

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY, JUNE 25, 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 12:30 p.m. on Monday next for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY NEXT

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday next.

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

There was no objection.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TO HAVE UNTIL 5 P.M. FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 2001, TO FILE REPORT ON H.R. 1954, ILSA EXTENSION ACT OF 2001

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on International Relations have until 5 p.m. tomorrow, June 22, to file a report on H.R. 1954.

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

There was no objection.

WISHING BASEBALL GAME PARTICIPANTS GOOD HEALTH AND FELLOWSHIP

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members of this body join me in a fervent prayer that all our happy warriors tonight from both sides of the aisle complete their evening's activities without mortal damage to any of our participants and that they all walk away happy and in good fellowship.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Speaker pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). The Chair will entertain 1-minute requests.

CURRENT ENERGY PROBLEM

(Mr. OSBORNE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. OSBORNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to discuss our current energy problem. It has taken more than 20 years to develop; and obviously, there is no quick solution. But I guess the good news is that we have a plan, where before we had none. It provides for the conservation of energy, exploration and development of new energy sources; and it presents a plan for alternative fuels.

I would like to just briefly mention the Gasoline Access and Stability Act, which has recently been introduced and I think can be part of the solution. This has been sponsored by the House leadership and the entire Nebraska delegation has signed on. This act reduces 45 blends of gasoline to 3.

Currently, our refineries have to shut down totally when a new blend is introduced, and they have to clear their pipes. This is very time consuming and expensive. This bill would require 2 percent oxygenated fuel in the summer and 2.7 percent oxygenated fuel in the winter. The benefits would reduce green house gas emissions by 25 to 30 percent, save motorists up to 12 cents per gallon of gasoline, protect consumers from price spikes, and certainly reduce our dependence on foreign oil.

NUCLEAR ENGINEERING EDUCATION

(Mr. KNOLLENBERG asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KNOLLENBERG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge support for H.R. 2126, the Department of Energy University Nuclear Science and Engineering Act, which was introduced by the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BIGGERT), and I am proud to be an original cosponsor.

The crisis in California has awakened our Nation to the lack of energy supply that confronts us. Nuclear power currently provides 20 percent of America's electricity. Interestingly, it provides 30 percent of California's electricity; and it is an obvious answer, I believe, to our energy needs.

The nuclear science and engineering programs in our universities are crucial to this research in that they provide the critical foundation for our nuclear industry.

□ 1830

Currently support for nuclear science and engineering programs is at a 35-year low. H.R. 2126 authorizes a critical investment of roughly \$240 million over 5 years from the Department of Energy.

Mr. Speaker, this modest investment will ensure that nuclear power will be able to meet California's needs and this Nation's demands. It is imperative that this crucial piece of legislation receives our support.

CONGRESS NEEDS TO PASS BUSH ENERGY PLAN

(Mrs. BIGGERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. BIGGERT. Mr. Speaker, we have been hearing a lot about how big oil and big energy companies are picking on California. We are told they are gouging their citizens and only price controls can stop this. Has anyone asked the question, Why California? Why are the big oil and energy companies not picking on Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio or New York?

Maybe it is because they are not picking on anyone at all. Energy costs are high across the country, but energy prices are higher in California because that State has prevented through burdensome regulations the construction of new power plants for the last 10 years. The prices that the rest of the country is paying are high because we are trying to meet today's needs with yesterday's energy infrastructure, and it is not working.

Our energy demands have increased 47 percent over the past 30 years, and yet we have half as many oil refineries, static pipeline capacity and 20 times as many mandated gasoline blends.

Low prices throughout the 1980s and 1990s have lulled American consumers and producers into a belief that low prices will always be here. But we know now that is not true.

President Bush has proposed the first comprehensive energy plan in a decade that will increase efficiency, improve how our energy is delivered, diversify our energy sources, protect the environment and assist low-income Americans through these current price increases.

I suggest we get off the rhetorical high horse and get to work passing this energy plan.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. KIRK). 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.

TROPICAL STORM ALLISON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 to share some more stories on the devastation left in my hometown of Houston by Tropical Storm Allison. From Tuesday, June 5, when landfall was made through Sunday, June 10, when the rains began to taper off and the water began to recede, it is now estimated that over \$4 billion of damage was done by this seemingly minor tropical storm. It also cost 23 lives in the Houston area. Of course this storm not

only damaged Houston, but also Louisiana, Mississippi; and it dumped a great deal of water in Pennsylvania this past weekend.

For my colleagues not from coastal areas, this was just a tropical storm. Damage was exclusively from flooding. There was no damage from high winds, tornadoes or other weather events had it been a full-blown hurricane.

While many areas of Houston had significant flooding, the 29th district was particularly hard hit. Many of the city's bayous run through my district. Bayous such as Hunting and Greens, overflowed their banks, causing widespread flooding in businesses and residential areas.

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

Damage estimates for homes have not yet been completed, but the total is significant. 303 homes totally destroyed; 12,451 with major damage and are uninhabitable; and 20,491 homes have minor damage, with families able to at least partially begin the process of moving back in.

