

# RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS, ACHIEVEMENTS, AND DEDICATED WORK OF SHIRLEY ANITA CHISOLM

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and agreeing to the resolution, H. Res. 97.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Maryland (Mrs. MORELLA) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 97, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 415, nays 0, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 157]

YEAS—415

Abercrombie	Combest	Goss
Ackerman	Condit	Graham
Aderholt	Conyers	Granger
Akin	Cooksey	Graves
Allen	Costello	Green (TX)
Andrews	Cox	Green (WI)
Armye	Coyne	Greenwood
Baca	Cramer	Grucci
Bachus	Crane	Gutierrez
Baird	Crenshaw	Gutknecht
Baker	Crowley	Hall (OH)
Baldacci	Cubin	Hall (TX)
Baldwin	Culberson	Hansen
Ballenger	Cummings	Harman
Barcia	Davis (CA)	Hart
Barr	Davis (FL)	Hastings (FL)
Barrett	Davis (IL)	Hastings (WA)
Bartlett	Davis, Jo Ann	Hayes
Barton	Davis, Tom	Hayworth
Bass	Deal	Hefley
Becerra	DeFazio	Herger
Bentsen	DeGette	Hill
Bereuter	Delahunt	Hilleary
Berkley	DeLauro	Hilliard
Berman	DeLay	Hinchee
Berry	DeMint	Hinojosa
Biggert	Deutsch	Hobson
Billirakis	Dicks	Hoeffel
Bishop	Dingell	Hoekstra
Blagojevich	Doggett	Holden
Blumenauer	Dooley	Holt
Blunt	Doolittle	Honda
Boehlert	Doyle	Hooley
Boehner	Dreier	Horn
Bonilla	Duncan	Hostettler
Bonior	Dunn	Houghton
Bono	Edwards	Hoyer
Borski	Ehlers	Hulshof
Boswell	Ehrlich	Hunter
Boucher	Emerson	Hutchinson
Boyd	Engel	Hyde
Brady (PA)	English	Inslee
Brady (TX)	Eshoo	Isakson
Brown (FL)	Etheridge	Israel
Brown (OH)	Evans	Issa
Brown (SC)	Everett	Istook
Bryant	Farr	Jackson (IL)
Burr	Fattah	Jefferson
Buyer	Filner	Jenkins
Callahan	Flake	John
Calvert	Fletcher	Johnson (CT)
Camp	Foley	Johnson (IL)
Cannon	Ford	Johnson, Sam
Cantor	Fossella	Jones (NC)
Capito	Frank	Jones (OH)
Capps	Frelinghuysen	Kanjorski
Capuano	Frost	Kaptur
Cardin	Gallely	Keller
Carson (IN)	Ganske	Kelly
Carson (OK)	Gekas	Kennedy (MN)
Castle	Gephardt	Kennedy (RI)
Chabot	Gibbons	Kerns
Chambliss	Gilchrest	Kildee
Clay	Gillmor	Kilpatrick
Clayton	Gilman	Kind (WI)
Clement	Gonzalez	King (NY)
Clyburn	Goode	Kirk
Coble	Goodlatte	Klecza
Collins	Gordon	Knollenberg

