tribe were the original inhabitants of this area followed later by William Penn, who in 1682, purchased large tracts of land from the Native Americans. Early settlers from Wales, Germany, Holland, and France, soon began to settle here. Many important and prominent families began to arrive such as the Brookes, Evans, Kendalls, and the Ickes.

A petition to form the township of ''Lymmerick'' was filed in Philadelphia in 1726 and may still be found in City Hall. Education was of major importance to the citizens of the township. From the beginning many schools were constructed. There were eight one-room schools in the township in 1848 and that number continued to grow throughout the rest of the century. Currently there are four major schools within the township.

Limerick Township has been a farming community for much of its history. Development grew slowly though steadily until the construction of the Pottstown Expressway in 1985 which connects Philadelphia with King of Prussia.

As one of the oldest townships in Montgomery County, Limerick Township is now home to 18,000 residents, a nuclear generating station, an airport, and several golf courses. It is one of the fastest growing areas within Montgomery County.

I am proud to represent such an extraordinary township. This anniversary should serve as a lasting tribute to the men and women who built Limerick and now make it their home. Their dedication has made this township the wonderful place it is.

HONORING THE LIFE AND WORK OF JOHN L. NINNEMANN

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 28, 2001

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 rock 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 (RD&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 RD&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 and 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 current energy supply. 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-