

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### CONGRATULATIONS TO JOSEPH CULLMAN

#### HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 29, 2000*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to recognize Joseph F. Cullman III, a hero of the global environmental conservation movement, a successful businessman, generous philanthropist and Honorary Director of the World Wildlife Fund. In more than 26 years of leadership at WWF, Mr. Cullman has enthusiastically and unwaveringly worked to sustain the quality and vibrancy of our natural world.

An alumnus of Yale, Mr. Cullman is director emeritus and chairman emeritus of Philip Morris Companies, Inc., where he served as president, chairman of the board and chief executive officer. His service on numerous corporate boards, including IBM, Ford Motor Company, Levi Strauss and Company and Walt Disney Company, attests to his business acumen and stature.

His travels around the world, particularly in Africa, instilled in him a deep commitment to protecting wildlife, their habitats and the people who live in harmony with them and led him to place conservation among his highest priorities. He untiringly has applied his considerable talents, energy and resources to the cause of saving life on Earth.

As Mr. Cullman and his wife Joan Cullman are honored by World Wildlife Fund on October 3 in New York, it is fitting to reflect on the quality of his commitment and the results of his crusade for conservation. He has helped to save African elephants by working to secure and maintain a ban on the trade in elephant ivory. And he has worked with communities in Kenya and Tanzania to stop poaching of elephants, rhinos, and other large animals and to provide alternative livelihoods for local people. His concern for the plight of the world's fisheries has caused him to focus on saving species in crisis including tunas, swordfish, and his favorite Atlantic salmon.

All along the way, he has persuaded dozens of friends and colleagues to join him in the cause of conservation. Joseph Cullman's example of conservation leadership sends a call to action, reminding each of us that we can and must take up the urgent cause of protecting our living planet for future generations.

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### HONORING THE LATE DOROTHY LUND OF PACIFIC GROVE, CALIFORNIA

#### HON. SAM FARR

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 29, 2000*

Mr. FARR of California. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the life of an exceptional woman, Ms. Dorothy Lund of Pacific Grove, California.

Dorothy was a much loved teacher and political activist. The community mourns her death, Dorothy passed on September 2, 2000.

Born January 18, 1924 in Champaign, Illinois, Dorothy Lund graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, where she earned a degree in journalism. She also earned credentials in speech and language at St. Cloud State University before serving in the Women's Army Corps during the Korean War. During her time of service, she was awarded a regular Army commission after graduating with honors from Officer Candidate School.

On returning to civilian life, Ms. Lund taught in communities across this country, in Columbus, Georgia, later in Oakland, California, and eventually in Salinas, California, where she taught for 27 years. Dorothy grew to reflect the voices of this exciting region, serving as an outspoken member of the California Teachers Association at the local, state and national level. She became an advocate for the needs of children in schools that were changing demographically, that are overcrowded, and under-served. She was also involved with organizations such as the Episcopal Homes Foundation, the League of Women Voters, the Democratic Women's Club of Monterey County, and the Monterey County Democratic Central Committee, serving on their boards of directors. She was also a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Clan McKenzie Society, and Phi Delta Kappa.

A dynamic force in Monterey County, California, and beyond, Dorothy will be sorely missed by her two daughters, Annabel of Juneau, Alaska, and Christina of Washington, DC, as well as countless teachers, students and other community members who were touched by her life.

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### TRIBUTE TO THE WOMEN'S OLYMPIC SOFTBALL TEAM

#### HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 29, 2000*

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to the Women's Olympic Softball Team for winning the gold medal at the 2000 Olympics in Sydney.

The U.S. team beat Japan to win the gold medal for the second straight Olympics. In a remarkable comeback, the U.S. won four consecutive games to advanced to the gold medal round. They did that over the past three days, winning the last two victories in a ten hour span. Beating the Japanese team was quite a challenge. This goal medal represents more than just great athleticism, it is a tribute to hard work, determination and positive thinking. Facing adversity, the U.S. Women's team regrouped after unexpected losses and again established themselves as the World's premier softball team.

