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Testimonials I was very impressed by the international scope of participants at the Chicago meeting and the quality of work presented. It speaks very highly of the organizers of this meeting as it is no small task to get medical researchers from around the world to gather at a single site for an exchange of ideas. The accommodations were wonderful and the noontime luncheons delicious. Congratulations on an exceptional conference. The attendance exceeded the expectation. Session went on time permitting ample time for questions and answers. Doctors from all across the World attending Endocrinology has made this conference a successful event. Everything was very well organized, and very important, members of the Conference Series were always present for support and help. I greatly appreciated this. Thank you very much again. It was my great pleasure to attend Endocrinology My husband and I really enjoyed the scientific programme, the positive international atmosphere and the welcoming spirit. We will recommend your coming conferences to our colleagues. Best wishes and good luck with future work. Ylva Vladic Stjernholm Karolinska University Hospital, Sweden The Conference Series llc LTD meeting "Translational Medicine " has been a very great meeting providing a comprehensive view on ongoing international clinical developments and gave me the option to make a lot of novel contacts to start collaborative research with people from all over the world. Discussion directly with almost all peoples in a familial atmosphere is very fruitful as well as the venue, time frame and organization has been very convenient Andreas Weinhaeusel AIT Austrian Institute of Technology, Austria This Conference was one of the best and even brilliant I have ever attended. There was very nice to have a mix between theory, basic science, sharing best practices and practical recommendations. The quality of the panels was outstanding, and I think you arranged a great cross-section of topics! I will help recruit speakers to the next meeting as an organizer member of the conference committee Shabaan Abdallah University of Cincinnati, USA It was a great pleasure for me to attend the conference. It was perfectly organized, I met many nice people and listen to many valuable talks. Elzbieta Jarzebowska Warsaw University of Technology, Poland Thanks for your kindly help and service during the conference. The conference was very interesting and also very useful for my academic research. So I will attend the Biostatistics next year if I have time. It was just excellent in all aspects. Annette Bentley President, American Celiac Society, USA Thank you for your email and for your well done job in organizing the Food Technology , All subjects in this conference was in depth knowledge from your good selections of international speakers and I expect conference will be in the same level of performers. I had a great time and thought the program was really nicely put together Trine N Jorgensen Cleveland Clinic Foundation, USA The recent Stem Cell Congress in Chicago, from the scientific standpoint, the highest quality and most useful of the three ConferenceSeries-sponsored conferences that I have attended. The presentations I heard were uniformly good. I would seriously consider participating in the Sept. My wife and me keep Endocrinology firmly in our hearts.

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Chapter 2 : About - 7th EuCheMS Chemistry Congress

Outstanding African Americans of Congress. By Sarah C. Scott, USCHS Intern. The Capitol Hill newspaper, Roll Call, recently ran an article comparing the 57th Congress, the first Congress of the twentieth century, with the last of this century, the recently seated th Congress.

