

drought. The losses in direct farm and ranch jobs are shown in the third column. We project a direct loss of more than 5,000 jobs on farms and ranches in the Sacramento Valley due to the 2022 drought. Of course, the losses to the broad economy from drought in agriculture go much deeper than the direct losses of jobs. Table 4 summarizes economywide losses in the Sacramento Valley caused by drought in agriculture for value of output, employment, labor income and value added. (Value added is the measure of economic activity that removes any double counting across industry segments and is used for economic aggregates such as national, state, and regional GDP).

The first row of Table 4 shows the direct agricultural losses and the losses for value of output and employment that are familiar from Tables 2 and 3. Labor income in column 2 shows earnings from jobs, including earnings of the proprietors such as farm owners and operators. As expected, many of these agricultural jobs are seasonal and many farms are operated part time, so the annual earnings are well below what full-time, year-around employees of full-time business operators would earn. The "value added" column represents the wages paid to hired workers and income attributed to proprietors. Another way to think of value added is the revenue of the industry minus the value of goods and services purchased directly from other industries. Value added for the economy as a whole is economic output being careful to remove any potential double counting. For example, output of the dairy industry includes the value of the grain, hay and other feeds that are turned into milk by the dairy cows and sold by the farm. Value added of the dairy industry nets out the value of all inputs purchased by the dairy farming industry, including purchased feed and nutrition consultant services, and others. The sum across industries of all the direct losses of agricultural output due to drought in 2022 is \$954 million, whereas loss of value added is \$572 million, which may be thought of as loss income earned by hired workers and farm operators (farms and ranches) within the agricultural industry.

The second row of Table 4 includes losses to upstream suppliers to Sacramento Valley agriculture. Industries that supply goods and services to farm and ranch operations lose sales and profits and their workers lose jobs when farm output falls due to drought. Such businesses include local repair shops, fertilizer firms, insurance companies or law offices that work with farms and ranches. These indirect effects reflect losses of output jobs, labor income and value added of Sacramento Valley businesses that rely on farm and ranch customers. The third row of Table 4 includes induced losses. These reflect lost output, jobs and income in all sectors affected by lost agricultural incomes (mostly reduced incomes of labor and those contributing labor, management, and capital). This includes the reductions in goods and services that farmer and farm worker families buy in the Sacramento Valley. The ripple effects of such purchases include everything from haircuts to autos and schooling.

The direct and upstream losses for the Sacramento Valley economy, shown in row 4 of Table 4, are the sum of the direct, indirect, and induced effects. One must be careful interpreting the sum of the direct and indirect output rows. The direct output includes the value of inputs used in production; therefore it incorporates the indirect output and to simply add them up would be double counting. For example, the output of almonds includes the contribution of the honeybees (included in livestock income) that pollinated the crop. Thus, in evaluating the overall contribution of agriculture and the

economywide impact of the drought we focus on value added in the fourth column. We note that Table 4 contains only the farm and the upstream economywide losses due to drought. Upstream economywide losses due to specific agricultural industries are in an appendix available from the authors.

In this section, we emphasized the results in Table 4 are upstream impacts. This means that the reduced economic activity in transport and processing of farm commodities is not included in the impacts. We do not have data to estimate such impacts for agriculture broadly. For some products; the downstream economic activity within the Sacramento Valley may be relatively small. For example, many calves raised and sold in the Sacramento Valley are shipped to feedlots in the Midwest and slaughtered and processed outside the Sacramento Valley. However, for other important products such as tree nuts, processed fruits and vegetables, there is substantial value added in the Sacramento Valley and jobs in downstream industries depend on Sacramento Valley farm production.

Fortunately, we do have data within the IMPLAN system on rice milling, which is an important downstream agricultural processing industry that relies on farm production of rice in the Sacramento Valley. The next section shows how considering rice milling indicated a larger economywide economic impact of the 2022 drought. Above, rice farm value of output was combined with other grains, which is how rice farming is reported within the IMPLAN data sets. The Agricultural Commissioners data show that the value of farm rice production in 2019 was almost \$0.95 billion based on about 500,000 acres of rice. These totals, as expected, differ slightly from the aggregate statewide data from the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

The top half of Table 5 uses rice farm revenue data, together with linkage multipliers from the IMPLAN data set that are applicable to the "grains" category, to assess upstream economywide contributions of Sacramento Valley rice in 2019. Notice the results reported in the top half of Table 5 data equal 80%, or more, of the magnitude of the impacts for grains as a whole in 2019. Total direct sales, jobs, labor income and value added are all only slightly lower than for all grains in 2019.