I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize Margo Jonker, who serves as an

assistant coach for the USA softball team. In addition to her duties as an Olympic softball coach, Margo also coaches softball for Central Michigan University. Entering her 21st season at the helm of the Chippewa program, Margo is one of the most successful coaches in college softball. She has a career record of 697 wins to 380 losses. Coach Jonker has led Central Michigan to eight Mid-American Conference (MAC) titles, nine NCAA regional appearances and a spot in the 1987 College World Series.

Mr. Speaker, the competition associated with the Olympic games tests the body, mind and soul of individuals. The Women's Softball Team and Coach Jonker met the challenge head on and emerged victorious. I want to commend the U.S. Softball Team for winning Olympic gold. But, I would also like to personally thank Coach Jonker, for the pride that she has brought this Nation at the Olympics and for her wonderful service to Central Michigan University and the Fourth District.

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### INTRODUCTION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDINGS INCENTIVES ACT

#### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 29, 2000*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act. I am joined in this effort by a substantial and diverse coalition of my colleagues including Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts, Mr. BILBRAY of California, Mr. LEWIS of California, and Mr. FARR of California, as well as Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire in the Senate, and many others. This bill is supported by a strong coalition of industries and organizations. I have submitted a list of supporters below.

My constituents in San Diego have been suffering from outrageously high-energy prices for the entire summer. Our citizens and city have been forced into a crisis by the State legislature's deregulation of the electricity market. While I and my colleagues from San Diego are seeking solutions to this terrible crisis, I am introducing this bill in an effort to formulate a long-term energy plan.

The Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act will provide tax incentives for the construction of energy efficient buildings. Structures of this nature could potentially cut energy usage by as much as 50 percent. This would result in a nearly 6 percent reduction in air emissions over the next 10 years—equivalent to taking 40 percent of the automobiles off the road.

The bill will offer tax incentives to encourage the production and sale of technologically advanced, energy-efficient buildings and equipment. The legislation is structured to promote the creation of competitive markets for new technologies and designs that are not widely available today, but have the possibility of

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

being cost effective to the consumer in the future. The incentives will apply to:

Efficient new residential buildings that save 30% to 50% in energy costs compared to national model codes, including a higher incentive for higher savings. Efficient heating, cooling, and water heating equipment that reduce emissions and peak electric loads by about 20% (lower incentives) and 30%–50% (higher incentives) compared to national standards. Efficient commercial buildings with 50% energy and power cost savings. Residential-scale solar hot water and photovoltaic equipment.

The design and administration for these energy efficient structures is based on the track record of successful state programs over the past decade. Buildings account for some 35% of air pollution emissions nationwide, and cost their owners over \$250 billion a year in energy costs. They also contribute to well over half of peak electric power demand. If enacted promptly the incentives in this bill will begin to mitigate electric peak reliability problems by the summer of 2001.

This bill will help both families and businesses reduce annual energy costs, saving over \$80 billion in present value over the next decade. Energy costs of businesses are tax deductible under current law, so reductions in energy costs means billions of dollars in saving to the Federal government.

Please join me in supporting the Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act which will provide for a cleaner environment and help reduce energy needs, thus postponing the need for building new power plants as well as helping to save our environment.

#### SUPPORTERS OF S. 2718—THE ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDINGS INCENTIVES ACT

Natural Resources Defense Council  
Environmental Defense  
Consumer's Choice Council  
U.S. PIRG  
World Wildlife Federation  
Defenders of Wildlife  
American Oceans Campaign  
Environmental and Energy Study Institute  
American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy  
Legal Environmental Assistance Foundation, Inc.  
Michigan Environmental Council  
Minnesotans for an Energy Efficient Economy  
League of Conservation Voters  
Union of Concerned Scientists  
National Wildlife Federation  
Sierra Club  
The Wilderness Society  
National Environmental Trust  
Physicians for Social Responsibility  
Global Green USA  
Friends of the Earth  
Alliance to Save Energy  
ENRON  
Pacific Gas and Electric Company  
Sacramento Municipal Utility District  
Pacific Corp  
Massachusetts Electric  
Southern California Edison  
Montana Power  
American Portland Cement Alliance  
Air Conditioning Contractors of America  
Foamed Polystyrene Alliance  
North American Insulation Manufacturers Association  
Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association  
American Energy Technologies  
American Solar Energy  
Siemens Solar Industries  
TRANE

