

Marianne served as the President of the Parma Women's Democratic Club, Parma Women's Democratic City Leader and Treasurer of the Parma Democratic Party. Throughout her life, Marianne volunteered on committees for club picnics, dances and steak roasts. Marianne was recognized for her service and volunteerism when she was named 1989's Parma Democratic of the Year.

Jerry and Marianne took their family on vacations to Florida, Ruggles Beach, and Washington, DC. Their summers were spent with family and friends at Country Club Camp Grounds. In the 1980s, Jerry and Marianne went on a three-week trip of a lifetime to Italy. Keeping their Italian heritage alive through each new generation, the Vittardis celebrate their Italian heritage on Christmas Eve with a traditional Italian dinner of Marianne's homemade spaghetti sauce and seven courses of fish. Her mother's recipe for German potato salad, a family favorite, has been passed down to each new generation. Jerry and Marianne became Snowbirds traveling to Cape Coral and Fort Myers where they spent fifteen Cleveland winters in the Florida sun. They attended their children and grandchildren's school and sporting events. Marianne was always one of the most spirited cheerleaders in the crowd, whose voice could be heard on Byers Field or on the court! Their shared commitment to family, faith, and community is reflected throughout the Parma community and also within their parish, St. Bridget Church.

Madam Speaker and Colleagues, please join me in honor of my dear friend, Marianne Vittardi. I wish Mrs. Vittardi a joyous birthday and many blessings of peace, health and happiness today and always.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY YOUTH
ORCHESTRAS (CKYO)

HON. BEN CHANDLER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 2008

Mr. CHANDLER. Madam Speaker, it is my distinct privilege to recognize and celebrate the Central Kentucky Youth Orchestras' (CKYO) 60 years of excellence. I am honored that the oldest independently chartered youth orchestra in the United States is located right in the heart of the 6th Congressional District of Kentucky.

CKYO consists of 4 orchestras including the Symphony, Concert, Preparatory and Jazz Orchestras, with plans to add a fifth orchestra in the near future due to high demand. Over 255 students come to CKYO from 14 counties and 65 area schools throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Under the direction of Mr. William Prinzing Briggs, the CKYO have performed not only throughout the Commonwealth of Kentucky, but also around the world in countries such as Austria, Hungary and the Czech Republic. This cultural and musical exchange can build strong ties that can last a lifetime and allow youth from all over the world to be ambassadors of the arts.

Madam Speaker, please join me in congratulating the Central Kentucky Youth Orchestras on 60 years of beautiful music.

HONORING KAREN FITZSIMMONS

HON. BRUCE L. BRALEY

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 2008

Mr. BRALEY of Iowa. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember and celebrate the life of Karen Fitzsimmons. Karen passed away on April 2, 2008, after serving as the Scott County, Iowa, auditor for over 32 years.

Karen was elected auditor in 1976 and held that position until her untimely death this spring. From her first day in office to her last she brought integrity and professionalism to government. Under Karen's leadership Scott County elections were fair, transparent, and inclusive. Citizens trusted Karen because they were confident she would count and report every vote in every election. She set a standard for ethics and integrity in elections to which other counties in Iowa aspire.

Karen was a trailblazer for women in Iowa public life. She is one of the longest serving female elected officials in Iowa history. She was a 27-year-old professional and single-mother when she won her first election. She thrived as a public official and was never afraid to challenge "old boys club" attitudes at any level of government.

Madam Speaker, Karen was an admired leader who defended the principle at the heart of our democracy: the right to vote. Her memory will be cherished.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INVESTING
IN CLIMATE ACTION AND PRO-
TECTION (ICAP) ACT

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 2008

Mr. MARKEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the "Investing in Climate Action and Protection Act"—or "iCAP Act"—a bill to reduce global warming pollution to levels sufficient to avoid catastrophic climate change and to invest in America's transition to a secure and prosperous low-carbon future.

The iCAP Act is founded on three fundamental principles:

First, science solves problems. The scientific consensus is now unequivocal that global warming is happening, that manmade greenhouse gas emissions are largely responsible, and that we must reduce those emissions substantially over the coming decades if we are to avert a climate catastrophe. We have a moral obligation to listen to that scientific consensus and act upon it, by starting today to reduce global warming pollution to levels that will keep our planet safe for generations to come.

Second, investing solves problems. We must invest in the American economy and in American workers, and launch an energy technology renaissance that will rival the information technology revolution of the past decade. We all benefited from the Industrial Age, and we have watched the dawn of the Information Age. Today, we must start the Clean Energy Age. This bill will provide a market-based push that will trigger an explosion of energy technology development that will give us the same

"Wow" feeling that we get from our information technology—bringing robust economic growth while meeting our climate goals.

Third, American leadership solves problems. We must ensure America is the world leader in confronting our climate crisis, giving us the credibility and the technology to bring China, India, and the rest of the developing world under one large, climate-saving tent. In so doing, America will help protect vulnerable communities around the world from the dangers of global warming, including drought, famine, and flood. We will meet our international responsibilities while at the same time gaining global good will and protecting our national security interests.

The iCAP bill implements these principles by establishing a "cap-and-invest" system, which caps pollution, requires polluters to buy 100 percent of the tradable pollution allowances at auction, and invests the auction proceeds in American consumers and in technologies and practices that save the climate while also saving costs.

The core title of the bill amends the Clean Air Act to establish an EPA-administered cap-auction-and-trade program that covers 87 percent of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. This program will begin to cut these emissions immediately and will reduce them to 85 percent below 2005 levels by 2050—the U.S. contribution necessary to protect the global climate against dangerous warming.

The cap covers all the major sources of greenhouse gases. These include the nearly 10,000 power plants and large industrial facilities that produce the majority of global warming pollution—facilities that are already regulated for other pollutants. Other covered entities include companies that produce or import petroleum- or coal-based liquid or gaseous fuels (like gasoline), companies that produce fluorinated gases (found in everything from air conditioners and refrigerators to the electronics industry), and companies that distribute natural gas to consumers.

The iCAP bill creates the market-based incentive to reduce global warming pollution by establishing a gradually declining budget of tradable pollution allowances for each year from 2012 through 2050, and by requiring polluters to surrender a sufficient number of allowances to cover their heat trapping emissions each year. Under iCAP, EPA will auction virtually all of these allowances, instead of giving them away for free to polluters. This approach reflects what we have learned over the past two decades.

For many years, our environmental laws were based on performance standards. Every polluter was told how much or how little they could pollute. Everyone was given a standard and they all had to meet it. That approach can work for some pollutants, but it also can be very expensive.

In 1990, Congress came up with a novel approach to address the acid rain problem caused by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions. This idea, sometimes called "cap and trade," embraces the notion that all reductions are helpful but that some parties can achieve those reductions for much less. So if one party can reduce pollution relatively cheaply, then another party that finds it more expensive can trade money for the extra pollution reduction achieved by the more efficient party.