With Democrats regaining control of the House in the midterm elections, the introduction, consideration and House passage of ambitious bills on climate and clean energy could be possible in the th Congress. The lame-duck congressional session could see movement on tax and public lands issues particularly pertinent to the energy and environment sectors. The midterm elections are in the books, and while some races are still too close to call, control of both the U. House of Representatives and the Senate are no longer in doubt. The members of the th Congress spent a disproportionate amount of time and money campaigning on the issues of immigration, healthcare, taxes, trade and allegations of corruption. Accordingly, energy and environmental issues are not expected to be among the top priorities for either party in a divided government. With Democrats regaining control of the House, the introduction, consideration and House passage of ambitious bills on climate and clean energy could be possible. Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi has also pledged to reconvene a select committee on climate change that could lead efforts on such legislation and conduct oversight should she be re-elected Speaker of the House. However, stronger Republican control in the Senate “to say nothing of the legislative filibuster” means these bills are not likely to receive a vote in the Senate and will be primarily used as messaging instruments for Democrats. While partisan disagreement may stymie progress on the issues central to the campaign, energy and environment could present a number of opportunities for limited bipartisan compromise in the coming years. This is not intended to be a comprehensive catalogue of all possible legislation that may move in this space; rather, these are the issues expected to dominate the time and political appetite of the congressional committees of jurisdiction as well as the national conversation on energy and environment during the upcoming lame-duck congressional session and over the next two years. What to Expect in Lame-Duck Session As of this writing, the House and Senate are each scheduled to be in session for just four weeks between the elections and the convening of the th Congress in January. But given the results of the elections, this lame-duck session is likely to be a flurry of activity, as Republicans work to pass as much of their agenda as possible before they lose control of the House. Democrats, meanwhile, will be aiming to push consideration of as much as possible into the th Congress in hopes of growing their footprint on legislation such as the Farm Bill. Despite a concerted effort from Republicans, Congress was unable to enact all 12 government funding bills before the end of the fiscal year FY on Sept. House Republicans will likely make a push to include their political priorities as riders on appropriations bills before losing control of the chamber; meanwhile, Senate Republicans will likely struggle to find enough support from their Democratic colleagues to reach the vote majority needed to pass these packages without making concessions. Alternatively, Democrats may push for a continuing resolution through the start of the th Congress in hopes of more closely aligning those bills with their political priorities. Notably, President Donald Trump has signaled a willingness for a partial government shutdown should Congress fail to send him a bill with adequate funding to construct a wall on the U. Such a proposal is unlikely to garner the 60 votes needed to overcome a Democratic filibuster in the Senate. Trump has wavered on his veto threats in the past, and time will tell whether the midterm results have strengthened his resolve or revealed a newfound willingness to compromise “if, of course, Congress is able to work out a deal to send him before the end of the year. In some years, a deal on "tax extenders" addressing expiring provisions throughout the tax code has been packaged with the end-of-year appropriations legislation. With several expiring provisions on the energy front, including some with bipartisan support like the biodiesel blenders credit, there is likely to be an effort to pass at least a small package of bills addressing the expiration of some more popular provisions. Democrats typically favor tax extenders, which could create an opening for a win-win negotiation before the end of the

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year, though many Republicans oppose the coupling of appropriations and tax extenders, signaling an uphill battle to passage if Congress is able to wrap FY appropriations before the start of the 116th Congress. The two parties, and the two chambers, have committed to phasing down tax credits for various forms of clean energy. While some House Republicans may push to eliminate some or all of those credits, as they have in the past, those efforts are likely to fall short again. Although the expiration of the LWCF affects only its sources of funding rather than disbursement, as of Sept. As there is broad, bipartisan support for reauthorization of the LWCF, ultimately some kind of reauthorization is all but certain. Congress is currently grappling with three issues pertaining to the nature of this reauthorization: Whether the fund should be permanently authorized to draw revenues from the OCS, rather than requiring legislative reauthorization. There is broad, bipartisan support for permanent reauthorization, and it is very likely to be a component of any final deal reached on the LWCF. The balance of disbursements of LWCF funds between states and federal land acquisition. Many members, particularly Republicans, would like to see more emphasis on state funding and less on land acquisition; amendments addressing this question are expected should a permanent reauthorization bill come to the floor in either chamber. Whether the disbursement of funds should continue to be subject to the annual appropriations process or if mandatory funding for the program is desired. Legislative proposals to permanently reauthorize the LWCF differ on this point, though there is strong support in the Senate for S. This would ensure that revenue taken in from OCS leases is directly disbursed. This tees up the potential for a Senate floor vote in the coming weeks. The mandatory funding component stands a tougher test in the House; earlier this year, the House Natural Resources Committee cleared by voice vote a version that permanently reauthorized the LWCF but left the funding as discretionary. There is significant political will cutting a path toward passage before the end of the year. Permanent reauthorization is among the top priorities for Sen. Republican leaders in the Senate will want to avoid meeting this fate once again. The lame-duck deal could potentially include another compromise bill, H. However, some of the more controversial nominees could be approved during the lame-duck session in the interest of clearing a nomination backlog and obviating the need for President Trump to re-nominate his selections next year and draw additional, unwanted attention to them. What to Expect in the 116th Congress Shifting to what can be expected from the 116th Congress, legislation could be possible on energy, tax, public lands and more. Expectations for each of these sectors are detailed individually below. With deep disagreements between the parties on the necessity and scale of efforts to address climate change, the role of government in supporting new energy technologies and many other facets of federal energy policy, gridlock will be more likely than any significant breakthroughs. But there are more areas where groundwork has been laid for bipartisan agreement than many casual observers would expect. In the 116th Congress, advances in grid resilience, advanced nuclear power, and carbon capture and sequestration, among other issues, can be expected. Comprehensive Legislation Congress has not passed major energy legislation since 2005, though bipartisan negotiations between the House and Senate almost resulted in a breakthrough in late 2015, with the Energy Policy Modernization Act of passing the Senate with 85 votes and the North American Energy Security and Infrastructure Act of passing the House. The House and Senate ultimately failed to reach a compromise as they reconciled the differences between the two bills. Though each bill was more limited in scope than some critics hoped, they included language on grid modernization and resilience, including both cybersecurity and physical protections; energy efficiency incentives, performance contracting and reauthorizations of U. During the past two years, there was a tacit acknowledgment that the political dynamics had not changed enough to reach a different outcome, though Sens. With Democrats in charge of the House, the Energy and Commerce Committee is apt to pass a series of smaller bills for House leadership to package into something resembling the Senate bill; on passage, these bills would go to conference to work out the differences between the two versions, and odds are good that Congress succeeds in making at least some of these provisions law. Although any successful bill is unlikely to comprehensively transform the American energy landscape, the most likely outcome is legislation that looks a lot like S. RFS Reform Stakeholder groups interested in the Renewable Fuel Standard RFS – namely obligated parties in the oil industry, the