The bottom four rows of Table 5 represent the economic output and other aggregates for rice milling as an industry. Because these results are for rice milling, the main upstream input (indirect output) is rice grown on farms. The direct output is milled rice, which has a price and output value almost double that of farm rice output. The output of farm rice is the main contributor to the indirect output of \$1,282 million for rice milling. Because of this, economywide impacts on rice milling are built directly on the base of rice farm output; therefore, anything that reduces rice farm output necessarily reduces rice milling output in the Sacramento Valley. The economywide impacts of drought on rice milling subsume the effects of rice production and capture much of the downstream impact.

Table 6 shows the projected effects of the 2022 drought, which, based on currently available information, we assume cuts rice production by 50% and reduces economic contribution of rice production and milling by 50%. The bottom panel shows that the reduction in rice output caused by the drought reduces Sacramento Valley employment by 5,293 jobs; including jobs in rice farming and milling as well as the other indirect and induced losses. The important effects on Sacramento Valley income are the loss of labor income of \$398 million and reduced value

added in the Sacramento Valley of \$703 million. The loss of value added is 36% larger (\$703 million/\$514 million) than the impact of rice farming without capturing the first step downstream. The employment impact of rice milling is 52% higher than of rice farming. These results for rice milling show the importance of capturing downstream economic activity when it is reliant on local farm production. Unfortunately, we do not have enough data to fully evaluate the contributions of other processing activities in the Sacramento Valley for crops such as tree nuts, fruits, and processing vegetables. Nonetheless, we expect the impacts for these industries may be similar to those of rice. In the final remarks we make the appropriate adjustments to the results of Table 4 to take into account the first step of downstream impacts.

Table 4 showed projected losses from the 2022 drought for the Sacramento Valley, including direct and upstream indirect and induced impacts, are: employment loss of 9,396 jobs, labor income loss of \$504 million, and economic value-added loss of \$967 million. Using the more detailed results for rice presented in Table 6, however, we show that these upstream results do not capture the true extent of the economic implications and are likely too small by between one third and one half. When we adjust the employment and value-added results to account for downstream processing, using the rice results as a guide, we find substantially larger impacts.

Our best estimates are that the farm impacts of the 2022 drought are likely to cause economic losses of about 14,300 jobs and loss of value added of about \$1.315 billion.

IN HONOR OF FILIPINO AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH

HON. JOSH HARDER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 2022

Mr. HARDER of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Filipino American History Month. Across the United States, Filipino Americans have played a crucial role in this country's success and have built a remarkable legacy that deserves to be recognized and celebrated.

In our community especially, Filipino Americans have a rich and storied history. In the early 1900s, thousands of Filipinos immigrated to the United States, with many settling in and around Stockton, California. In fact, according to 1930s census data, over half of all Filipinos in the United States were in San Joaquin County. From this large population grew Little Manila, a Filipino neighborhood in Stockton that served as a home for the newly formed immigrant community. Little Manila was a safe harbor from discrimination and became a place for Filipino culture and families to thrive. While only a small portion of Little Manila remains, its impact can still be felt throughout Stockton all these years later.

Today, Filipino Americans have built on the legacy started by their parents and grandparents and continue to enrich our nation. In San Joaquin County, we have a strong and vibrant Filipino American community of nearly 30,000. They work in every industry, serve our community in numerous ways, and have brought immense value to the Central Valley. The history of Filipino Americans is preserved

and rightfully applauded thanks to the hard work of advocacy groups like the Filipino American National Historical Society, which chose Stockton as the location for the organization's museum.

In countless ways, the history of Filipino Americans embodies the ideals of the American Spirit: hard work, dedication, resiliency, and a firm belief that better days lie ahead. Filipino Americans are an integral part of our area and have played an irreplaceable role in the larger American story. I am incredibly proud to celebrate October as Filipino American History Month and eagerly anticipate the role that Filipino Americans will play in our community's future.

HONORING MR. FRANK SCARFO OF THE CITY OF TORRANCE

HON. MAXINE WATERS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 2022

Ms. WATERS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Frank Scarfo, a 94-year-old U.S. Army veteran in my Congressional District who has quite an interesting history. Mr. Scarfo served our country as a counterintelligence officer based in Italy during the Korean War. In a little-known Army operation, Mr. Scarfo helped identify and report communist party operatives who were attempting to infiltrate the Army's leadership by working as support staff in Italy.

Born and raised in a small coal-mining town called Norton in West Virginia, Mr. Scarfo was brought up speaking only Italian in his parent's household until the age of eight. After graduating from college, he registered for the draft in December 1950 and after making the Army aware of his fluency in Italian was sent to Fort Holabird, Maryland, home of the Army's Intelligence School from 1945 to 1972, where he was trained as a counter-intelligence officer.

Assigned to the 7617 Military Post in Livorno, Italy, Mr. Scarfo served his country for two years supporting the 4th Logistical Command, uncovering potentially dangerous enemy operatives who were working for the U.S. Army in Livorno, Pizza, and Florence, Italy. The cover name for the operation was the "Labor Control Detachment" and it remains somewhat secretive to this day. Mr. Scarfo went on to serve for an additional four years in the Army Reserve, rising to the rank of sergeant.

