

member of Marin Conservation Corps, Environmental Forum, Marin Agricultural Land Trust, and Digital Village to name a few. She has been recognized by induction into the Marin Women's Hall of Fame, received the national Conservation Award from Daughters of the American Revolution, and named the Executive Director of the Year for Excellence in Developing Community Partnerships.

It has been my please and privilege to work with Karin over the last several years on important issues such as protecting wetlands and preserving agriculture and open space. I particularly appreciated her coming to Washington, DC to testify in favor of my bill to expand the Pt. Reyes National Seashore. It's been a pleasure working with such a capable and compassionate person. I continue to be impressed by her dedication and vision. She is a role model for all.

On the occasion of her retirement from Marin Conservation League, and as we celebrate Karin's years of service to this community, I wish to recognize Karin for her commitment to the people of Marin County, and to thank her for her outstanding record of public service. Marin County owes a great deal of gratitude for the tireless efforts of Karin over the years. Time and again she has extended herself on behalf of many people and for many causes.

Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to pay tribute to Karin Urquhart as her many friends and supporters celebrate and toast her at the Marin Rod & Gun Club in San Rafael. I extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to Karin, and to her husband Don, for continued success now, and in the years to come, and I consider it an honor to be her friend.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, FAA

HON. BOB FRANKS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 22, 1995

Mr. FRANKS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to move the Federal Aviation Administration's [FAA] eastern regional office from Queens, NY, to Union County, NJ.

As my colleagues are aware, after spending \$6 million and taking over 5 years, the FAA will implement next month its long-awaited Solberg mitigation plan. The FAA is proceeding to execute this plan even though it has virtually no support among the citizens of New Jersey or their elected officials.

Judging from the answers given at a recent House Aviation Subcommittee hearing on the expanded east coast plan, a hearing which I requested, the FAA has no plan to resolve New Jersey's aircraft noise problem. In effect, the FAA has decided to wash its hands of my State's legitimate aircraft noise concerns.

It is obvious that the FAA has lost touch with the citizens of New Jersey. This is why it is important that the FAA bureaucrats responsible for the New Jersey aircraft noise debacle work in a State where they can be constantly reminded of their failure. I am confident that after moving to the Garden State, the FAA will be able to clearly hear the aircraft noise problem it created. And after a few months of being in one of the most noise-impacted counties in the Nation, perhaps the FAA will be-

come more amenable to finally solving New Jersey's aircraft noise problem.

Mr. Speaker, the people of New Jersey deserve better than the FAA's footdragging and duplicity on this issue. I plan to attach this legislation to the FAA reform bill, which is ready for consideration by the House. In the interim, I encourage my colleagues to cosponsor this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO SANFORD M. LITVACK

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 22, 1995

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to Sanford M. Litvack, a distinguished attorney who currently serves as the senior executive vice president and chief of corporate operations of the Walt Disney Co.

Mr. Litvack is greatly respected both in the legal community and among the advocates of legal reform and legal services for the poor. He has led the crusade to make the law a field of humane service, and not merely a remunerative profession.

On January 27, 1996, Bet Tzedek Legal Services will honor Sanford M. Litvack for his unstinting work in bringing high-quality legal services to the poor, the elderly, and others in need.

Under Mr. Litvack's vigorous leadership, the goals of Bet Tzedek have been realized even beyond the expectations of the organization's founders and staunchest supporters. He and his colleagues have assembled a well-organized, efficient, humanitarian organization that individuals can turn to for competent legal counsel when all other paths are closed.

Sanford Litvack sets a standard for us all to live up to. He has been able to balance his full family and professional life with energetic and creative contributions to the organization and leadership of Bet Tzedek and other humanitarian and philanthropic efforts.

I ask all of my colleagues to join me in recognizing Sanford Litvack for his important work with Bet Tzedek Legal Services. I wish him every success in all of his future endeavors.

UNITED STATES NEEDS TOUGH ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION TO COMPETE GLOBALLY IN NEXT CENTURY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 22, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, one of the many problems with the Republicans' most recent budget proposal is the drastic effect it will have on environmental research and technology. According to the White House, "it would cut environmental research and technology funding by nearly \$1 billion or 20 percent from the President's request for fiscal year 1996." Additionally, the Republican cuts include a 92-percent reduction from the President's request for the Environmental Technology Initiative [ETI], which would thwart ef-

forts to encourage the development of new technologies that reduce pollution and clean up the environment while creating new jobs and economic growth—a market that is expected to boom to \$400 billion by 2000—if American industry does not make sufficient investments in this area today.

The need for environmental technology and services is rapidly growing on a global scale. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development estimates the market will be worth \$300 billion and that the demand for waste-management products and air-pollution control equipment will grow by over 50 percent in the next 5 years, with water- and effluent-treatment growing by a third by the end of the decade. The U.S. Export-Import Bank already estimates the environmental technology and services market's worldwide value at \$400 billion.

However, developers of environmental technology face a series of hurdles before they can truly tap into this market. First, the market is ill-defined and driven almost entirely by regulation and the level of enforcement in different national and regional markets. According to Financial Times (6/21/95), in the UK the greatest demands by companies in this expanding market are for ever more accurate data and analysis. Of the 116 companies questioned in the first survey of purchases of environmental technology earlier this year, 90 percent said the main driving-force behind the market was legislation.

The second problem facing developers, which is mainly due to weak environmental legislation, is convincing financiers that the technology can generate sufficient returns for investors.

According to the Financial Times (December 1, 1995), international competition is fierce, primarily between the three biggest exporters, the United States, Japan, and Germany. The U.S. Ex-Im Bank started a special program to help its industry find markets abroad. Julie Belaga, a director of the bank, says the main aim is to create United States jobs by financing exports where the private sector is unwilling to do so. Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, commented in a recent edition of Environment Strategy Europe, a yearbook for legislators and business leaders, that Germany's very tough environmental legislation had enabled the country to take a leading position in the world market for environmental protection goods.

Now is not the time for the United States to cut back on funds for environmental research and technology, nor is it the time to backtrack on advances made in environmental legislation made over the past decade. Now is when the 104th Congress needs to seize this opportunity to create jobs, build new industries, and protect the environment by passing additional legislation, particularly in the area of tax reform, that will ensure that the United States will be a leader in the environmental technology and services industry into the next century.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in an environmental assessment report of the United States scheduled to be released in January 1996, the United States has been a leader in environmental programs, but needs to eliminate "environmentally unsound Federal subsidies", including those to coal-fired power plants, and examine national consumption patterns. Back