health. Minnesota has experienced its fair share of flooding this year. This bill is vitally needed to help communities in my state and states across the country recover from natural disasters.

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) was established by Congress under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The

NFIP is a federal program that enables property owners in participating communities to purchase flood insurance in exchange for state and community flood protections. The National Flood Insurance Program is the primary source of reliable, affordable flood insurance coverage for about 5.6 million homes and businesses.

H.R. 1309 takes the necessary steps to ensure the NFIP's long term viability by encouraging broader participation in the program, eliminating wasteful subsidies, and updating the program to meet needs of the 21st century. Lastly, this bill delays the mandatory requirement for homeowners in newly classified "Special Flood Hazard Areas" to purchase flood insurance. The three year delay ensures affected homeowners are not suddenly burdened with new insurance costs and allows them adequate time to challenge new flood zone designations.

I urge my colleagues to support the Flood Insurance Reform Act of 2011.

HONORING MICHAEL J. STACK, JR.

HON. ROBERT A. BRADY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2011

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor my dear friend Michael J. Stack, Jr. Mike left us yesterday. But, his spirit will live on forever.

Mike was deeply rooted in Philadelphia's civic and political life. His father served in this body from January 3, 1935–January 3, 1939. But, in many ways, the son eclipsed the father. Mike, Jr., was a quiet giant. He was an accomplished attorney and a forceful advocate for regular people. He was a loving husband and father. And, you can find his face next to the definition of the word friend in the dictionary.

But, Mike kept a special place in his heart for the people and the committee people of the 58th Ward. Mike never asked me for anything for himself. But, he was always fighting for the needs of the people he represented. The word "no" wasn't in his vocabulary when it came to them. And they loved him for it.

Mike Stack, Jr.'s, career spanned the great events of Philadelphia's history. He was active in the election of every Democrat mayor of Philadelphia in the 20th and 21st Centuries. He played a major role in the rise of our party in the city and in our state. And he was an important advisor to all of our elected officials, especially to me.

Mike was also a prolific writer, having penned four novels. More importantly, he leaves a living legacy behind him. The love of his life, Fay, served with distinction on the bench. And Michael, III serves in Pennsylvania's Senate. But, we are all a little poorer today for having lost this giant of a man.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring his life and in expressing the condolences of this House to his family.

HONORING NICHOLAS STEPHENS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Nicholas Stephens. Nicholas is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 337, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Nicholas has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Nicholas has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Nicholas has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Nicholas Stephens for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. CATHY McMORRIS RODGERS

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2011

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 537, my vote was not recorded. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”

INTRODUCTION OF THE 21ST CENTURY READINESS ACT OF 2011

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2011

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, in order for our students to be competitive in the global economy, we must do our part to ensure that they are acquiring the knowledge and skills they need for success.

The skills needed for success go beyond the basics of reading, writing, and math, however. When surveyed, employers continually emphasize that, in our 21st century economy, students need to be adept at critical thinking and problem solving; communication; collaboration; and creativity and innovation, in addition to being proficient in core subjects.

Sixteen states, as well as local school districts from across the country, have formed a partnership with over thirty leading education organizations and corporate entities to find ways to strengthen 21st century skills in their K-12 classrooms. However, this momentum isn't sustainable unless federal policy gives states and districts the flexibility to innovate in this direction.

To remedy this, Representative DAVE LOEBSACK and I are introducing the 21st Century Readiness Act. This bill does not create any new programs or authorize additional spending; instead, it would amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, ESEA,

to emphasize the importance of 21st century skills and give states and districts added flexibility to develop and enhance these skills as part of their own initiatives.

A growing coalition of states and school districts has recognized the importance of giving our students the tools they need to succeed in our 21st century workforce. This bill will give them the flexibility to succeed in these efforts.

I hope that our colleagues will join us in this effort.

HONORING MATTHEW GIBSON

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2011

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Matthew Gibson. Matthew is a very special young man who has exemplified the finest qualities of citizenship and leadership by taking an active part in the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 337, and earning the most prestigious award of Eagle Scout.

Matthew has been very active with his troop, participating in many scout activities. Over the many years Matthew has been involved with scouting, he has not only earned numerous merit badges, but also the respect of his family, peers, and community. Most notably, Matthew has contributed to his community through his Eagle Scout project.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in commending Matthew Gibson for his accomplishments with the Boy Scouts of America and for his efforts put forth in achieving the highest distinction of Eagle Scout.

CELEBRATING COACH VIC ROWEN

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2011

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Vic Rowen, a man whose distinguished career as Head Football Coach for the San Francisco State University Gators for 28 years, earned him the highest accolades.

On June 4, 2011, the San Francisco State University unveiled a statue to commemorate Coach Rowen's service as well as that of his predecessor, Coach Joe Verducci. These men were honored for exemplifying “the highest ideals of academic performance and competitive athletics” as well as demonstrating “personal accomplishments as men of honor and character.” The statue was paid for by grateful players, colleagues, alumni, staff and friends.

Born in Brooklyn, New York in 1919, Coach Rowen played football in college before earning a doctorate in physical education at Columbia University. He held several coaching positions and then joined San Francisco State in 1954 as Joe Verducci's assistant. He became head football coach in 1961. (Coach Verducci passed away in 1964.)

Coach Rowen's tenure covered over half the span of time that football was played at San Francisco State. In his early years, the school won eight Far Western Conference titles and attracted top talent, but after a student strike in 1968, the football program was

severely diminished by budget cuts. Rowen continued to train players and especially coaches (including his son Keith) who excelled in the sport, although the school's winning record was curtailed. My son, Ed Critchett, an all-American inspired by Vic Rowen cherishes the time he spent with the Gators in the 1980s. Rowen retired in 1989, and football was discontinued at the school in 1995.

Also a respected physical education teacher at the University, some of Rowen's other accomplishments include Northern California Coach of the Year, President and Board Member of the American Football Coaches Association, Football Writers Association of America Award, and the Ernie Nevers Award National Football Foundation's College Football Hall of Fame.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in congratulating Coach Vic Rowen on the tribute he and Coach Verducci received on 6/4/11. Vic Rowen was a man who influenced both the character and the skills of hundreds of young men and women at San Francisco State University and is loved and respected by all. I thank him for his commitment and service.

CLEAN WATER COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM ACT OF 2011

SPEECH OF

HON. RUSH D. HOLT

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 13, 2011

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2018) to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to preserve the authority of each State to make determinations relating to the State's water quality standards, and for other purposes:

Mr. HOLT. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the so-called “Clean Water Cooperative Federalism Act of 2011”, H.R. 2018. This misguided bill would undermine the Clean Water Act and significantly limit the federal government's ability to ensure that our nation's rivers, lakes, and streams are pollution-free.

This legislation is an unprecedented attack on the Clean Water Act. Because H.R. 2018 would make the water we drink less clean, I think it is fair to call this legislation what it is: The Dirty Water Act.

Sadly, the Dirty Water Act is the latest in a long line of bills from the majority that puts big polluters before the health and safety of the American people. From the Dirty Air Act that would remove EPA's statutory authority to regulate carbon pollution to legislation that removes accountability for offshore drilling operations, the majority seems intent on rolling back programs that preserve our environment, protect our public health, and grow our economy.

Since the Clean Water Act was enacted in 1972, water quality safeguards have been collaborative effort between States and the Federal government. The Federal government reviews State water pollution control decisions to assure that they reflect up-to-date science and protect water in downstream locations in other States. The Clean Water Act was written wisely to allow pollution safeguards to grow with the scientific understanding of the dangers posed by various chemicals and with the technical means of controlling these chemicals.