

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds of those present have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TURNER of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ORVILLE WRIGHT FEDERAL BUILDING AND WILBUR WRIGHT FEDERAL BUILDING

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3118) to designate the Orville Wright Federal Building and the Wilbur Wright Federal Building in Washington, District of Columbia.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3118

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ORVILLE WRIGHT FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal building located at 800 Independence Avenue, Southwest, in Washington, District of Columbia, shall be known and designated as the "Orville Wright Federal Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Orville Wright Federal Building".

SEC. 2. WILBUR WRIGHT FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Federal building located at 600 Independence Avenue, Southwest, in Washington, District of Columbia, shall be known and designated as the "Wilbur Wright Federal Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Wilbur Wright Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3118, offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), designates the building located at 800 Independence Avenue, Southeast as the "Orville Wright Federal Building," and the building located at 600 Independence Avenue, Southeast as the "Wilbur Wright Federal building."

Recognized as the fathers of aviation, Orville and Wilbur Wright were raised in Dayton, Ohio, the sons of Bishop Milton Wright and Susan Catherine Wright. The two brothers were raised in a home where education was important and creativeness was encouraged.

At an early age, the boys showed an aptitude for mechanics, a skill that was useful in their early career making and selling bicycles.

In 1901, the boys built their first aircraft. Not much more than a glider and flown like a big kite, this initial step was critical in determining the aerodynamics of flight. The brothers tried various designs in their quest for flight and 2 years later, on December 17, 1903, they flew the world's first powered airplane.

Planes are still using the aeronautics developed by the Wright brothers. Their design of the propeller and wing are still the basic shapes we use today. They truly are the fathers of modern aviation.

□ 1445

It is fitting that we grant the Wright brothers this important honor at this time. This December will mark 100 years since the Wright brothers took their Wright Flyer aircraft on to the dunes of Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, and ushered in the age of flight. It is doubly fitting that we grant this honor as the buildings in question are in use by the Federal Aviation Administration.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I too rise in support of this legislation. It is appropriate for us to designate the Federal Government building located down on Independence Avenue as the Orville Wright Federal Building. As the gentleman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) pointed out, we are approaching the centennial of the birth of flight. I only wish that we had available on the floor the repartee that we had in committee, Mr. Speaker, between our colleagues from Ohio and North Carolina about what State is the true birth place of flight.

Orville and Wilbur were from Ohio. That is where their bicycle shop was located; that is where they did the engineering and the research. There were some, I would not say unkind, but pointed comments from some of our colleagues that they had to go to North Carolina to get the hot air for the lift for the initial flight, although our friend, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES), I think had an interesting rejoinder.

Suffice it to say, this has been an important designation for our country. Aviation has played a critical part in the development of our industry in terms of the United States military might. In terms of today, it is one of the leading employers in our country still. Despite the travail of the industry and the economy, there are still more than 600,000 employees and the United States is the leading aviation country in the world with over 600 mil-

lion passenger flights, including a number of people in this Chamber whose lives would not be possible in two States were it not for aviation.

It is fitting that we honor the matchless contributions of the Wright brothers, not only to American history but to the world.

Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation and urge its passage, but do point out as Chair of the Bicycle Caucus that this is yet another American innovation in infrastructure that owes its founding to the genius behind the cycling community.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. HAYES).

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, as a pilot of 35 years of experience, I appreciate the work that was done by Wilbur and Orville Wright, and I am pleased to sponsor H.R. 3118, which will honor the memory and achievements of Orville and Wilbur Wright by naming the Department of Transportation building, which houses the Federal Aviation Administration in Washington in their honor. It is a fitting tribute to men with a vision and determination to fly.

The first 12 seconds of flight started America down the path to such accomplishments as passing the speed of sound, achieving low-Earth orbit, developing reusable manned space vehicles, and even landing on the moon.

Today the U.S. aviation system is the busiest, safest system in the world, and in large measure we have the Wright brothers to thank for this. To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the milestone event, two celebrations in North Carolina deserve special recognition. This past May, Fayetteville, North Carolina held the Festival of Flight Celebration, and in December the State of North Carolina will present the First Flight Centennial Celebration to take place at the National Park in Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, not in Dayton, Ohio, where the Wright brothers first flew. A monument to the brothers was placed on the dunes of Kitty Hawk.

As we approach the 100th anniversary of the birth of aviation at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, it is indeed fitting to recognize these two aviation pioneers by naming the Federal buildings at 600 and 800 Independence Avenue in their honor. I thank the Wright brothers.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Speaker, the designation of two Federal Aviation Administration buildings in Washington, DC, in honor of Wilbur and Orville Wright's contribution to history with their invention of powered flight, is a fitting tribute to their conviction and courage.

I am fortunate to represent the hometown of the Wright Brothers, a place where they studied and tinkered over their design for an airplane. The lessons they learned from their failures, over time became the key to their successes.

In a little over a month, the world will celebrate the 100th anniversary of powered flight, one of the human race's greatest achievements. The contributions of powered flight to the world are immeasurable and have pushed the human race forward in countless ways.

Wilbur and Orville Wright dreamt of searing and sweeping across the sky, of far away places and thrilling adventures. They were crazy enough to believe that their dream of flight was within their grasp. On December 17, 1903, by making the dream of flight a reality, the Brothers gave us one of our hearts great desires, they gave us wings.

The Wilbur and Orville Wright Federal Buildings, located in Washington, DC, follows the long line of history makers that have left an indelible impression on the city and the country. Earlier this year, the Dayton community celebrated the Centennial of Flight and the shared aviation heritage of Dayton, OH and Kitty Hawk, NC. As a cosponsor of H.R. 3118, I am pleased to offer my support and to commend my good friend and colleague Representative ROBIN HAYES for his leadership.

