Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak today about an organization, which is headquartered in my district and has had an immeasurable impact on America. The history of Junior Achievement is a true testament to the indelible human spirit and American ingenuity. Junior Achievement was founded in 1919 as a collection of small, after-school business clubs for students in Springfield, Massachusetts.

As the rural-to-city exodus of the populace accelerated in the early 1900s, so too did the demand for workforce preparation and entrepreneurship. Junior Achievement students were taught how to think and plan for a business that acquires the necessary products, acquire supplies and talent, build their own products, advertise, and sell. With the financial support of companies and individuals, Junior Achievement recruited numerous sponsoring agencies such as the New England Rotarians, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys & Girls Clubs and YMCA, local churches, playground associations and schools to provide meeting places for its growing ranks of interested students.

In a few short years JA students were competing in regional expositions and trade fairs and rubbing elbows with top business leaders. In 1925, President Calvin Coolidge hosted a reception on the White House lawn to kick off Junior Achievement's expansion. By the late 1920s, there were nearly 800 JA Clubs with some 9,000 Achievers in 13 cities in Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

During World War II, enterprising students in JA business clubs used their ingenuity to find new and different products for the war effort. In Chicago, JA and General Electric worked together to manufacture 10,000 pant hangers for the U.S. Army. In Pittsburgh, JA students developed a specialized box to carry off incendiary devices, which was approved by the Civil Defense and sold locally. Elsewhere, JA students made baby incubators and used acetylene torches in abandoned locomotive yards to obtain badly needed scrap iron.

In the 1940s, leading executives of the day such as S. Bayard Colgate, James Cash Penney, Joseph Sprang of Gillette and others helped the organization grow rapidly. Stories of Junior Achievement and its accomplishments banded its students soon appeared in national magazines of the day such as TIME, Young America, Colliers, LIFE, the Ladies Home Journal and Liberty.

In the 1950s, Junior Achievement began working more closely with schools and saw its growth increase five-fold. In 1955, President Eisenhower declared the week of January 30 to February 5 as "National Junior Achieve

ment Week." At this point, Junior Achievement was operating in 139 cities and in most of the 50 states. During its first 45 years of exist-
ence, Junior Achievement enjoyed an average annual growth rate of 45 percent.

To further connect students to influential figures in business, economics, and history, Junior Achievement started the Junior Achievement National Business Hall of Fame in 1975 to recognize outstanding leaders. Each year, a number of Junior Achievement alumni are recognized for their contribution to the business industry and for their dedication to the Junior Achievement experience. Today, there are 200 laureates from a variety of businesses and industries that grace the Hall of Fame.

By 1982, Junior Achievement's formal curriculum offering had expanded to Applied Economics (now called JA Economics), Project Business, and Business Basics. In 1988, more than one million students per year were estimated to take part in Junior Achievement programs. In the early 1990s, a sequential curriculum for grades K–6 was launched, catalyzing the organization into the classrooms of another one million elementary school students.

Today, through the efforts of more than 100,000 volunteers in the classrooms of America, Junior Achievement reaches more than four million students in grades K–12 per year. JA International takes the free enterprise message of hope and opportunity even further to more than 1.5 million students in 111 countries. Junior Achievement has been an influential part of many of today's successful entrepreneurs and business leaders.

Junior Achievement's success is truly the story of America—the fact that one idea can influence and benefit many lives.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have Junior Achievement in my district and proud of its many successes over the years. It is my hope this great organization continues to prosper and benefit many in the years to come.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HON. JOEL H. HEFLEY
OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 28, 2001

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FHA-INSURED HOSPITAL CONVERSION AND REINVESTMENT ACT

HON. JOHN J. LAFALCE
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the "FHA-insured Hospital Conversion and Reinvestment Act." This legislation authorizes the FHA to reinvest profits from FHA loan insurance programs, including those for health care, in FHA-insured hospitals. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) insures billions of dollars of loans for hospitals under the FHA Section 242 hospital loan program. According to the Administration's fiscal year 2002 budget, FHA hospital and health care loan insurance programs are-projected to make a profit for federal taxpayers of some $32 million next year. In addition, all FHA loan programs combined will make a profit of over $2.7 billion next year for the federal taxpayer.

Currently, all of these FHA profits are used to increase the federal budget surplus. The legislation I am introducing today would authorize HUD to use some of these profits generated by FHA to proactively assist FHA-insured hospitals, either for the purpose of converting excess hospital capacity to related health care uses or the purpose of paying debt service for FHA-insured hospitals.

Conversion of excess capacity helps the hospital which converts and the community it serves. It allows better use of hospital space in a way that is more responsive to the needs of the local community. Conversion also improves the ability of all hospitals in the local area to meet community health needs by reducing over-capacity and allowing some flexibility in the use to which the existing infrastructure can be put. Under my proposed legislation, conversion of excess hospital capacity is authorized for a range of purposes, including supportive housing for the elderly, assisted living, and nursing home beds—health care needs that may be more substantial for many communities than in-hospital care.

The authority under by legislation to use FHA surplus to pay debt service for FHA-insured hospitals is intended to safeguard FHA's pre-existing investment. Such use is contingent on a determination by HUD that such assistance would reduce the risk of default and loss on the FHA-insured loan, and would improve the financial soundness of the hospital assisted.

