

system property. There are economic opportunities for American industries that adopt combined heat and power (CHP) systems, which have the potential to greatly increase energy efficiency and the U.S. competitiveness of large industrial plants. The U.S. Combined Heat and Power Association has reported that CHP can save building and industry owners over \$5 billion per year in energy costs. Further, the manufacture and installation of CHP projects have the potential to put our Nation back to work while producing cleaner energy and reducing emissions impacts of electricity generation costs.

CHP technologies capture some or all of the by-product heat for heating or cooling purposes and produce electricity and heat from the same fuel source, at or near the site of use. By-product heat at moderate temperatures can also be used in absorption chillers for cooling. Because they produce multiple forms of energy from the same source, CHP systems are two to three times more efficient than systems that produce one or the other alone.

In addition to CHP systems, newer, related technologies are available that can use low-grade heat to generate clean electrical power or simply make use of the heat as a thermal source. In traditional plants, this low-grade heat is wasted by venting it directly to the atmosphere. These new technologies, referred to as waste heat to electricity (WHE) and waste heat to thermal (WHT), have components that are manufactured in the U.S., and have the potential to become important exportable technologies. These systems are similar to traditional renewable technologies in that they do not require the direct combustion of fuels to generate power or heat, thus no emissions are generated.

If these technologies are widely adopted it would help move our country towards energy independence along with creating high quality, stable American jobs. According to the Department of Energy, if the U.S. was to increase its use of CHP to generate 20 percent of its electricity by 2030, it would spur \$234 billion in private investment and create almost 1 million jobs.

Although the savings from CHP, WHE, and WHT can be substantial, significant up-front capital costs are a barrier to deploying these systems. This legislation will help deploy this energy-efficient technology by defraying a portion of these costs through an investment tax credit. My bipartisan bill raises the size of the system eligible for the current investment tax credit, allowing the credit to apply to the first 25 megawatts or 34,000 horsepower of an installed system. The bill also removes the cap on the eligible system size for the credit and also allows VVHE and WHT systems to qualify for this credit.

With our Nation's economic competitiveness and energy independence in mind, I urge my colleagues to support my bill to modify and improve the investment tax credit for combined heat and power and waste heat system properties.

HONORING THE LIFE OF DELMER
"PHIL" PHILLIPPI

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 2011

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the passing of my friend and an American hero, Delmer "Phil" Phillippi of Ridgeland, South Carolina. Phil was a Marine's Marine. His first tour of duty with the United States Marine Corps was from January 1944 to March 1946 and he landed at Normandy on D-Day. His second tour with the Marines was from March 1948 to October 1967. He was a hero of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam, serving as a rifleman and received a Combat Infantry Badge and four campaign stars. He also served twelve years as a butcher for the commissary at the Parris Island Marine Corps Depot.

In addition to Phil's military service, he was a man of strong Christian faith and love of his family. Phil was a member of the Coosawhatchie Baptist Church. He loved his farm and his farm animals. He leaves behind his loving wife of almost thirty-nine years Karen, his daughter Allison, his son Keith and his grandchildren Tyler, Monica, Olivia, Christian, Keelie, and Chandler.

I would like to express my condolences to his family. My thoughts and prayers are with his family at this difficult time. Semper Fi.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMENDATION
FOR THE LIFE OF GERTRUDE
HOFFMAN PEELE

HON. CORRINE BROWN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 2011

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the constituents of the Third Congressional District of Florida, and myself, we are deeply and profoundly saddened by the loss of our friend, Gertrude Hoffman Peele. Her motto was "All we need to do is go for it" and she always did.

Gertrude grew up in Jacksonville when it was extremely segregated. As the only black family in her neighborhood, her parents never let her play outside and when some black families moved into the neighborhood, the Hoffman's playroom became the place where the black kids could gather safely. She recently told the story of how she had to run through certain neighborhoods just to get to school or attend a football game. She did not let these experiences break her spirit, however. She was inspired by her grandmother's words, 'Brighten the corner where you are. If it's not bright enough for you, you make it bright. Take the light to the corner.'

During the civil rights movement, she was raising her daughters and didn't have time to march. Instead, she spent her time making friends with people who could understand what the movement meant. Relationships meant so much to her that she said her greatest accomplishment was changing the way women in Jacksonville work together.

In fact her accomplishments were many. The very essence of Gertrude Peele was service to, and for others. From her position as wife, mother, grandmother, to business and community leader, to officer of the National Council of Negro Women, to countless positions in national, state and community leadership positions and her tireless work on behalf of at-risk girls, Gertrude Peele meant service, dedication, leadership, and caring. Most recently, she was dedicated to The Reed Educational Campus, which provides a home-style environment for at-risk, tween girls to foster self-esteem, healthy lifestyle and academic success.