I would like to thank the Federal Energy Management Agency, FEMA, for their prompt response in the Houston area. Almost as soon as the rains stopped, FEMA personnel were establishing a command center in the Greens Point area and setting up disaster relief centers where victims could register for home inspections, SBA loans, or temporary housing assistance and other Federal benefits, along with State agencies in these centers.

As of 6 p.m. last night, 47,000 people had registered with FEMA on their toll-free hot line; over 41,000 have registered for the disaster housing program; and \$17 million in funding has been approved. For individual and family grant programs, almost 17,500 registrations have been received; and nearly \$13 million in funding has been approved.

I would like to recognize the thousands of volunteers from the American Red Cross and the Salvation Army in their role in the recovery process. These organizations quickly opened shelters for those driven from their homes. They have provided more than 800,000 meals to victims of this disaster and currently are offering additional aid so that individuals can begin to replace clothing and other belongings that were ruined or swept away during the floods. Also our Army, Air Force and National Guard, and AmeriCorps, and numerous other government agencies have contributed to helping Houstonians and people who live in Harris County clean up and begin the long process of rebuilding their lives.

The task ahead of us, though, is going to be long and arduous. For example, the damage to our hospitals will place a heavy burden on our health

care infrastructure for the near future. Let me share some of the numbers: in my district, East Houston Medical Center, complete evacuation for 2 or 3 months before reopening; maybe 1 year for complete restoration.

Hermann Memorial Hospital, one of our two Tier I trauma centers in Houston, evacuated and closed for an estimated 6 to 8 weeks.

Methodist Hospital closed due to extensive damage, potential partial reopening this week, but 6 months to restore completely.

St. Luke's Hospital, their emergency room suffered extensive damage. Six months to 1 year for complete restoration.

St. Joseph's Hospital, emergency room closed for extensive damage, 3 to 6 months before reopening, and 1 year before complete restoration.

Northwest Columbia Hospital, closed and unable to operate possibly for 1 year due to extensive damage.

Ben Taub, one of our public hospitals, full to capacity; emergency room on diversion status except for extreme cases.

LBJ Hospital, damaged but still operating, another one of our public hospitals, full to capacity with emergency room operators up 260 percent compared to prestorm level.

Park Plaza, emergency room operations up 440 percent compared to prestorm levels.

Even though classes were out and summer school had not yet begun, our public schools were not spared. 155 of the 300 schools in Houston ISD suffered flood damage, with 13 of those sustaining substantial damage.

Other districts were not spared, either. North Forest ISD's schools and administration building suffered severe damage, especially for office equipment and computers. They were also forced to postpone their summer school program.

Additionally, the Sheldon Independent School District suffered severe flooding in all but two of their schools, and they have been forced to cancel part of their summer school program.

There is a great deal of work to do, Mr. Speaker, but we will continue to rebuild our homes and schools and our business. I thank the agencies that helped us.

EAST SIDE ACCESS AND SECOND AVENUE SUBWAY CRUCIAL NEW YORK CITY TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. MALONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in New York City there are two crucial transportation projects: the East Side Access and the Second Avenue Subway. These two projects would provide the New York region with the first significant expansion of transit capacity in over half a century.

The MTA is moving forward with both projects on a fast track. Because they will be intersecting benefits and impacts, they need to advance together. The New York delegation is united in wanting to provide support to these projects in this year's title III appropriations bill. We have joined the MTA in requesting \$149 million for the East Side Access and \$20.5 million for the Second Avenue Subway.

The Committee on Appropriations had made a very serious mistake by providing only \$10 million for the East Side Access and absolutely no funding for the Second Avenue Subway. This is a terrible decision that seriously undermines New York's ability to meet its transportation needs for the 21st century.

The New York City region is the largest transit market in the United States with nearly 8 million daily trips. Our subways and railroads have twice the ridership of the rest of the Nation's rail system combined.

At the same time, the MTA is the most efficient transit system in the country, covering over 60 percent of its operating cost from the fare box. New York City is serious about the need to continue investment in our transit system. The MTA expects to fund over 70 percent of its 2000-2004 capital program with city, State and internal resources, a commitment of over \$12 billion.

New York State has included \$1.05 billion for the Second Avenue Subway and its MTA 5-year capital plan and \$1.5 billion for the East Side Access. The MTA is committed to funding 50 percent of the cost for the Second Avenue Subway and East Side Access.

The Second Avenue Subway, which will run from East Harlem to the tip of Manhattan and provide for eventual extensions into the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, is the most important project to the MTA's agenda. It will bring subway service to underserved areas of Manhattan, enable East Side Access passengers to travel to their jobs, and provide relief to passengers on the Lexington Avenue Subway, which is the most overcrowded subway in the entire country. The east side of Manhattan is one of the most densely populated areas in the country. We are continuing to grow in population, but our communities are served by only one subway line. We have neighborhoods with over 200,000 residents per square mile, and many must walk 15 or 20 minutes to reach the nearest subway. The project is vitally important to the economic health of the New York region.

The East Side Access will connect the Long Island Railroad to Manhattan's East Side, enabling over 70,000 Long Island and Queens residents to reach their jobs in the Grand Central terminal area, the most densely populated business district in the United States.

70,000 East Side Access riders cannot fit on the Lexington Avenue line, which already carries thousands of riders more than it was designed for. They