

J.C. Nichols Patio Garden are all new additions cultivated through Kathleen Collins' vision. Additionally, she has secured the Institute's financial future with a \$40 million endowment.

As President, Kathleen Collins reorganized the Institute into four schools: Foundation, Fine Arts, Design, and Liberal Arts. The curriculum emphasizes liberal arts while expanding the curriculum to the School of Design and Electronic Arts. The Institute maintains its foundation of art while educating artists in the fundamentals of business through its required Professional Practice program.

Kathleen launched a Community Arts and Service Learning certificate program that provides an opportunity for students to work in partnerships for the betterment of the community. The Brush Creek Community Rain Garden project is one example of this successful program. Students partnered with city and state officials and private sector companies to design an environmental solution based on regional ecological principals. By using native plants in a garden setting, they addressed the ecological impact from stormwater runoff. The partnerships created a beautiful solution that serves as an artistically green example for the community.

The presence of the Art Institute can be seen throughout our community. The latest addition of community partnership will be unveiled when the Kauffman Center for Performing Arts opens. Patrons will have the wonderful experience of viewing extraordinary murals created by KCAI students in partnership with architect Moshe Safdie.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor and privilege for me to recognize Kathleen Collins. She began her career as President of the Kansas City Art Institute 15 years ago and during her tenure worked tirelessly to solve financial and creative challenges. As she retires, she can look with pride on her accomplishments that propelled the Kansas City Art Institute into the recognizable and renowned institution that it is today. We wish her well as she returns to photography and travel and enjoys the good life with her husband, Jeff Love. On behalf of the people of Missouri's Fifth Congressional District, I wish this academic leader a well-deserved retirement.

RECOGNIZING THE 145TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (ASPCA)

**HON. JERROLD NADLER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 7, 2011*

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an organization in my Congressional District that has served this nation for more than a century, protecting pets from abuse and helping to make America a more humane country. Founded on the belief that animals are entitled to kind and respectful treatment and must be protected under the law, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (ASPCA) is celebrating its landmark 145th anniversary on April 7, 2011.

Inspired to take action after witnessing the beating of a work horse on a New York City

street, Henry Bergh founded the ASPCA in 1866. He believed that protecting animals was an issue that crossed party lines and class boundaries. He used his gifts of oration to make a commanding moral and legal case to protect animals, persuading some of Manhattan's most prominent leaders at the time, including members of the Rockefeller family and the Mayor of New York City to support him in this important fight.

From the beginning, the ASPCA fought hard to provide care and protection for the city's working horses and transform dog pounds into professionally run adoptions facilities. And they opened an animal hospital which serves New York City to this very day.

The modern ASPCA also includes a Humane Law Enforcement department, which upholds state animal cruelty laws in the five boroughs. Last year alone, the ASPCA investigated some 4,000 reported complaints of animal cruelty, made 51 arrests, and helped more than 400 animals. With a 90 percent conviction rate for their animal cruelty investigations, the ASPCA is helping to make New York a safer place for both the city's residents and animals.

I am proud to say the ASPCA's Bergh Memorial Animal Hospital is one of the largest full-service animal hospitals in New York, with more than 24,000 patient visits in 2009, including almost 5,000 emergency exams. The hospital's Intensive Care Unit operates 365 days a year. This was particularly lucky for Gary, a one year old cat that fell from an apartment building window in April of 2010 and was brought to the ASPCA's hospital in critical condition, with a life-threatening fractured pelvis. The hospital's veterinarians worked tirelessly, against all odds, to save Gary. He is alive today thanks to their skills.

My colleagues will find it interesting that Bergh Memorial Animal Hospital was an early leader in radiation therapy for cancer in animals and, during World War I, ASPCA veterinarians helped care for the horses used by the U.S. Army.

Mr. Speaker, the ASPCA has helped to change the way Americans view animals and the tools that are needed to care for them. It led the way with a wide variety of innovations from horse ambulances to the cardboard boxes that people use to carry home the pets they adopt—boxes that were devised by an ASPCA shelter clerk.

Furthermore, Mr. Speaker, nearly 4,000 cats and dogs are saved each year when they are adopted from the ASPCA Adoption Center. The state-of-the-art adoption center was recently renovated and now houses more than 300 cats and dogs in accommodations designed to create an inviting, appealing space for both pets and people.

The ASPCA also manages the Animal Poison Control Center, which handled more than 167,000 cases of pets exposed to toxic substances last year—treating cases that ranged from cats and dogs to horses and livestock. Its location in Urbana, Illinois provides the ASPCA with a strong presence in the Midwest to complement the New York City Headquarters.