National Association of State Energy Officials  
Home Builders Association of Central Vermont, Inc.  
Insulation Contractors Association of America  
California Building Industry Association  
California Association of Building Energy Consultants  
National Council of the Housing Industry  
National Insulation Association  
California Energy Commission  
Florida Solar Energy Center  
California Air Resources Board  
National Association of State Energy Officials

(These are some of the businesses which the trade associations represent but have not necessarily specifically signed on.)

Honeywell Inc.  
Evanite Fiber Corp  
Fibrex Insulation, Inc.  
Johns Manville Corp  
MFS, Inc.  
OCHT  
Roxul, Inc.  
Thermafiber LLC  
Western Fiberglass Group  
Akzo Nobel  
BASF Corp  
C.K. Witco Corp  
Dow Chemical USA  
Exxon Chemical Co.  
Goldschmidt Chemical Co.  
Hunter Panels  
Huntsman Polyurethane  
Johns Manville Corp  
Laroche Industries Inc.  
Old American Products  
Phillips 66 Co.  
Solvay Fluorides, Inc.  
Vulcan Materials  
Certain Teed Corp  
Isolatik International  
Knauf Fiber Glass  
Owens Corning  
Rock Wool Manufacturing Co.  
Sloss Industries Corp  
USG Interiors Inc.  
Air Products & Chemicals, Inc.  
Atlas Roofing Corp  
Bayer  
Carlisle Syntec, Inc.  
Elf Atochem North America, Inc.  
Firestone Building Products Co.  
Honeywell International  
Huntsman Corp  
IKO Industries, Ltd  
KoSa  
OAF  
Petrocel S.A.  
Rmax, Inc.  
Stephen Co.

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#### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. JACK QUINN**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 26, 2000*

Mr. QUINN. Mr. Speaker, every day, at least one child will die as a result of domestic violence. Every few minutes, approximately nine women are abused around the nation. For this reason, we must reaffirm our commitment to combating domestic violence by reauthorizing the Violence Against Women Act.

H.R. 1248, the Violence Against Women Act, provides women and their local law enforcement offices the necessary resources to

escape domestic violence. The reauthorization of this Act would preserve funding for abused women, grants for training police forces, a national domestic violence hotline, and grants for victim services and prevention programs.

Women seeking to escape abusive relationships require legal assistance to be free from such abuse, including assistance in obtaining a divorce, custody of their children, or even to obtain a change of address or social security number for safety. Since 1994, The Violence Against Women Act has provided over \$1.5 billion in grants that have been used to encourage arrests, train police, prosecutors and judges, as well as provide critical victim services.

Reauthorization of this Act includes new support for transitional housing, allowing up to \$30 million over four years to assist domestic violence survivors move beyond shelters into safe permanent housing. The new Act would expand the reach of the program to support groups such as elderly, disabled and Native American women. Furthermore, the reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act would allow states and local communities to engage in long-range planning without continually fearing that funds will be lost in the next fiscal year.

There is much evidence of the success the Violence Against Women Act has had in providing assistance to women at risk of abuse. Calls to the National Domestic Violence Hotline have doubled in the last six months, to a rate of 13,000 calls per month, and use of battered women's shelters has been steadily increasing, all since the inception of the Violence Against Women Act. These programs need to be funded at the highest possible levels so that families in need of safety and protection have full and adequate access to such assistance.