All our lives and those of generations to come have been made the better by the love and commitment of our dear sister, Gertrude Hoffman Peele. May she find perpetual peace and glory now in the loving embrace of her Heavenly Father, and forever abide in a special place in our hearts.

HONORING SISTER MARY ALICE
MURPHY

HON. CORY GARDNER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 2011

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sister Mary Alice Murphy for her dedication in Ft. Collins, Colorado to serving the homeless and the poor.

For the last 26 years since Sister Mary Alice moved to Ft. Collins she has worked tirelessly to help the vulnerable populations of the state.

She opened the first soup kitchen in Ft. Collins and with the help of St. Joseph's Parish, an overnight homeless shelter was eventually attached to the soup kitchen.

When this homeless shelter opened, Sister Mary Alice ensured that the facility had a separate area for women and families who were seeking shelter.

In 1992, Sister Mary Alice founded CARE Housing, a non-profit organization, whose mission was to provide affordable rental housing and supportive services to working families. Over 85 percent of the residents were single women with children.

Just last year, the Sister Mary Alice Murphy Center for Hope opened. The mission at the Center for Hope is to help families and individuals achieve stability and long-term self-sufficiency. The Center is of tremendous value for the less fortunate families in Colorado.

A plaque on the Center for Hope reads the following "For her relentless effort to quest better the lives of those less fortunate. Because of her earnest, fearless, and untiring interest in those who are vulnerable, weary or forgotten. In appreciation for her unwavering commitment to people who have no voice. This building stands as a dedication to Sister Mary Alice Murphy, a great friend to many, and the embodiment of service to others."

It is my honor to recognize Sister Mary Alice on the House floor.

HONORING LANA HUGHES AND JP PRITCHARD FOR 3 DECADES OF SERVICE TO SOUTHEAST TEXAS

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 2011

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a pair of southeast Texans who have honored us every weekday morning for more than a quarter century. Up until July 1st of this year, part of starting your morning in the Houston area was tuning into News Radio 740 KTRH for the news from JP Pritchard and Lana Hughes.

Whether it was announcing breaking news from Texas, Washington, DC or across the globe, Houston's anchors—and Houston depended on them. Through devastating Hurricanes like Alicia, Rita and Ike and the most destructive Tropical Storm in U.S. history, Tropical Storm Allison, these dedicated anchors were the calming, assuring voices that kept Texans informed through good economic times and bad. Along the way, these Texas Radio Hall of Fame members became the most honored radio news team anyone can remember with dozens of national, state and local awards.

Native Texan Lana Hughes is a graduate of Conroe High School in the 8th Congressional District and Baylor University. She joined KTRH from the Conroe Courier and KIKR Radio. She is a walking encyclopedia of modern southeast Texas history, especially the accomplishments of the men and women of NASA. Many animals in Houston also have Auntie Lana thank for their loving homes.

A graduate of Drake University, JP Pritchard wasn't born in Texas, but he got there as fast as he could. He and his wife Esther, raised three sons in Texas and are now enjoying being grandparents. From reporter/anchor and news director of KULF Radio to KTRH, JP has a lot to be proud of including his award-winning documentary on the History of Houston.

I have had the pleasure of getting to know these consummate professionals and just how hard they worked to keep Houston informed every day. It is hard not to be in awe of all they accomplished while making it look so effortless. Synonymous with Houston for more than a quarter century, JP and Lana were inducted together into the Texas Radio Hall of Fame together. As they move on to new adventures, Houston owes them a debt of gratitude for being an amazing resource for so many for so long. I just wanted to say "Thank you" to Houston's anchors.

TRIBUTE TO U.S. FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE MATTHEW J. PERRY, JR.

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 1, 2011

Mr. CLYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a legendary American who has passed from this life into immortality. The Honorable Matthew J. Perry, Jr. was one of our great legal minds and a stalwart of the Civil

Rights Movement. He was also my mentor and dear friend, and he leaves a void that cannot be filled.

On Friday, July 29, 2011, Judge Matthew Perry went to work as he did every weekday in the Columbia, South Carolina courthouse that bears his name. That evening he slipped quietly away at home, which was so in keeping with how he lived his life. August 3, 2011 would have been his 90th birthday.

Matthew Perry was the eldest child of Matthew and Jennie Lyles Perry, a tailor and seamstress in the segregated Waverly community of Columbia, South Carolina. Following his father's death when Matthew was just 12, he moved in with his grandfather, William Lyles, a brakeman on the Southern Railroad. Matthew was expected to contribute financially to the family, and he did odd jobs like painting, digging ditches and delivering newspapers to do his part. That led young Matthew to aspire to a better life.