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ethanol industry including feedstock producers, the advanced biofuels industry delivering fuels with higher greenhouse gas GHG emissions reductions and environmental groups working to reduce GHG emissions have differing priorities when it comes to the RFS. Given the electoral politics that resulted in his election, President Trump has thus far prioritized the needs of the ethanol industry and farm interests with support of both Republicans and Democrats from corn-growing states. Meanwhile, EPA and congressional Republicans representing states with a heavy oil and gas presence have committed to working with refiners to lower compliance costs for obligated parties, and a number of congressional Democrats continue to support fuels that deliver significant GHG reductions, prioritizing the environmental aspects of the program. In reforming the RFS, obligated parties want to reduce their compliance costs; proposals that have circulated on Capitol Hill in the last year include placing a cap on the cost of the D6 Renewable Identification Number RIN for ethanol from corn and sorghum, and granting RINs for exported ethanol. Additionally, they continue to seek compliance waivers under the RFS, including waivers for the unrealistic statutory mandates and more exemptions for "small refineries," which the Trump Administration has defined broadly. They will also likely advocate for limited ethanol blending mandates after the ethanol industry continues to oppose any statutory changes to the RFS and is working to protect their blending mandates post the industry will also continue trying to increase opportunities for blending through regulatory avenues; for example, by allowing the blending of E15 year-round, which President Trump announced as a priority in October, with or without direction from Congress. Environmentalists will seek to limit the production and blending of corn ethanol given the limited GHG emissions reductions associated with the fuel and their concerns about land use change in the U.S. To this end, they will look to phase down or phase out the conventional ethanol mandates, further support the advanced and cellulosic sectors through technical changes to the RFS and maintaining mandates for those fuels, and create a source of funding for RFS-related conservation activities. Congress, particularly the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Environment, laid significant groundwork in the 113th Congress on a potential compromise deal between these interests. Both chambers can build on this progress and revive momentum on RFS reform in the 114th Congress, especially as 2015 approaches. The RFS does not necessarily "sunset" in as many believe; however, the current statutorily mandated blending requirements will be supplanted by ones established by the EPA, DOE and U.S. With Democrats regaining the House, a renewed focus on climate could set up the opportunity to broker a deal that limits federal support for conventional ethanol, satisfying both the oil industry and environmental groups at the expense of the ethanol industry. However, with Republicans maintaining control of the Senate, advancing an RFS reform bill that satisfies at least two of the four stakeholder groups mentioned above will continue to prove challenging for the Senate Environment and Public Works EPW Committee in the 114th Congress. The current makeup of the EPW Committee is farm state-heavy, particularly on the Republican side, meaning a deal between environmentalists and the oil industry that is disadvantageous to corn ethanol will face an uphill battle in the upper chamber. However, committee leadership on RFS reform has been lacking thus far. Without a Democratic champion on the issue, this political dynamic has produced stalemates in recent years on RFS-related subjects such as E15. Should Democrats choose to prioritize this issue in the 114th Congress as the party advances its climate agenda, an EPW Committee champion for RFS reform could without a doubt grease the wheels for a deal to be brokered before the Energy-Related Tax Credits. Republicans were able to pass a sizeable tax reform package in 2015 without Democratic votes, but it is doubtful either party will be able to enact such wide-reaching changes in the next Congress. However, the tax-writing committees may take up a few of the remaining "orphan tax extenders," energy provisions accidentally left out of the grand tax extender bargain reached in 2015 with the PATH Act. While many of these provisions were afforded longer-term extension in the tax extenders package passed in February 2015, several energy efficiency and biofuels credits were given only one-year, retroactive extensions. The House Ways and Means Committee held a series of hearings in the 113th Congress in an attempt to move toward making permanent or eliminating some of these credits. Moreover, changing Senate Finance Committee dynamics could help grease the wheels on this front. Chuck Grassley R-Iowa is next in line for the