The passage of H.R. 1248 is necessary to confirm congressional commitment to fighting violence against women for the next five years. We must do what we can to protect and assist women and children who are the unfortunate victims of domestic violence.

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#### A TRIBUTE TO THE 2000 "SPIRIT OF ACHIEVEMENT AWARD" WINNERS

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 29, 2000*

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the participants of my 2000 Spirit of Achievement Award program. In 1982, when the current citizens of the 3rd District of Illinois elected me to represent them in the United States Congress, I introduced this very successful program. Since then, every middle school in the 23rd Ward of Chicago annually selects a graduating 8th grade boy and girl who they feel represents overall outstanding academic achievement, community service and extracurricular activities. Today, it gives me great pleasure to recognize the hard work of 28 young achievers and future leaders from the 23rd Ward of Chicago.

St. Jane De Chantal School: Nora Krause and Christopher Paluch  
Our Lady of Snows School: Amanda Hartman and Jeffrey Mikula

St. Camillus School: Amanda Kurmpel and Kevin Jasionowski  
 St. Bruno School: David Szwajnos  
 St. Rene Elementary School: Anthony Garcia and Catherine O'Connell  
 St. Daniel the Prophet School: Deanna Maida and Paul Bruton  
 St. Richards School: Monika Dlugopolski and Christopher Dyrdak  
 Gloria Dei School: Faith Krasowski and Jeremiah Jurevis  
 Hale Elementary School: Emily Fisher and Xavier Hernandez  
 Peck Elementary School: Maribel Pantoja and Anthony Naranjo  
 Dore Elementary School: Robert Bradel and Jennifer Collins  
 Kinzie Elementary School: Victoria Okrzesik and Patrick Forbes  
 Byrne Elementary School: Jennifer Turner and Ryan Nabor  
 Twain Elementary School: Sebastian Gawenda  
 Edwards Elementary School: Mustafaa Saleh and Lisa Matteson

These students are all credit to their families and the Chicago community. I wish them tremendous success in their continuing education and future aspirations. Furthermore, I charge all of them to use their strength and leadership in service to this great nation. Mr. Speaker, I am again pleased to offer my sincere congratulations the winners of my 2000 Spirit of Achievement Award program.

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#### HMONG VETERANS' NATURALIZATION ACT AMENDMENT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

**HON. STEVEN T. KUYKENDALL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, September 25, 2000*

Mr. KUYKENDALL. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week we passed H.R. 5234, a bill to correct a technical problem with the Hmong Veterans' Naturalization Act of 2000, which was passed by Congress and signed into law earlier this year. Unfortunately, I was unable to speak during general debate. I would however, like to add these remarks to the record to say thank you, and to further honor a little known group of individuals who routinely went above and beyond the call of duty to help American servicemen during the Viet Nam war.

Many Americans are unaware that Hmong veterans, operating out of Laos, collected critical intelligence, provided protection to remote American outposts, and routinely rescued downed American airmen. As a result of American forces in Viet Nam, these men and their families lived in constant danger of retaliation by Communist forces. Predictably, when America withdrew from Viet Nam, many Hmong families suffered and died at the hands of the Communist North Vietnamese and Laotian forces.

I was glad to cosponsor and support the Hmong people on May 2, 2000 when the House passed H.R. 371, the Hmong Veterans' Naturalization Act of 2000. This bill was subsequently signed into law on May 26, 2000. The law waives the English language requirement and provides special consideration for the civics requirement with respect to the naturalization of eligible Hmong veterans and their immediate families. I am equally glad that this Congress was able to resolve so quickly

to correct a technical problem that was discovered in the law, which prevented some deserving Hmong individuals from gaining the citizenship that they fought so valiantly to preserve.

I am thankful that the House passed this bill unanimously under suspension of the rules, and appreciate this opportunity to raise America's awareness of these courageous people.