In closing, the ASPCA's founding mission "to provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to animals" continues to resonate today some 145 years later, and I am proud to rise today to pay tribute to this organization in my district. I hope you will all join me in wishing them many good years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO KIT McNALLY

**HON. GWEN MOORE**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 7, 2011*

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an advocate, community leader, wife, mother, and mentor. On May 5, 2011, Kit Murphy McNally, Executive Director of the Benedict Center, will retire after 23 years of distinguished service. The Benedict Center is an interfaith non-profit criminal justice agency with a 37-year history in Milwaukee of justice advocacy.

Ms. McNally advocates for positive change in the criminal justice system by demonstrating best practices through the Center's education and treatment programs. An example of this approach is their holistic, gender-responsive, Women's Harm Reduction Program, utilized by both the Milwaukee County district attorney's office and Milwaukee County judges as a diversion to prison program.

The community partnership style promoted by Kit McNally is reflected in the Community Justice Center for Day Reporting Program. In 1998, this successful education and treatment alternative was established through the Benedict Center's advocacy as a partnership between many community treatment providers and Milwaukee County. Further, under the direction of Ms. McNally, the Benedict Center has been a state-wide leader in assisting to draft a model Community Justice Act for Wisconsin. The model would return money to local communities that succeed in reducing state incarceration costs through implementation of effective treatment and diversion programs.

Ms. McNally is deeply involved with issues of mental health and racial and economic disparities in criminal justice. She has served on local and national advisory boards, committees, task forces and commissions. She served as the citizen representative on the Executive Committee of the Milwaukee Community Justice Council. The council consists of top leaders on criminal justice issues, including the mayor, county executive, police chief, sheriff, district attorney and chief judge. Ms. McNally also served on the national boards of the National Alliance of Sentencing Advocates and Mitigation Specialists, and the International Community Corrections Association.

After graduating from Indiana University in Journalism and Criminology, she worked as a part-time reporter for the Milwaukee Journal and later directed corporate communications for Kohl's Food Stores and public relations for Mount Sinai Hospital and later Aurora Health Care.

Mr. Speaker, for these reasons, I am honored to pay tribute to Kit Murphy McNally, who has worked with victims, offenders, and the community toward achieving a system of justice that is fair and treats everyone with dignity and respect. Ms. McNally's contributions have richly benefitted the citizens of the Fourth Congressional District, the State of Wisconsin, and the Nation.

# HEARING ON: "ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF EPA GREENHOUSE GAS REGULATIONS ON SMALL BUSINESS"

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 7, 2011*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I submit my opening statement given at the hearing.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for holding this important hearing. Today, we are here to discuss the impact of greenhouse gas regulations on small businesses. America's small businesses are the lifeblood of this country's economy. Competition, innovation and the entrepreneurial spirit have driven America's prosperity, and it is our job in Congress to ensure that we facilitate and promote an environment of economic opportunity. It is also our job to protect the well being of America's citizens, with the bottom line of providing the highest quality of life possible for each and every person.

Based on actual results, and future projections, it is clear that the Clean Air Act strikes a balance between economic growth and keeping each and every one of us healthy. By 2020, for every taxpayer dollar invested in the Clean Air Act, there will be an estimated 30 dollar return in benefits. In the year 2010 alone, the Clean Air Act prevented over 160,000 deaths, over three million lost school days and 13 million days of lost work. These numbers are illustrative of the benefits to both businesses and public health facilitated by the Clean Air Act.

The regulation of greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act is imperative to protecting public health and welfare. The threat posed by climate change is based on peer-reviewed, accurate, and concrete science—the threat is real, and preventative steps are necessary. The EPA's regulation of greenhouse gases under the Clean Air Act is a measured, commonsense approach to mitigating climate change that protects not only public health and welfare, but business as well.

Opponents of greenhouse gas regulation claim that small entities will be overly burdened by costly and unattainable emissions standards. However, the EPA's implementation of the "Tailoring Rule" is a small business-conscious method of protecting public health, and this country's employers and employees. The tailoring rule, by setting a high greenhouse gas emission threshold, exempts 95 percent of all stationary sources of greenhouse gas emissions. Essentially, the tailoring rule lifts a regulatory burden off of small businesses.

In written testimony provided for today's hearing, the Small Business Majority, a representative of US small businesses, states that:

"Some will claim that a variety of small businesses—everything from bookstores to diners and plumbers—would be impacted by the greenhouse gas standards. This simply isn't the case."

