

Corporation for National Community Service specifically to fund a service event on the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday this coming year. The \$7,500 grant will be used to fund the organization's kick-off of their new program "Aluminum Cans Build Habitat Houses." On Martin Luther King Jr. Day 2002, hundreds of youth will be working throughout my district picking up and recycling aluminum cans. The money raised from collecting the cans will be used to build Habitat houses and also to provide a scholarship for a high school student in our district.

I commend my local chapter for its continued involvement in Southwest Missouri and its proactive efforts to engage young people in public service. Those of us who have been privileged enough to help on Habitat projects have seen the unity that this organization can bring to our communities. Few things are more inspiring than witnessing people from vastly different backgrounds and ethnic heritages working together to help a family achieve their dream.

It is fitting that this grant, given in honor of Martin Luther King Jr., be used for a project that unifies. I can think of no better way to honor the legacy of a man who sought to sweep away the barriers that kept all Americans from pursuing the American dream.

REMEMBERING MARSHA HANLEY

HON. BRIAN D. KERNS

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 19, 2001

Mr. KERNS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize a great Hoosier, a great American—Marsha Hanley. Marsha wore many hats during her lifetime—wife, mother, grandmother, volunteer, community leader, and an advocate for homeless children.

On this day, Marsha Hanley was laid to rest by her husband, Harold, children, family, and friends after leaving our world this past Sunday. The manner in which she led her life—her kindness, her love of country, her devotion to her family—serves as an example for others to follow.

A life-long Republican, Marsha cared deeply about her community and country. She followed the issues closely with great interest and was not afraid to express her opinion.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have been home in Indiana to pay my respects, but as you know—and as I am sure she would understand—we have important legislation before us in Congress on this day. While my heart is with Marsha and her loved ones in Indiana, my duties keep me in our nation's Capitol.

We are all richer for having known Marsha, and the lives of so many others have been enriched because of her good work. While we will miss her, we take comfort in the knowledge that she is now in a better place and with our Father in heaven.

God bless you Marsha Hanley.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARY DANIELS ON HER RETIREMENT

HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, December 19, 2001

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize one of my constituents, Mary Daniels of Cranston, as she begins her retirement at the impressive age of eighty-four.

On Friday, December 7, Mary completed her final day of work at Leviton, an electrical equipment manufacturer that is one of the largest employers in Rhode Island. For thirty-seven years, Mary served as a dedicated and diligent worker, completing any task that was put before her. She will be remembered by her coworkers for her kindness to her friends and family, her impressive work ethic, and her strong character.

After many years of working to support her family, Mary may now take full advantage of her retirement. I am certain that she will enjoy these golden years, as her strong spirit will keep her active. Her four children and eight grandchildren are also certain to benefit now that she has more time to prepare family meals and her famous lemon meringue pie.

I encourage Mary to take full advantage of her retirement years, to spend more time with her loved ones, and to pursue all of her dreams. I now ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating this impressive woman on her notable achievement.

H.R. 3178, WATER INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AND RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, December 18, 2001

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that "H.R. 3178, Water Infrastructure Security and Research Development Act" and the Development of Anti-Terrorism Tools for Water Infrastructure was brought to the floor today.

Mr. Speaker, the nation's water supply and water quality infrastructure have long been recognized as being potentially vulnerable to terrorist attacks of various types, including physical disruption, bioterrorism/chemical contamination, and cyber attack. Interest in such problems has increased since the September 11, 2001 attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon. Damage or destruction to these systems by terrorist attack could disrupt the delivery of vital human services, threatening public health and the environment, or possibly causing loss of life.

Water infrastructure systems include surface and ground water sources of untreated water for municipal, industrial, agricultural, and consumer needs; dams, reservoirs, aqueducts, and pipes that contain and transport raw water; treatment facilities that remove contaminants; finished water reservoirs; systems that distribute water to users; and wastewater col-

lection and treatment facilities. Across the country, these systems comprise more than 75,000 dams and reservoirs, thousands of miles of pipes and aqueducts, 168,000 public drinking water facilities, and about 16,000 publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities. Ownership and management are both public and private; the federal government has responsibility for hundreds of dams and diversion structures, but the vast majority of the nation's water infrastructure is either privately owned or owned by non-federal units of government.

Mr. Speaker, the federal government has built hundreds of water projects over the years, primarily dams and reservoirs for irrigation development and flood control, with municipal and industrial water use as an incidental, self-financed, project purpose. Because of the size and scope of many of these facilities, they are critically entwined with the nation's overall water supply, transportation, and electricity infrastructure. Threats resulting in physical destruction to any of these systems could include disruption of operating or distribution system components, power or telecommunications systems, electronic control systems, and actual damage to reservoirs and pumping stations. A loss of flow and pressure would cause problems for water customers and also would drastically hinder firefighting efforts. Bioterrorism or chemical threats could deliver massive contamination by small amounts of microbiological agents or toxic chemicals and could endanger the public health of thousands.

Water supply was one of eight critical infrastructure systems identified in President Clinton's 1998 Presidential Decision Directive as part of a coordinated national effort to achieve the capability to protect the nation's critical infrastructure from intentional acts that would diminish them.

Mr. Speaker, since September 11, the nation's drinking water utilities have been on a heightened state of alert to protect against the potential disruption of water service and biological and chemical contamination of drinking water supplies. Fortunately, before September 11, the water supply community was already at work with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other federal agencies to develop methods and tools to protect water system facilities and consumers. Several drinking water organizations and EPA are currently sponsoring various research and development projects addressing water system security issues. These projects include tools for assessing vulnerabilities, preparations for response and recovery in the event of an attack, understanding the impact of potential biological and chemical agents, and training of water system personnel on security issues.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank my colleagues on the Science Committee for supporting my amendment on H.R. 3178. The amendment I offered, which was passed in the Committee is to ensure that the grants awarded under this bill are made to meet the needs of water supply systems of various sizes and are provided to geographically, socially and economically diverse recipients.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is critical in protecting one of our nation's most precious resources—