He attended Booker T. Washington High School in Columbia and went on to South Carolina State College (now University) in Orangeburg from 1939 to 1941, until World War II broke out. Matthew was drafted and served as an Army Sergeant in an all-black Quartermaster Corps in England, France, Belgium and Germany.

When Matthew returned home on a furlough from the war, where he enjoyed more freedoms in Europe than he did in the Jim Crow South, he stopped to eat at a restaurant where he was forced to order through a window while he saw Italian prisoners of war eating inside with the white customers. This inequity stirred a passion in Matthew Perry that shaped his entire life.

He returned to South Carolina State College in 1946 and finished his degree in Business Administration, but he remained passionate about civil rights. He watched Thurgood Marshall argue a case in Columbia that led to the establishment of a law school at S.C. State to avoid the integration of the University of South Carolina's School of Law. That experience had a profound influence on Matthew's future. He determined he wanted to follow in the footsteps of future Supreme Court Justice Marshall and enrolled in the second class of S.C. State's law school in 1948. He was one of just five men to graduate in 1951.

Following graduation, Attorney Perry moved to Spartanburg, South Carolina where he was the only black lawyer. He made a name for himself representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), although he couldn't win a case. During that period, my mother took me—a teenager at the time—to see him represent the Sumter NAACP, so, in her words, I could see what I could be. He electrified everyone in the courtroom, and I was mesmerized.

A few years later, as fate would have it, I was arrested along with 387 other students in March 1960 during the first civil rights protest march and sit-in in Orangeburg. I was a student at South Carolina State College at the time. Attorney Perry chose me as his star witness because my parents, a minister and beautician, were immune from economic retribution from the white establishment since they didn't serve any white clients. That case launched what would be a lifelong friendship.

In 1961, Attorney Perry moved home to Columbia to join his childhood friend, Lincoln Jenkins, in opening a law firm. He was the at-

torney on three cases that have left a significant mark on South Carolina—the cases that resulted in the integration of Clemson University and the University of South Carolina and the 1972 lawsuit that created single-member districts for State House elections, which resulted in quadrupling the number of African Americans in the South Carolina Legislature.

Matthew Perry was a beloved figure and was even drafted in 1974 to run for Congress. However, the climate wasn't yet right for an African American to be elected from South Carolina.

In 1976, Senator Strom Thurmond nominated him to serve on the U.S. Military Court of Appeals. He was unanimously confirmed and became the second black to serve on that judicial panel. Just three years later, Senator Ernest Hollings tapped him as a U.S. District Judge for the state of South Carolina, which brought him back to Columbia. He was the first African American to serve in that capacity. He moved into senior status on the federal bench in 1995 and remained active until the end of his life.

In 2004, I had the honor of being with Judge Perry for the dedication of the Matthew J. Perry, Jr. Federal Courthouse in Columbia. I sponsored the legislation that named the building in his honor, and it was among my proudest moments in public life. It took ten years from the passage of the law until the edifice was complete, but it was well worth the wait, and I am so pleased that Judge Perry had the opportunity to work in the courthouse for a number of years. On a personal note, he swore in my daughter, Mignon Clyburn, as a member of the Federal Communications Commission in the Perry Courthouse, and it reminded me of when he presided over my ceremonial swearing-in when I became the first African American elected to Congress from South Carolina since the 19th century.

Because of his tremendous stature in the legal community, Judge Perry earned a number of honors and awards. Among them was South Carolina's highest civilian honor, the Order of the Palmetto, in 1986, and he was inducted into the South Carolina Hall of Fame in 2007. He earned the distinguished alumnus award from South Carolina State University in 1972 and 1980, and he was selected the South Carolinian of the Year in 1977. He received the William R. Ming Advocacy Award, which recognizes outstanding success as a lawyer representing causes important to the NAACP. He also held honorary doctorates from Princeton University, South Carolina State College, the University of South Carolina, Voorhees College, Francis Marion University and Lander College.

He was a lifelong member of Zion Baptist Church in Columbia and was married to the former Hallie Bacote of Timmonsville for 63 years. They had one son, Michael.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to rise today to honor the contributions of this national treasure. Matthew J. Perry, Jr. was a humble man who would never seek out recognition for his extraordinary contributions to civil rights and the legal profession; he just saw it as his life's work. He has left an indelible mark on this country, and his legacy lives on in so many, including myself, who have benefited from his passion and his persuasion. Judge Perry was a gentle giant, whose likes we will never see again.