Further, as described in the Small Business Majority's testimony, a significant number of small business owners welcome measures to reduce environmental pollution; this sentiment cannot simply be ignored.

As I have said at this subcommittee's past two meetings, we cannot have a productive discussion about the impacts of regulations without considering both costs and benefits. For example, when we talk about the new tailpipe emissions standards we cannot simply discuss a potential increase in the sticker price of a vehicle.

The proposed standards for heavy and medium duty trucks—despite a marginal in-

crease in sticker price—are projected to save over \$74,000 over the life of the truck, and save over 500 million barrels of oil. Multiply that times all the trucks on the road, and the reduced fuel consumption and reduced greenhouse gas pollutant emissions can help us achieve energy independence while improving our public health.

I look forward to having a well rounded discussion about greenhouse gas emission standards, their costs and their benefits, with today's witnesses.

## ENERGY TAX PREVENTION ACT OF 2011

SPEECH OF

**HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 6, 2011*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 910) to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating any regulation concerning, taking action relating to, or taking into consideration the emission of a greenhouse gas to address climate change, and for other purposes:

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Chair, the bill before us today is bad for America's health and reduces progress in our nation's energy independence. I oppose this 'dirty air act' that would eliminate the ability of the EPA to address the very serious public health threats from carbon pollution.

The Clean Air Act requires that if the EPA finds carbon pollution to be detrimental to our health, then the EPA must regulate greenhouse gas emissions. Despite the U.S. Supreme Court upholding this authority, today's legislation would exempt our nation's largest polluters from regulation, eliminate public health protections, and push back efforts to reduce our dependence on foreign energy resources. By preventing the EPA from setting carbon pollution national automobile standards, this bill does nothing to reduce consumption and reliance on foreign oil.

The EPA helps protect our nation's most vulnerable—including children, seniors and those suffering from respiratory ailments—by guaranteeing the air we breathe is safe and healthy. Dirty air has been linked to an increase in asthma rates, especially among young people, an increase in emergency room visits and hospitalizations, and an increase in heart attacks and strokes. In New York, pediatric asthma affects an estimated half million children and an additional estimated 1.5 million adults 18 and over have asthma, based on 2009 rates.

All across the country, Americans overwhelmingly support EPA protections for the air we breathe and the water we drink. Supporting this bill disregards science, ignores public health concerns, and does nothing to curb carbon emissions. I urge a no vote.

## ENERGY TAX PREVENTION ACT OF 2011

SPEECH OF

**HON. CHRIS VAN HOLLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 6, 2011*

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 910) to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating any regulation concerning, taking action relating to, or taking into consideration the emission of a greenhouse gas to address climate change, and for other purposes:

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. Chair, over forty years after the passage of the Clean Air Act, there are apparently still Members of this House who think you can't have jobs unless you have a polluted environment. Nothing could be further from the truth.

Over the past 40 years, the Clean Air Act has reduced smog-producing sulfur dioxide and particulate pollution by 60% while our economy has nearly tripled. Since the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, electricity production has increased and prices have remained stable. A rigorous, peer-reviewed analysis of the Benefits and Costs of the Clean Air Act from 1990–2020 conducted by the EPA found that air quality improvements under the Clean Air Act will save \$2 trillion and prevent at least 230,000 deaths annually.

The record is clear: a healthy environment and a strong economy are not mutually exclusive. They go hand in hand. Which is why this attempt to gut the Clean Air Act by preventing EPA from regulating carbon pollution is so misplaced. Given our 40-year history with the Clean Air Act, the last thing Americans want is a bunch of politicians substituting their own ideological agenda for sound science and telling EPA it can't do its job.

I urge a no vote.

## HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

**HON. FRANK R. WOLF**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 7, 2011*

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to acknowledge the hard work and determination that Habitat for Humanity has provided for a deserving family in my district. Habitat for Humanity of Prince William County, Manassas, and Manassas Park purchased a three-bedroom townhouse in Manassas using funds from the Neighborhood Stabilization Program administered by the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development. The organizations began extensive renovations on the townhouse on October 9, 2010.

The deserving recipient is a single mother who offers support and care for her disabled mother, along with working full-time and caring for her son. With the high cost of living in northern Virginia, the mother believed that she would never be able to purchase a home. She learned about the Habitat for Humanity home ownership program and applied in November 2009. After 1,100 hours of volunteer labor by nearly 100 volunteers, the house was dedicated on April 2 to the woman and her family.