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3118, a bill to designate the Federal Building located at 800 Independence Avenue as the Orville Wright Federal Building, and the Federal building located at 600 Independence Avenue as the Wilbur Wright Federal Building. Fittingly, these buildings house the headquarters of the Federal Aviation Administration.

Wilbur Wright was born on a farm near Millville, Indiana, in 1867, and his younger brother Orville was born in Dayton, Ohio, in 1871. Both boys were excellent students with a love for invention. As young men in Dayton, the Wright brothers owned a now-famous bicycle shop where they sold and repaired bicycles. In a few short years the shop was a huge success, and the men earned a reputation as talented mechanics. The profits from their bicycle shop were put toward their aviation experiments, providing the seeds of what would become our modern aviation industry.

Between 1899 and 1903 the brothers had developed five experimental airplanes, including the 1899 Wright Kite and the 1902 Glider. Then, in 1903, with a flight of 120 feet lasting a total of 12 seconds, the Wright brothers launched the world into the age of aviation. These daring experiments laid the groundwork for the American aviation industry, which in 2002 employed 621,000 people, had more than 9 million departures, carried 612,000,000 passengers, flew 25 billion miles, included 5,000 passenger jets, 1,000 cargo jets, and over several hundred propeller planes.

The Wright brothers' personal history and amazing achievements are the stuff of American legend. This designation honors the contributions they made to American history.

As we approach the 100th anniversary of the Wright brothers' historic flight at Kitty Hawk on December 17, 1903, it is a just and fitting tribute to name the Federal Aviation Administration Headquarters Buildings after the "Fathers of Aviation".

I urge my colleagues to honor the Wright brothers and to support H.R. 3118.

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3118, legislation to name the Federal office buildings at 600 and 800 Independence Avenue, SW., in Washington, DC in honor of Wilbur and Orville Wright. I thank my colleague and friend from North Carolina, Robin Hayes, for introducing this bill, and I was pleased to add my name as an original co-sponsor.

This legislation is an appropriate honor for the Wright Brothers for two reasons. First, the office buildings currently house the main of-

fices of the Federal Aviation Administration, which was made possible by the development of manned flight. Second, these two buildings are literally across the street from the original Wright 1903 Flyer, which is maintained in its place of honor at the National Air and Space Museum.

It is also appropriate that this action will take place this year, on the centennial of the Wright Brothers' great achievement. We have already seen an amazing series of events in the Dayton, Ohio area commemorating this landmark year, and we look forward to the 100th anniversary this December, where the first flight will be appropriately commemorated at Kitty Hawk in North Carolina.

As air travel continues to change our world, there has been a growing appreciation and public interest in the earliest days of manned flight. The past few years has seen the establishment in Ohio of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park encompassing the Wright Cycle Shop; Huffman Prairie Flying Field; the John W. Berry, Sr. Wright Brothers Aviation Center; and the Paul Laurence Dunbar State Memorial. Additionally, a new interpretive center was recently opened at Huffman Prairie at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in my district, where the Wright Brothers perfected the techniques they first used at Kitty Hawk.

As an Ohioan, I am proud to reside in the same state as the two brothers whose invention changed the world. I appreciate Representative HAYES authoring this legislation to provide a visible and appropriate commemoration of the lives of Wilbur and Orville Wright in our Nation's Capital, and urge its approval by the House of Representatives.

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HEFLEY). The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3118.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING THE AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 394) recognizing the American Concrete Institute's 100-year contribution as the standards development organization of the concrete industry and for the safe and technologically current construction activity it has enabled, which contributes to the economic stability, quality of life, durability of infrastructure, and international competitiveness of the United States.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 394

Whereas concrete is the world's most consumed man-made material and second only to water of all materials consumed;

Whereas production of concrete exceeded 3,500,000,000 cubic yards worldwide in 2002, more than a half cubic yard for every person on the planet;

Whereas production of concrete exceeded 500,000,000 cubic yards domestically in 2002, approximately two cubic yards for every person in the United States;

Whereas the ready mixed component alone of total concrete production in the United States in 2002 was enough to build a continuous road ten feet wide and four inches thick encircling the globe at the equator nearly 51 times;

Whereas concrete construction provided 2,000,000 jobs in the United States in 2002 during a time of economic recession;

Whereas the concrete industry provides employment to numerous skilled employees, including batchers, truck drivers, ironworkers, laborers, carpenters, finishers, equipment operators, and testing technicians, as well as professional engineers, architects, surveyors, and inspectors;

Whereas concrete was the predominant material of choice in a construction industry that built \$843,000,000,000 of construction in 2001, being used in virtually every construction project;

Whereas concrete has an estimated \$200,000,000 annual impact on Gross Domestic Product;

Whereas the concrete industry is a significant contributor to the economy of every Congressional district in the United States;

Whereas the many agencies of the Federal Government rely upon the American Concrete Institute, the technical society for the concrete industry, as a major standards developing organization for concrete design, construction, and repair;

Whereas the American Concrete Institute has, through its 18,000-member network of private and public sector volunteer citizens, developed and operated a review system that has provided concrete standards and guides for durable, safe, and uniform construction in the United States; and

Whereas the American Concrete Institute celebrates its 100th anniversary of service in advancing the technology of concrete for educational and scientific purposes in order to increase the knowledge and understanding of concrete materials and to support programs that improve concrete design and construction for the common good: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the American Concrete Institute—

(A) for 100 years of service to the people of the United States as the technical society for the concrete industry; and

(B) for the economic stability, quality of life, durability of infrastructure, and international competitiveness that the Institute has made possible to the United States; and

(2) encourages and supports the designation of an appropriate day as ACI Centennial Day in recognition of 100 years of service by the American Concrete Institute to the people of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO).

Mrs. CAPITO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.