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#### ITALIAN AMERICANS OF LUZERNE COUNTY HONOR CHARLES GIUNTA AS PERSON OF YEAR

**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 29, 2000*

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Charles A. Giunta, who has been chosen by the Italian American Association of Luzerne County as their 2000 Person of the Year. The association will honor him at their annual dinner on Oct. 8.

The officers of this fine organization are Herman Castellani, president; Judy Russo, vice president; Michael Delconte, secretary; and Leonard Cumbo, treasurer. Charlie has been a member of the association for the past six years, having served on the board of directors and other various committees.

Charles is a graduate of Pittston High School and Wilkes-Barre Business College and attended Wilkes College. He served in the U.S. Army during World War II from 1942 to 1946, a year after the war ended. He was recalled to active duty during the Korean War with the rank of captain to command the 487th Transportation Truck Company.

In addition to serving his country and the cause of freedom, he has also served his community well. He was past president of the Columbus League of Luzerne County and was an active member of the committee responsible for obtaining and erecting the statue of Christopher Columbus that now stands in Pittston.

Charles has been an active member of the Wilkes-Barre chapter of UNICO for the past 40 years and is a past president, secretary and treasurer of the organization, in addition to having served on several of its committees.

He has also served St. Anthony's Church of Exeter as a volunteer worker in the rectory and currently serves as chairman of the church's finance committee.

Charles resides in Exeter with his wife of 55 years, the former Nancy Berto. They have three sons, Joseph, of Dallas; Samuel, of North Wales; and Charles, of State College; as well as two grandchildren, Joseph and Bridget Giunta.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Charles Giunta on the occasion of this honor, and I am pleased to call his long service to the attention of the House of Representatives.

#### END HEALTH DISPARITIES IN MEDICARE BASED ON RACE AND ETHNICITY

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 29, 2000*

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, there is a large body of literature that shows people of color disproportionately lack access to health care, vital treatments, and preventive screening measures. Several of us on Ways and Means have called for a hearing to discuss differences in medical care due to race and ethnicity. Although ensuring a fair and equitable quality health care system for all Americans is extremely important, Congress has failed to address existing disparities.

Our country is becoming increasingly diverse. Currently, people of color represent an estimated 18% of our nation's residents, and will comprise more than 25% in 2050. In a state such as California, "minority" populations have already become the majority.

Among those of Medicare age, racial and ethnic minorities currently represent 16% of the population; however, by 2050, that percentage will increase to 36% at the same time that the number of elderly is expected to increase by 250%.

The growing populations of minorities, however, have not been able to eliminate the vestiges of racism—conscious and unconscious—that still remains in our society and in our institutions. The health care system is no exception. A Century Foundation Report entitled, "Vulnerable Populations and Medicare Services" by Marian Gornick contributes more strong evidence that disparities continue to exist even when individuals have similar health insurance coverage.

For example, Medicare covers influenza vaccines for beneficiaries on an annual basis at no cost. Coverage and financial costs are not barriers, but African Americans are only half as likely to receive flu shots even though influenza, a forerunner to pneumonia, is responsible for excess hospitalizations among elderly with heart and pulmonary disease.

Among those Medicare beneficiaries with coronary artery disease, African Americans are less than half as likely to receive coronary artery bypass graft or percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, two common procedures for treating the disease.

The following statistics illustrate numerous additional examples of the disparities that persist in medical care and treatment. In order to truly be an inclusive society, we must continue to attack conscious and unconscious racism in all its forms and work towards an equitable and just health care system. I hope everyone in Congress can join in continuing our efforts in this area.

#### EXAMPLES OF HEALTH DISPARITIES

[From Vulnerable Populations and Medicare Services]

(By Marian E. Gornick)

African Americans have 20% less physician visits, and 23% less specialist visits, despite greater rates of certain chronic diseases, limitations in activities of daily living, and reporting of health as fair or poor. But, they receive 38% more hospital inpatient visits and 40% more emergency room visits.

African Americans have 11% less ophthalmology visits even though the prevalence of eye disease is greater.

