

and their achievement makes me very proud to lead the BP team.

The answer came through efficiency . . . and technology, and through better management of the energy we use ourselves. At the Texas City refinery alone that saved \$5 million and 300,000 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent. It came through a reduction in the amount of energy we need to use. And by applying simple efficiency—stopping leaks. There are hundreds of examples.

In aggregate the net effect of all those actions is that we've met the target, seven years ahead of schedule. And we've met it at no net economic cost—because the savings from reduced energy inputs and increased efficiency have outweighed all the expenditure involved.

That's a particularly noteworthy point, a positive surprise—because it begins to answer the fears expressed by those who believed that the costs of taking precautionary action would be huge and unsustainable.

In the process of reaching that objective we've learned a great deal. We can now measure our emissions with much more precision than we could five years ago. We now have a verified inventory of emissions. That means we can track reductions in a way which simply wasn't possible before. We've learned a great deal about trading greenhouse gas emissions—through establishing the first global internal trading system which enabled us to apply the right resources in the right places and to reduce the costs involved. And we've learned a great deal about the potential to resolve the challenge of climate change through technology.

The quality of the products we sell has improved—with the development of cleaner fuels. That not only improves air quality in our cities, it also enables us to work with the auto manufacturers to produce significantly more efficient engines.

Taken together, those steps mean that we've not only reduced our own emissions but we've also reduced the carbon content of the energy products we supply to the world. So it is a good start. But it's not a place to stop.

There is no single solution . . . but there are many ways forward. What we and others have done show that there are rich and wide-ranging possibilities.

The compelling conclusion from the scientific work is that the ultimate objective must be to achieve stabilization—a maximum level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere which is below the level of risk.

If stabilization is the objective, what is the appropriate contribution of an individual company? Clearly, we can't do everything. We supply just 1.5 per cent of the world's energy and around three per cent of the world's oil and gas.

But we play our part and take a lead. We can use our skills and technology and business process to set our own internal target in the context of the goal of stabilization, with a clear time scale over the next decade; in short to hold the emissions from our operations at 10% below 1990 levels, through 2012, with approximately half of that coming from improvements in internal energy efficiency, and half from the use of market mechanisms, generating carbon credits.

That is our next objective and our new commitment.

The scale of the challenge is clear. We're a growing business, and we want to create value for our shareholders by increasing our share of the world energy market over the next decade. We aim to continue to grow our production of oil and gas by more than five per cent per annum until 2005, and to keep growing beyond that.

We'll also be increasing the volume of refined products we produce. Precise pre-

dictions are impossible but we are moving to the point where we could be producing twice our current output. So we have to have the means to manage the possible volumes of CO₂ which that growth implies.

How then can we contribute to the objective of stabilisation? There are two principal ways. First, through efficiency—improving the productivity of the energy we use, and doing everything we can internally to reduce our emissions per unit of production.

By applying existing knowledge across the span of our operations, and selective new capital investment in areas such as cogeneration, we believe we can achieve a 10 to 15 per cent improvement in the efficiency of our energy use. That will include continued work to avoid leaks. In total we believe we can deliver around half the necessary reductions needed to sustain our internal emissions at current levels.

Secondly we have to continue to reduce the carbon content of the products we produce and sell. We'll continue to shift the balance of our business in favour of lower carbon energy sources and in particular natural gas. We'll also continue the development of key markets for fuels with a lower carbon content such as Compressed Natural Gas and Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

We'll offer refined products that are designed to enable improved efficiency, or greater emissions reductions. We'll continue to improve the quality of our refined products. Within the next three years 50 per cent of sales worldwide will be of clean fuels, including zero sulphur fuels, which we hope will catalyze the development of more efficient engines. We're working with engine manufacturers. We'll continue to develop our solar business which will grow by 40 per cent this year and which already has a 17 per cent world market share. And we'll explore other potential renewable sources of supply, and test the viability of other potential energy sources such as hydrogen.

At the same time we'll maintain the leadership we've secured over the last five years in carbon capture and geologic storage, a technology that may have applications across industry sectors.

Our growth will be cleaner than the average, as it has been over the last decade, and that means we will have earned the right to grow, because by taking action we've ensured that our growth is sustainable in every sense.

Of course, the offset I mentioned depends on the development of a system of credits which recognizes that emissions can be reduced in many different ways and which incentivises innovation and new thinking. That system of credits has not yet been established. The market mechanisms are not yet in place. But these are early days.