Kolbe	Oliver	Shows
Kucinich	Ortiz	Shuster
LaFalce	Osborne	Simmons
LaHood	Ose	Simpson
Lampson	Otter	Skeen
Langevin	Owens	Skelton
Lantos	Oxley	Slaughter
Larsen (WA)	Pallone	Smith (MI)
Larson (CT)	Pascarell	Smith (NJ)
Latham	Pastor	Smith (TX)
LaTourette	Paul	Smith (WA)
Leach	Payne	Snyder
Lee	Pelosi	Solis
Levin	Peterson (MN)	Souder
Lewis (CA)	Peterson (PA)	Spence
Lewis (GA)	Petri	Spratt
Lewis (KY)	Phelps	Stark
Lipinski	Pickering	Stearns
LoBiondo	Pitts	Stenholm
Lofgren	Platts	Strickland
Lowey	Pombo	Stump
Lucas (KY)	Pomeroy	Stupak
Lucas (OK)	Portman	Sununu
Luther	Price (NC)	Sweeney
Maloney (CT)	Pryce (OH)	Tancredo
Maloney (NY)	Putnam	Tauscher
Manzullo	Quinn	Tauzin
Markey	Radanovich	Taylor (MS)
Mascara	Rahall	Taylor (NC)
Matheson	Ramstad	Terry
Matsui	Rangel	Thomas
McCarthy (MO)	Regula	Thompson (CA)
McCarthy (NY)	Rehberg	Thompson (MS)
McCollum	Reyes	Thornberry
McCrery	Reynolds	Thune
McDermott	Riley	Thurman
McGovern	Rivers	Tiahrt
McHugh	Rodriguez	Tiberi
McInnis	Roemer	Tierney
McIntyre	Rogers (KY)	Toomey
McKeon	Rogers (MI)	Towns
McKinney	Rohrabacher	Trafficant
McNulty	Ros-Lehtinen	Turner
Meehan	Ross	Udall (NM)
Meek (FL)	Rothman	Upton
Meeks (NY)	Roukema	Visclosky
Menendez	Roybal-Allard	Vitter
Mica	Ryan (WI)	Walden
Millender	Ryun (KS)	Walsh
McDonald	Sabo	Wamp
Miller (FL)	Sanchez	Waters
Miller, Gary	Sanders	Watkins (OK)
Miller, George	Sandlin	Watson (CA)
Mink	Sawyer	Watt (NC)
Moore	Saxton	Watts (OK)
Moran (KS)	Scarborough	Waxman
Moran (VA)	Schaffer	Weiner
Morella	Schakowsky	Weldon (FL)
Murtha	Schiff	Weldon (PA)
Myrick	Schrock	Weller
Nadler	Scott	Wexler
Holt	Sensenbrenner	Whitfield
Napolitano	Serrano	Wicker
Neal	Sessions	Wilson
Nethercutt	Shadegg	Wolf
Ney	Shaw	Woolsey
Northup	Shays	Wu
Norwood	Sherman	Wynn
Nussle	Sherwood	Young (AK)
Oberstar	Shimkus	
Obey		

## NOT VOTING—17

Burton	Johnson, E. B.	Royce
Cunningham	Kingston	Rush
Diaz-Balart	Largent	Tanner
Ferguson	Linder	Udall (CO)
Jackson-Lee	Mollohan	Velazquez
(TX)	Pence	Young (FL)

□ 1840

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained at the funeral of a good friend and former Indiana State Representative, Mr. Fred Wenger. Had I have been present for rollcall Nos. 156 and 157, I would have voted as fol-

lows: On rollcall No. 156—"yea"; on rollcall No. 157—"yea."

## WITHDRAWAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1716

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw the name of the gentleman from Texas (Mr. EDWARDS) as a cosponsor of H.R. 1716.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEARNS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

## MAKING IN ORDER AT ANY TIME CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 145, CONDEMNING RECENT ORDER BY TALIBAN REGIME OF AFGHANISTAN TO REQUIRE HINDUS TO WEAR SYMBOLS IDENTIFYING THEM AS HINDU

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time, without intervention of any point of order, to consider in the House Concurrent Resolution 145, condemning the recent order by the Taliban regime of Afghanistan to require Hindus in Afghanistan to wear symbols identifying them as Hindu; that the concurrent resolution be considered as read for amendment; that the concurrent resolution be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on International Relations; and that the previous question be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution to final adoption without intervening motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

## RANKING OF MEMBER ON COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 164) and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 164

*Resolved*, That on the Committee on Science Mr. Gilchrest shall rank after Mrs. Biggert.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2001, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. SCHIFF) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SCHIFF addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BURTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BURTON of Indiana addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. DEFAZIO, addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. FOLEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. FOLEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Ms. WATSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WATSON of California, addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### INTRODUCING LEGISLATION TO STRENGTHEN NUCLEAR SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING PROGRAMS AT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES, AND NATIONAL LABORATORIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to strengthen nuclear science and engineering programs at American universities, colleges, and National Laboratories.

