

County Superior Court and, since 1985, as a judge in the federal system. In 2002, the late Chief Justice William Rehnquist appointed him to the Foreign Intelligence Security Act Court where he was one of 11 judges rotating assignments. In each of these endeavors, he has earned respect as a keen jurist, a superb administrator, and as a person who exemplifies the best traditions of integrity and professionalism.

As a judge of the United States District Court for the District of Arizona, and its Chief Judge from 1994 to 1999, he has served on numerous circuit court committees and in national positions by appointment of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He has served on, or chaired, at least 15 committees designed to improve court operations and the administration of justice. In addition, he was a member of the Arizona Town Hall for over a decade, a Director of the community leadership association Phoenix Together, a trusted advisor for youth groups, and a pleasure to work with through the appropriations process as we labored to secure funding for the Sandra Day O'Connor Courthouse.

His colleagues characterize Judge Broomfield in laudatory terms, noting his self-effacing manner, quiet integrity, and single-minded commitment to the continued vitality of democratic governance through an independent, fair, and impartial judicial system.

Mr. Speaker, I join my friends at the University of Arizona James E. Rogers College of Law and its Law College Association in commending a man whose life's work so well defines American citizenship, leadership, and service.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT SAN FRANCISCO EARTH- QUAKE OF 1906

TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, 100 years ago on April 18, 1906 at 5:12 a.m. the Bay Area was struck by one of the most catastrophic natural disasters in modern history as San Francisco, a great city of 400,000, was shaken to rubble and burned.

The quake, estimated at a magnitude of 7.8, killed some 3,000 people and rendered homeless as many as three-quarters of the entire city's population. Other disastrous consequences soon followed as a massive firestorm created by ruptured natural gas mains swept across the city. The quake's destruction of water mains and cisterns left the fire department able to do little but dynamite buildings in a futile effort to stop the relentless advance of the flames. Separate fires converging in the downtown area created an inferno that destroyed nearly 500 city blocks and took four days to quell.

Officials of local, state and federal agencies attempted to deal with the massive chaos, but disruption of communications and the scale of destruction made it difficult to maintain order.

The aftermath of the quake, Mr. Speaker, was even more catastrophic than its initial effects. As many as 300,000 San Franciscans were homeless and there was great risk of disease, water contamination, and crime. The

total scale of damage was immense with over 80% of the city destroyed and over \$400 million in damage in 1906 dollars. Adjusted for today's dollars, the cost would be over \$8 billion in damage. I know some of you have read or are reading Simon Winchester's *A Crack in the Edge of the World: America and the Great California Earthquake of 1906*. Winchester recounts this extraordinary story of disaster, response and recovery, and I recommend his excellent book.

Mr. Speaker, the recovery from the quake changed San Francisco forever. The response to the disaster was truly remarkable—and much more impressive than the United States government's response to the Katrina disaster last fall.

Following the devastation, the call for help went out. The first relief train with wagonloads of packaged food and medicine arrived in Oakland from Los Angeles at midnight on the day of the disaster—less than 20 hours after the first rumbling of the earthquake. The War Department and Congress acted. Trains were sent from every corner of the nation. Every military tent in the country was sent to house the refugees. Within weeks ten percent of the United States Army was in the Bay Area.

A U.S. military officer, second in command at the Presidio, Brigadier General Fred Funston, did not wait for orders, did not wait for his boss to return from out of town, and did not wait or hesitate to take the initiative. He immediately ordered troops from the Presidio and Fort Mason to come to the aid of the city, and he sent dispatches demanding help.

Mr. Speaker, the House Select Bipartisan Committee to Investigate the Preparation for and Response to Hurricane Katrina recently released its final report entitled, "A Failure of Initiative." This 379-page report details 90 findings of failure at all levels of government and lays primary fault with the passive reaction and misjudgments of top Administration officials, including the Homeland Security Secretary, the Homeland Security Operations Center and the White House Homeland Security Council. It concludes that "earlier presidential involvement could have speeded the response" because the President could have cut through all bureaucratic resistance.

The White House has issued its own report, "The Federal Response To Hurricane Katrina: Lessons Learned," which identified 17 lessons the executive branch learned after reviewing and analyzing the response to Katrina, made 125 specific recommendations to the President, and listed 11 critical actions to be completed before June 1, 2006, when hurricane season begins again.

It is not like the events of Katrina were unique or original. The disaster in San Francisco a century earlier gave us clear indications of what to do and what not to do. On February 16, 2006 the San Francisco Chronicle editorialized that there is "a bigger message than the rearview-mirror blame-game that goes with government bungling. California and the Bay Area remain at nature's mercy from weather, earthquakes or fire. It's time to check and recheck local plans to make sure everyone's on the same page, and emergency planners can take on the dicey game of managing disasters on the fly."

And furthermore, "Emergency workers have tried to anticipate such disasters, working hard to prepare the response of public-safety agencies and the public. Still, as Katrina showed,

the results can hinge on official judgment and initiative. Let's make sure we're ready."

In early 2001, FEMA warned against three major disasters that could face the nation: a terrorist attack on New York City, a major hurricane in New Orleans, and an earthquake in San Francisco. Yet according to a recent letter from Department of Homeland Security Secretary Chertoff to California Senator BARBARA BOXER, the Department of Homeland Security has no specific federal strategy for responding to a catastrophic earthquake in California and will depend primarily on local and state efforts. As Benjamin Franklin warned, by failing to prepare we prepare to fail.

Mr. Speaker, as we remember the 100th Anniversary of the great San Francisco Earthquake and Fire I commend the people of San Francisco who demonstrated the determination of recovery and renewal that rebuilt the great city by the Bay. To me that San Francisco spirit is a key part of the American spirit. It is the dream that brought the 49ers of the Gold Rush era to California, and it was the dream that rebuilt San Francisco after the disaster of 1906. It was the dream that built Silicon Valley, that brought to California the miracle of biotechnology and stem cell research.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending the people of San Francisco and the Bay Area as they celebrate this historic anniversary, and in calling on federal, state and local government officials to learn from the tragic events of the Earthquake of 1906 and the equally tragic events of the Katrina disaster of 2005 to prepare for the catastrophic events that will surely come in the future.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CHUCK WORLEY

HON. JON C. PORTER

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 26, 2006

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Chuck Worley for service to the State of Nevada.

Chuck has dedicated his time for the last three years to help the Bureau of Land Management, BLM, with public land stewardship and to help protect recreation access to public lands. He established the Friends of Wilson Canyon in 2003, and has been an active member since. Prior to the creation of this organization, the BLM was unable to provide a consistently strong level of recreation management to Wilson Canyon due to its distance and location from personnel. Chuck, along with the Friends of Wilson Canyon, have contributed more than 800 hours of volunteer labor, and \$12,000 worth of materials, tools and heavy equipment to install Off Highway Vehicle, OHV, management barriers and informational signage in Wilson Canyon.

Through his volunteer service and working with the Friends of Wilson Canyon, Chuck initiated on-site awareness meetings with the U.S. Forest Service, BLM, Lyon County and local residents to avoid protective land closures. He then initiated volunteer action to work towards preserving and protecting the natural resources and public land recreation opportunities by organizing clean-ups, applying for and being awarded Recreation Trails