We, and others, have learned a great deal about the technology of trading emissions over the last five years. But to reach its full potential, and to go beyond the boundaries of individual companies, trading requires real incentives which are not yet in place. Nevertheless, I feel more confident now than I did in 1997 that such systems will eventually be established, and as they are developed we're determined to maintain our leadership position.

The acceptance of the risk and of the potential for progress is reflected in all the actions being taken by Governments around the world: in China—a shift from coal to natural gas, and an extensive national programme of investment in environmental protection; in the UK—the development of a creative and constructive trading system; and in the US, the important statement about reducing carbon intensity by President Bush four weeks ago builds on previous statements on stabilisation and opens new possi-

bilities based on the fundamental American belief in technology—a belief founded on decades of achievement here in Stanford and in other great universities.

The differences of approach are to me a source of optimism—because they reflect reality. The most effective forms of action do vary from one country to another, just as they vary from one company to another. That creative diversity of response, combined with the common acceptance of the problem, means that a recognition of different advances in a common form through credits is more likely than it has been before.

Our aspiration then is to sustain the reduction in emissions we've made. And by doing that to contribute to the world's long term goal of stabilization. That is the route to creating a sustainable, profitable business. We can't do it alone. We need the help of partners. We need the help of the academic. And we need the help of Governments.

IN RECOGNITION OF 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GIRL SCOUTS

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 2002

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support and recognition of the 90th Anniversary of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America. Founded on the belief that all young women should be given the opportunity to develop physically, mentally and spiritually, Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. empowers girls to develop to their full potential.

The largest organization for girls in the world, Girl Scouting has a membership of 3.8 million. By establishing programs that are tailored to the needs and interests of girls, the Girl Scouts provides opportunities to develop strong values and life skills in our young women. The scouting experience allows American girls to take on responsibility, think creatively and act with integrity—elements essential to cultivating good citizenship.

The Girl Scouts dedication to the positive development of girls and young women is an essential contribution to American society. I am confident that the hard work and dedication of the Girl Scouts, which has been an integral component of the last 90 years of our nation's history, will continue well into the future. I commend the Girl Scouts of the United States of America for their commitment to assisting girls and young women to grow strong in mind, body, and spirit and call on my colleagues to do likewise.

AFGHAN BACK TO SCHOOL DAY MARCH 23, 2002

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 2002

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, March 23, 2002 was a great day of celebration for women and girls in Afghanistan. March 23rd was the official first day back to school for children in Afghanistan. At least 1.5 million children of elementary school age attended the first day back to school across the country. Children returned to classrooms for the first time in five

years, and many stepped into classrooms for their first time ever.

When the Taliban government took control of Afghanistan in 1996, it immediately imposed a repressive interpretation of Islamic law, forbidding girls from attending school and women from teaching. For five years Afghan girls were denied the basic right to education. Only 32 percent of Afghanistan's 4.4 million children were enrolled in school in 1999. Almost all girls, 92 percent, were not in school.

We have all heard of the courageous stories of former female teachers operating illegal schools out of their homes, teaching young girls basic math and writing. Women all over the country refused to give up their right to be educated and to educate. A survey conducted by UNICEF at the end of last year found there were almost 600 home-based schools in Kabul alone. The women and girls that kept learning through illegal home schools must be commended for their courage and bravery.

This is a time of hope for women and girls in Afghanistan. Education is important to the life of all nations. March 23 marked a new beginning for Afghan women and girls, and a new beginning for the entire country.

IN HONOR OF THE GARFIELD
HEIGHTS JUNIOR WOMEN'S
LEAGUE

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 2002

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of the Garfield Heights Junior Women's League. The league deserves the highest praise for its years of service to the citizens of Garfield Heights.

In 1952, thirteen women met to discuss the formation of an organization that would be dedicated to community involvement. The result was the Garfield Heights Junior Women's League which grew dramatically over the years. In the past five decades, long lasting friendships were created and civic engagement has been greatly enhanced as hundreds of women became involved in GHJWL projects. Founder Evelyn Hubert and several of the original charter members are still active participants.

The Garfield Heights Junior Women's League remains an invaluable resource today, assisting with countless civic activities. The League raised thousands of dollars to assist such projects as the G.H. Fire Department and the Boys and Girls Baseball League. It also awarded over \$30,000 in scholarships to local high school graduates and provides monthly checks to needy families in Garfield Heights. In 2001, the league was recognized for its admirable work when it was selected as "Organization of the Year" by the Garfield Heights Chamber of Commerce.