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EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I stand here before you today to honor a man that has made significant contributions to the artistic community, John L. Ninneman. John has not only created a legacy with his photography, but he has also shaped the future with the minds he has taught at Adams State College.

John is currently the Dean of Arts and Sciences at Fort Lewis College. He started his extensive education at St. Olaf College; he then went on to earn a Master’s at North Dakota University. After completion of his Master’s Degree, John received his Ph. D. at Colorado State and his Post-doctoral training at Memorial Sloan Kettering Cancer Center in New York City. With his vast knowledge John became an accomplished research immunologist. His time spent in Colorado created a love for the State, and John eventually returned to Colorado to become a professor at Adams State College. John proved to be a great professor, and was loved by both students and fellow professors. During his time there he served as Chair of Biology, and Dean of the School of Science, Math and Technology. In the little spare time that John had he developed a love for photography.

John started what would be an illustrious career in photography by documenting one-room schoolhouses in and around the San Luis Valley. He then began to photograph the canyons and mesas in the Four Corners Region. His photography has won numerous awards, and helped make others aware of the beauty in Colorado that needs to be preserved. John’s artistic ability does not stop with his photos; he is also a talented violinist who performs with chamber groups, and at fundraisers. It seems that John’s talent and ability is boundless.

The contributions that John has made to the artistic community of the State of Colorado, not to mention the nation, is why I believe, Mr. Speaker, that John Ninneman is worthy of the praise of Congress. The black and white photos that he has taken will live forever as a reminder to all how beautiful the United States is to all that view them. I thank John for sharing his amazing talents with the public.

“RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2001” (“REEA”)

HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 28, 2001

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, this week I introduced the “Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Act of 2001” (“REEA”). This bill is a blueprint for the House Science Committee as we develop legislative priorities for the renewable energy and energy efficiency programs at the Department of Energy (DOE). The Committee’s role in the national energy debate is unique, because we are required to envision the future energy needs of our country, and determine the direction of DOE’s research, development and demonstration (R&D) programs. As the Ranking Member on the Science Committee’s Energy Subcommittee, this bill is my statement on our priorities.

We must establish a more level playing field for renewable energy sources, so we can reduce our reliance on coal and fossil fuels. We must encourage the development of “green industries” through increased emphasis on energy efficiency technologies. We must expand those energy sources that will contribute to a more sustainable, long-term energy future. Increased federal investment in renewable energy sources and energy efficiency technologies is smart public policy because for every dollar invested in current DOE sustainable energy programs, the benefits total $200.

My vision for our energy future is that by the year 2020, twenty percent of our energy will be generated from renewable sources. Environmental groups agree, because we cannot continue to focus our priorities on limited fossil fuel sources. Unfortunately, our federal commitment to the R&D programs that will help us meet this goal has declined significantly since 1980. This bill is a bold effort to reverse this funding scenario by outlining a robust R&D program that fund an aggressive energy efficiency agenda.

The comment I’ve heard most often from the renewable energy community is that a critical element of any successful R&D program is a stable funding stream that gradually increases over time. That’s why over the next five fiscal years, “REEA” authorizes total funding for DOE renewable energy programs at $3.735 billion, and energy efficiency at $5.185 billion with an additional $300 million for NASA to work on aircraft energy efficiency. If Americans are to have a secure energy future, with reliable, clean and environmentally-friendly energy sources, we must invest in renewable energy sources and make great strides in energy efficiency, so we can reduce our overall energy consumption. This means increasing support for wind, solar, geothermal and biomass energy sources.

We must also ensure that promising renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, like hydrogen fuel cells, are given commercialization assistance so that individual consumers can afford to use them. My bill establishes a competitive grant program at DOE so that private sector entities can help advance development of new technologies. Many creative and entrepreneurial individuals need only access to financial assistance to demonstrate the successful application of their renewable energy or energy efficiency technology. That’s why this bill directs that at least fifty percent of the $1 billion provided for such assistance goes to small businesses and startup companies.

Mr. Speaker, for too long we have overlooked renewable energy sources when setting our energy priorities. Now is the time for a responsible energy policy that makes significant investments in clean energy sources to supplement our current energy use. We must ensure that we prevent a repeat of the energy shortages Californians and West Coast residents now face. “REEA” will be a big step toward protecting our environment, and guaranteeing a better future for our children.

IN SUPPORT OF THE LOW INCOME FAMILIES FLOOD INSURANCE ACCESS ACT

HON. GENE GREEN
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, June 28, 2001

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we witnessed the damage wrought by Tropical Storm Allison after it wept through Texas and up the East Coast, the importance of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) really hit home.Thousands of my constituents suffered substantial flood damage to their homes and businesses, but some of these losses were mitigated because they had federal flood insurance.

Unfortunately, not all my constituents who needed flood insurance could afford to purchase a policy. Because of a recent redraw of Houston’s Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) many of my low-income folks were brought into the 100-year flood plain, but could not afford the insurance. As a consequence of my constituents’ experience, I rise today to introduce the Low Income Families Flood Insurance Access Act.

This legislation helps bridge the insurance gap between those that can afford a flood policy and those that cannot. The bill would provide discounted flood insurance over a five-