Proud of his contributions to the American occupation of Europe in the early 1950s, Mr. Scarfo would have continued his service in the Army if he didn't need to return home to West Virginia to take care of his ailing parents. He later moved to California and worked with space pioneer Wernher von Braun's operation at the Aerospace Corporation, which led to the successful moon landings in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

In honor of Frank Scarfo's participation in this little-known military operation in the European theater, I am pleased to bring to light his service to our country and thank him for a job well done.

RECOGNIZING MR. ART CHIANELLO

HON. DAVID G. VALADAO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 2022

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Art Chianello for his 20 years of service to the City of Bakersfield and congratulate him on his retirement.

Mr. Chianello started his career in the city of Bakersfield working as an Engineer in the Design Division of the Public Works Department. He quickly rose the ranks to become the Manager of the Bakersfield Water Resources Department. In this position, Mr. Chianello oversaw the River and Agricultural Water and Domestic Water divisions. His duties included administering the regulation, distribution, water banking, and recordkeeping operations on the Kern River, as well as monitoring the city's domestic water system. Mr. Chianello's work ensured that over 143,000 residents and local businesses in Bakersfield had access to clean drinking water.

One of Mr. Chianello's proudest professional accomplishments occurred during his work as a wastewater manager in the Bakersfield Public Works Department. There, he played an instrumental role in the predesign, design, and construction of a project that aimed to double the treatment plant capacity of the city's wastewater plant. Mr. Chianello's dedication and hard work allowed the department to complete the project on-time and on-budget. This passion to serve his community honorably only grew throughout his career.

For 20 years, Mr. Art Chianello has been an exemplary public servant. His leadership, ability to work collaboratively, and desire to help others have been essential to securing successful outcomes for the Bakersfield Water Resources Department and for all the residents of the City of Bakersfield.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing the career of Mr. Art Chianello and wishing him the best in retirement.

LES REARDANZ RETIREMENT

HON. RICK LARSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 2022

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Speaker, I rise in recognition of the retirement of Les Reardanz and his remarkable 31-year career of service in the United States Navy.

Les's years in uniform have meant time away from his family and friends. He has served our country, the Navy and our community with devotion and integrity. Whether on deployment in Afghanistan, advising the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on legal matters, or helping safeguard Puget Sound following 9/11, Les's tours of duty were as expansive as his skill set. The Navy and the Judge Advocate General's Corps are undoubtedly better off thanks to his years of service and leadership.

Les also served as Executive Director for the Port of Everett. During his tenure, he strengthened the critical relationship between the Port and the Navy and helped lay the

foundation to expand the seaport and redevelop the Everett waterfront. Also, Les played a key role in reaching the agreement that created the Blue Heron Slough.

I wish Les the best as his Navy career ends, new chapters begin and as he continues serving his community at the Whatcom Transportation Authority.

I thank Les for his dedicated service and congratulate him on a job well done.

RECOGNIZING ELLIOT BERRY

HON. CHRIS PAPPAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 21, 2022

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today alongside my colleague Congresswoman ANN MCLANE KUSTER to honor Elliot Berry and his forty-seven years of service to New Hampshire Legal Assistance. Through his impactful career, Elliot embodied the highest values of service to our state's most vulnerable community members.

Witnessing the systematic and legal challenges faced by the residents he served, Elliot dedicated his efforts to not only helping his clients navigate the system but making positive changes to our state's housing policies. New Hampshire residents enjoy more protective renter's rights and housing laws thanks to Elliot's work. These protections will continue to benefit hundreds of families across New Hampshire long after his retirement, making our state safer and more economically viable for the future.

In 1975, Elliot began his journey with New Hampshire Legal Assistance after graduating from Boston College Law School and starting out as a VISTA volunteer. Throughout thousands of cases for individual clients, appeals, and class-action lawsuits, Elliot stayed resolute in his commitment to protecting the most vulnerable members of our communities. This spirit of service was exemplified in Elliot's challenges to a series of local zoning laws proposed in the 1990s that precluded the development of low-to-moderate income housing units. Elliot's advocacy extended past housing issues to include representing incarcerated men and women across New Hampshire, resulting in the construction of a new prison facility for women in Concord and improved access to mental health and drug counseling services for men and women.

Elliot's belief in the right to safe and affordable housing distinguishes him as a true champion for low-income families, and the legacy of his service will continue to improve the lives of residents across the Granite State for years to come.

On behalf of the constituents of New Hampshire's First and Second Congressional Districts, we thank Elliot for his many years of service, and for being part of what makes the Granite State such a special place to live. We are honored to recognize and congratulate Elliot on his retirement and wish him the best of luck in his next chapter.