African Americans are half as likely to receive flu shots even though the vaccines prevent influenza, a forerunner to pneumonia responsible for excess hospitalizations among elderly with heart and pulmonary disease. There is no cost-sharing for this service so financial barriers are not a cause.

African American women are 21% less likely to receive a mammography even though they are more likely to have later-stage breast cancer at diagnosis and lower survival rates.

The rate of sigmoidoscopies and colonoscopies among African Americans is 39% and 12% less although the rate of late-stage colon cancer and death rate of colon cancer is greater.

A sonography was performed at a 24% lower rate among African Americans than whites, possibly contributing to their higher rate of strokes.

African Americans are more than half as likely to not receive a coronary artery bypass graft or percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty, common elective procedures for treating coronary artery disease.

Thromboendarterectomy, a procedure to treat blocked carotid arteries, was performed at a rate 67% lower among African Americans than whites.

African Americans are 28% less likely to receive cataract removal/lens insertion to improve vision, but they are 56% more likely to have more severe vision problems that require treatment.

African Americans are more than 3 times as likely to receive amputations, partly due to diabetes being 1.7 times more prevalent, but also partly due to poor outcomes.

Arteriovenostomy procedures are more than 4 times as frequent for African Americans, reflecting the greater prevalence of end stage renal disease.

African Americans are 2.5 times more likely to receive excisional debridement, a procedure for infection and skin breakdown, outcomes associated with quality of care.

## INTRODUCTION OF THE ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDINGS INCENTIVES ACT

**HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 29, 2000*

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with the gentleman from California (Mr. CUNNINGHAM) and a bipartisan coalition of other Members in introducing the "Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act".

Energy use in buildings in this country accounts for approximately 35% of polluting air emissions nationwide—about twice as much as the pollution from cars. It costs the average American \$1500 to heat and cool their homes every year, which amounts to an annual cost of \$150 billion nationwide. Commercial buildings and schools incur \$100 billion in annual utility bills. And yet, the tax code fails to provide sufficient incentives to reduce wasteful and unnecessary energy use. This is bad policy, and it must be changed. In these times of "brown outs" and "black outs" in communities across this nation and in times of rising fuel prices, we should be looking for ways to ensure that energy is never wasted.

That is why we have introduced the "Energy Efficient Buildings Incentives Act." Our bill would spur use of energy efficient technologies, such as super-efficient air conditioning units, which could result in a substantial drop in peak electricity demand of at least 20,000 megawatts—the equivalent of the output of 40 large power plants. At a time when many communities are currently facing electricity supply shortages, and the local political issues involved with siting and building new power plants are difficult and contentious, our bill provides tax incentives for:

Efficient residential buildings, saving 30% or 50% of energy cost to the homeowner compared to national model codes, with a higher incentive for the higher savings.

Efficient heating, cooling, and water heating equipment that reduces consumer energy costs, and, for air conditioners, reduces peak electric power demand, by about 20% (lower incentives) and 30%–50% (higher incentives) compared to national standards.

New and existing commercial buildings with 50% reductions in energy costs to the owner or tenant, and

Solar hot water and photovoltaic systems.

If only 50% of new buildings reach the energy efficiency goals of this legislation, air pollution emissions in this country could be reduced by over 3% in the next decade, and decrease even more dramatically over time. In that same ten-year period, this legislation could result in direct economic savings of \$40 billion to consumers and businesses. For example, a family that installs an energy efficient water heater can get \$250 to \$500 back from the tax code changes and an additional \$50 to \$200 every year in reduced utility bills. Or a family that purchases a new home that meets the standards in this bill can get as much as \$2,000 returned to them by the tax incentives, in addition to the \$300 or more in continuing energy savings.

I urge other Members to join us in saving American consumers money, improving the air we breathe and the water we drink, increasing the competitiveness of American industries, and eliminating inefficiencies in the tax code by encouraging energy efficiency in our schools and our commercial and residential buildings.