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gavel should he opt to relinquish his chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. Should Grassley choose to remain at the helm of the Judiciary Committee, Sen. Carbon Tax The idea of a market-oriented tax on GHG emissions has been slowly gaining momentum on Capitol Hill, though conservative support so far has largely come from outside the halls of Congress. Significant developments on this issue over the next two years are unlikely, but supporters will be keeping an eye on two trends that will serve as bellwethers for the prospect of a national carbon tax early s. First, the establishment of the Climate Leadership Council has given high-profile Republicans such as James Baker, George Shultz and Gregory Mankiw a platform and a reasonably detailed proposal to rally behind. The proposal has the support of a number of major corporations – including multinational oil and gas, health and personal care, and automotive companies – many of whom are also contributing money to the associated advocacy campaign run by Americans for Carbon Dividends. Although outside Republican support for a carbon tax is not new, a committed and well-funded lobbying campaign supported by multinational corporations and respected Republican statesmen and economists has the potential to move the needle over time. While the bill was less ambitious than many of those introduced by Democrats in the House and Senate, it nevertheless marks an important milestone in the long-running debate over whether and how to address GHG emissions. The Climate Solutions Caucus in the House, with 45 members from each party immediately prior to the election, offers an imperfect but potentially valuable forum for socializing the idea of a carbon tax and other climate change legislation. Republican support inside and outside of Congress, and the support of major oil and gas and manufacturing interests, are necessary but not sufficient predicates for a national carbon tax. And while catastrophic and expensive natural disasters have further elevated discussions around climate change and adaptation, the odds that Congress will turn to a carbon tax as one potential way to raise revenue for a substantial infrastructure bill or other spending priorities remains low for the foreseeable future. Storage and Electric Vehicles EVs Another area in which there might be some substantive movement is in energy storage and electric vehicles. With battery costs falling rapidly and demand for increased resilience from both utilities as well as end-users on the rise, the industry may need additional government support to move beyond lithium-ion technology and to maintain a U. Bipartisan proposals to create and expand tax incentives on both of these issues were introduced in the th Congress, one or both chambers could move toward substantive consideration of these proposals over the next two years. Should the lame-duck session not prove fruitful for a deal to reauthorize the LWCF, the bipartisan, bicameral appetite to support the program will drive certainly drive momentum for swift action in the th Congress. This may take the form of standalone legislation or a broader public lands package as discussed above in the lame-duck section. Recent Republican-led efforts to reform the listing process under the Endangered Species Act, national monument designations under the Antiquities Act, and other environmental and lands statutes will face significant opposition from the now Democrat-controlled House Natural Resources Committee. Introduced on a bipartisan basis in both chambers in Congress and having received committee consideration on the House side in the th Congress, this bill will likely continue to gain momentum in Given the divided government, Democratic priorities at the Natural Resources Committee will likely focus on oversight. Legislatively, the Committee could quickly move through a handful of bills for the purpose of messaging, such as proposals to permanently withdraw lands from mining operations. However, because anything highly partisan will inevitably be dead on arrival in the Senate, along with numerous competing Democratic priorities from other committees, the prospects of such proposals securing a vote on the House floor are less certain. Federal funding for wildfire prevention and response has also been a perennial bone of contention.

Chapter 3 : Outstanding Environmentalists of Congress

The biographies of 14 prominent congressional environmentalists show the landscape of the American environmental movement as it developed between the mid-nineteenth and late-twentieth centuries.

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