My fellow Colleagues, I respectfully submit this tribute to the Garfield Heights Junior Women's League. For the past fifty years the League has lived up to its motto, "The only happiness you keep is the happiness you give away."

IN HONOR OF THE FIRST LATIN
HEALTH MINISTRIES DEVELOP-
MENT PROJECT HEALTH FAIR

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 2002

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the First Latin Health Ministries Development Project Health Fair, a great opportunity to promote and provide health care information to the Latino community. The event took place on April 6, 2002, at New Horizons International Church.

Latino churches have united to sponsor health care initiatives in communities throughout New Jersey, where health care disparities exist in minority populations. The health fair will help communities work towards a more effective and just health care situation for all citizens. Access to quality health care is a right, not a privilege, and I'm proud to support the project's efforts.

Under the leadership of the Community Development Center for the Planning and Actualization of Sustainable Programs and Projects, Inc.'s (PASP, Inc.) President, Reverend Jose C. Lopez, the First Annual Health Fair will become a reality, demonstrating a commitment to public health. This event was made possible through the sponsorship of the New Jersey Department of Health & Senior Services, Office of Minority and Multicultural Health, and the Community Development Center—PASP, Inc.

Today, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the First Latin Health Ministries Development Project Health Fair, working towards effective and quality health care for all.

HONORING DAIRY INDUSTRY OF
CALIFORNIA

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 2002

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Dairy Industry of California on the occasion of being honored for their support of the Diabetic Youth Foundation. An event to honor the dairy industry will be sponsored by Rob and Jeannie Hilarides of the Sierra Cattle Company to benefit the Diabetic Youth Foundation.

Rob and Jeannie Hilarides have been touched by the cause on a personal level. Their daughter, Hannah, has Type I diabetes. Their pain and suffering has led them into taking an active role to battle the disease, not only for their daughter, but for other children as well. The Hilarides have given support financially and have also brought the cause to the attention of the dairy people. Through them, the industry has become very involved in support of the Diabetic Youth Foundation.

Recently, a study has found that the California Dairy Industry contributes 122,300 jobs and \$17.5 billion to the State's economy. The industry has been very instrumental in creating opportunities for jobs within the state. The same study found that for every two jobs on a California dairy farm, three more jobs are created off the farm through the purchase of

goods and services. Despite these economical contributions, the dairy industry has made numerous charitable contributions, specifically to the Diabetic Youth Foundation.

The Diabetic Youth Foundation provides year-round educational programs for families affected by diabetes. The financial assistance is advantageous to the foundation and has allowed them to accept children in spite of the child's financial situation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the California Dairy Industry for its contributions to the community. I invite my colleagues to join me in thanking the Industry, and the Hilarides, for their continued support of the Diabetic Youth Foundation.

HONORING THE STATE CHAMPION
LADY BLUE DEVILS

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 2002

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize the Jackson County Lady Blue Devils, who recently won an unprecedented third straight Class AA girls basketball state championship.

Such a feat deserves much respect. The team of highly motivated players went 33–4 this season, capping a championship season with a resounding 47–28 win over a tough Giles County team. This season also marked the most successful in the program's history.

Despite having won back-to-back championships in the previous two years, the Lady Blue Devils were not expected to finish No. 1. But the team's determination and hard work proved to be a winning combination that no opponent could overcome in the state tournament.

Residents of Jackson County, Tennessee, can be proud of the accomplishments of the Lady Blue Devils, who became the first Class AA team to win three straight titles. I commend the team and its coach, Jim Brown, for an outstanding season and a remarkable achievement.

The following are the members of the 2001–2002 state champion Lady Blue Devils: Andrea Davidson, Emily Lane, Deanna Apple, Alyssa Bowman, Jennifer Harris, Ashley Hopkins, Megan Pepper, Courtney Childress, Sheena Hager, Marissa Hensley, Amanda Naff, Kayla Olson, Candace Stafford, Allison Richardson, managers Lucy Anderson, Dot Chambers, Stephene Clayton, Andrea McMillan, Miles Stewart and trainer Shawn Moffitt. Kelly Coe and Barbara Brown also serve as the team's assistant coaches.

HONORING MONSIGNOR OSCAR A.
ROMERO

HON. LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 9, 2002

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Monsignor Oscar A. Romero, El Salvador's patron of peace, justice and liberation, on the 22nd Anniversary of his assassination. Monsignor Romero, Archbishop of El Salvador, dedicated his life to the social and economic liberation of the poor. It is an honor for