Nuclear science and engineering in the United States is a 50-year-old success story that has been written by some of the brightest minds the world has ever known. America has truly been blessed as the world leader in this area. But even as there is renewed interest in nuclear energy as one of the solutions to our Nation's energy problems, there are fewer Americans entering the nuclear science and engineering field, and even fewer institutions left with the capacity to train them.

In fact, the supply of 4-year-trained nuclear scientists has hit a 35-year low, and there are only 28 universities that operate research reactors, less than half the number there were in 1980.

□ 1845

These statistics tell but the beginning of the story, however. Current projections are that 25 percent to 30 percent of the nuclear industry's workforce and 76 percent of the nuclear workforce at our national laboratories are eligible to retire in the next 5 years. And a majority of the 28 operating university reactors will have to be relicensed in the next 5 years, a lengthy process that most universities cannot afford.

When I consider these facts, I wonder how long we can continue the success story that is nuclear science in the United States. Not long is my guess, and that is why action must be taken to reverse this troubling trend.

That is why I am introducing the Department of Energy University Nuclear Science and Engineering Act. This legislation is the House companion bill to legislation introduced in the Senate by my friend and colleague, Senator JEFF BINGAMAN.

This bill provides financial support for the operation, maintenance, and improvement of expensive, yet essential, university nuclear research reactors; resources for the professional development of faculty in the field of nuclear science and engineering; incentives for students to enter the field and opportunities for education and training through fellowships and interaction with national laboratory staff; and general research funds for students, faculty and national laboratory staff.

Now, more than ever, nuclear scientists and engineers are needed for much more than simply operating nuclear power plants. Trained in American universities and national laboratories, these specialists are needed to help design, safely dispose of, and monitor nuclear waste, both civilian and military; to develop radio isotopes for the thousands of medical procedures performed every day; to operate and maintain the Nation's existing fission reactors and nuclear power plants; to help stem the proliferation of nuclear weapons and respond to any future nuclear crisis worldwide; and to design, operate, and monitor current and future naval reactors.

These are not small tasks, but if we continue on the path we are on, there will not be enough people to do the job down the line.

The legislation I am introducing today incorporates a number of approaches recommended by reports from the National Research Council, the Department of Energy and its Nuclear Energy Research Advisory Committee, all leaders in the nuclear field. The bill advances four components essential to strong nuclear science and engineering programs: students, faculty, facilities, and finally research.

Mr. Speaker, my written statement goes into greater detail about these components, so I want to conclude by saying that this legislation is important, not only to a handful of American universities, but to our national labs,

our industry, our Navy, our national security and those engaged in life-saving medical research involving radiation.

This legislation ensures that America continues to realize the benefits of a competent, well-trained, highly skilled nuclear workforce. More important, this bill is critical if we are to maintain America's standing as number one in the world in the area of nuclear science and engineering.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who are cosponsors of this important legislation, including the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BARTLETT), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KNOLLENBERG), the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON), the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY), the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Mrs. WILSON), the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. STRICKLAND), the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. OTTER), and the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. Speaker, I urge the rest of my colleagues to join us in this endeavor by cosponsoring the bill.

#### TROPICAL STORM ALLISON

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STERNS). Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to talk about the recent flooding in my hometown of Houston and the devastation it has caused. I know the national news has covered some of it, but watching my colleagues around the country with their devastation in previous years, I had no idea until this last week and this last weekend what major flood waters can do.

Starting last Tuesday, June 5, Tropical Storm Allison made landfall on the Southeast Texas coastline, bringing with it 5 days of rain and damages estimated to be \$1 billion or more and the countless loss of property and disruption of people's lives and as many as 20 people have lost their lives.

While many areas of Houston and Harris County have significant flooding, our 29th district, that I am honored to represent, was hit particularly hard, because of the residential nature of our district. Many of the city's bayous run through our district, and two of these bayous, Hunting and Greens bayous, overflowed their banks causing widespread flooding.

Over 10,000 residents were forced to leave their homes by Greens Bayou alone, as flooding in the area reached a 1,000 year level. Even those who were not flooded out of their homes suffered thousands of dollars worth of damage to their homes in personal belongings.

The damage from this storm, however, is not limited just to our residential areas. The whole community has been hit, area hospitals, not only our regional hospitals on Interstate 10, but