

more to help those less fortunate than herself than most people do in their entire lives.

When Emily was a third grader and only 8 years old, she and her older sister Amy helped organize a charity auction to benefit a Boston area homeless shelter. Working with other children their age, they wrote to celebrities and asked them to autograph squares of material which were later made into patchwork pillows and auctioned. Together with their friends, Emily and Amy raised over \$4,000 for homeless children and their families.

Eighteen months ago while researching South Africa, Emily learned about the effects of apartheid on the citizens of South Africa. Anxious to help improve their quality of life, Emily became a key organizer of the South African book drive. As the youth chairperson, Emily collected over 10,000 books for an elementary school in the Capetown area and received an award of \$3,000 to be used toward the cost of shipping.

Emily Kumpel should serve as a role model for all of us, both young and old. Her work on behalf of the homeless and the children of South Africa illustrates her deep commitment to the advancement of humanitarian goals. Emily truly is an amazing individual, and she deserves our respect and admiration.

TEXAS STATEHOOD

HON. MARTIN FROST

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity, before Congress recesses for the holidays, to bring to the attention of my colleagues a very significant anniversary coming up next month in my home State of Texas.

On December 29, 1995, the people of Texas will celebrate our sesquicentennial of statehood. Entering the Union as its 28th State, Texas has consistently played a pivotal role in all facets of American history. Texas has supplied to this Nation a wealth of human talent in every field of endeavor—from science and technology to business and commerce; from academics to government; and from entertainment to agriculture; to name only a few.

Mr. Speaker, on April 21, 1995, the regular session of the 74th Texas Legislature adopted House Concurrent Resolution No. 118, commemorating the sesquicentennial of Texas statehood. I ask that the full text of House Concurrent Resolution No. 118 be published in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks. The resolution follows:

THE STATE OF TEXAS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas, The year 1995 will mark 150 years since the United States of America admitted Texas as the 28th state in the union; and

Whereas, The sesquicentennial of Texas statehood is a truly momentous occasion that allows all Texans to reflect on their state's proud heritage and bright future; and

Whereas, Acting on the advice of President John Tyler, the United States Congress adopted a joint resolution on February 28, 1845, inviting Texas to enter the union as a state with full retention of its public lands; today, a century and a half later, Texas enjoys the distinction of being the only state admitted with such extensive rights; and

Whereas, The citizens of the Republic of Texas were deeply committed to the goals and ideals embodied in the United States Constitution, and, on June 16, 1845, the Congress of the Republic of Texas was convened by President Anson Jones to consider the proposal of statehood; and

Whereas, Texas took advantage of the offer, choosing to unite with a large and prosperous nation that could more effectively defend the borders of Texas and expand its flourishing trade with European countries; by October 1845, the Congress of the Republic of Texas had approved a state constitution, charting a bold new destiny for the Lone Star State; and

Whereas, The proposed state constitution was sent to Washington, D.C., and on December 29, 1845, the United States of America formally welcomed Texas as a new state; the transfer of governmental authority, however, was not complete until February of 1846, when Anson Jones lowered the flag that had flown above the Capitol for nearly 10 years and stepped down from his position as president of the Republic of Texas; and

Whereas, With the poignant retirement of the flag of the Republic, Texas emerged as a blazing Lone Star in the American firmament, taking its place as the 28th state admitted into the union; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the 74th Legislature of the State of Texas, Regular Session, 1995, hereby commemorate the sesquicentennial of Texas statehood and encourage all Texans to take note of this historic occasion.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TILLIE K. FOWLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mrs. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, due to a death in the family, I was not present for rollcall vote No. 839. Had I been present I would have voted "yes."

INTRODUCTION OF THE WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1995

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing the Water Supply Infrastructure Assistance Act of 1995, a bipartisan bill that will protect human health and the environment and promote jobs. In the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee the term "infrastructure" means more than just highways, bridges, dams, airports, and other transportation and infrastructure related facilities. It includes environmental infrastructure such as drinking water and wastewater treatment and distribution systems. Because of that, this committee expects to play a major role in debate and passage of legislation to protect and improve our Nation's water supplies.

I am delighted to be joined by JIM OBERSTAR, the ranking Democrat of the committee, the chairman of the Water Resources and Environment Subcommittee, SHERRY BOEHLERT and the ranking Democrat of the subcommittee, BOB BORSKI. In addition, over 30 of my

committee colleagues are joining me as original cosponsors.

Today's bill is similar to the bipartisan drinking water bill the Public Works and Transportation Committee approved last Congress. Unfortunately, that bill did not become law. The unfunded Federal mandates and the environmental infrastructure needs remain, however. Today, the need is just as compelling, if not more compelling, to have a reasonable bill that provides funding and flexibility to State and local officials and that builds upon the existing programs and mechanisms of the Clean Water Act.

For example, EPA estimates over \$8.6 billion in capital needs to meet current Safe Drinking Water Act requirements. The Congressional Budget Office also estimates annual costs between \$1.4 billion and \$2.3 billion per year for compliance with current requirements.

The bill continues the committee's commitment to our Nation's environment infrastructure needs in two basic ways:

First, it authorizes new 3-year, \$2.25 billion accounts for improvements to drinking water systems within the existing State revolving funds [SRF's] under the Clean Water Act—specifically, \$500 million for fiscal year 1996, \$750 million for fiscal year 1997, and \$1 billion for fiscal year 1998. The bill would make available the \$500 million in the fiscal year 1996 EPA appropriations bill that is contingent on authorization of a drinking water SRF.

This aspect of the bill is modeled on the existing, successful SRF established under the Clean Water Act. It authorizes grants to States for the establishment of new accounts within the SRF's for funding water supply infrastructure needs. Loans from the accounts would be repaid to the States by operators of water supply systems and the repaid funds would be made available to meet additional needs.

Second, it authorizes the use of a portion of the funds—up to 10 percent—within the new accounts for source water quality protection programs consistent with nonpoint source management programs under the Clean Water Act. This will help prevent pollution and reduce treatment costs downstream, but without the use of any Federal, command-and-control regulations.

Over the coming weeks, we will be working with various stakeholders to further update and improve the bill. We intend to move this important legislation forward while working closely with the Commerce Committee as the House considers Safe Drinking Water Act legislation.

TRIBUTE TO STEWART GREENEBAUM

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 7, 1995

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Stewart Greenebaum. On December 10, 1995, Stewart Greenebaum will receive the Humanitarian Award from the Baltimore Zionist District.

Stewart Greenebaum deserves this award because of his strong commitment to his community and to the State of Israel. Stewart has donated his time, effort, and energy to worthy causes.