INHOFE. This legislation can help fund repairs to the environmental damage wrought by Hurricane Katrina to the gulf coast, as well as help other high priority wetlands throughout the United States.

When the North American Wetlands Conservation Act was enacted in 1989, it directed that money appropriated to this program was to be deposited into an interest-bearing account and that the interest earned could be used for conservation purposes.

□ 1545

In the past 16 years the interest has amounted to $235 million or nearly one-third of the total Federal investment in the North American Wetlands Conservation Program.

As a result of this money, millions of acres of critical wetlands habitat has been conserved, maintained, purchased and restored. Those wetlands are essential to the survival of not only millions of migratory waterfowl, but, more importantly, to the people who live along our coasts.

Most of southern Louisiana, including New Orleans, is wetlands. And those communities, as well as Gulfport and Biloxi, Mississippi and Mobile, Alabama, can benefit from the projects funded under this bill. Unfortunately, the authority to retain earned interest expires on September 30 of 2005.

S. 1340 extends that provision until 2016, and this legislation is supported by the Bush administration, a host of conservation groups, including Ducks Unlimited, the Congressional Sportsman Foundation, and the International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a yea vote so that we can send this conservation measure to the President.

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

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

(Ms. BORDALLO asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of S. 1340 is to extend for 10 years the authorization to use surplus funds in the Pittman-Robertson wildlife restoration account to support wetlands restoration projects, coordinated under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act.

The accrued interest generated by funds deposited in the Pittman-Robertson account since 1989 has provided over $235 million to fund North American wetlands conservation projects across the country.

This extension will ensure the continuation of this valuable conservation funding source, and will be important to our future efforts to restore protected wetland habitats in the region devastated by Hurricane Katrina.

I urge Members to support this worthy legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RENZI. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. RENZI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 1340.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RECOGNIZING SPACE SHUTTLE COMMANDER EILEEN COLLINS, MISSION SPECIALIST WENDY LAWRENCE, AND THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ALL OTHER WOMEN WHO HAVE WORKED WITH NASA

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res 450) recognizing Space Shuttle Commander Eileen Collins, Mission Specialist Wendy Lawrence, and the contributions of all other women who have worked with NASA following the successful mission of Space Shuttle *Discovery* on STS–114, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 450

Whereas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration was created in 1958 under President Eisenhower and has, since then, accomplished great things in the fields of science, technology, aeronautics, and aerospace exploration;

Whereas women have worked since the 1960's for the right to play a vital role in NASA's missions in outer space;

Whereas after more than twenty years of waiting, the first American woman, Sally Ride, flew in outer space in 1983 aboard the Space Shuttle Challenger;

Whereas in 1984, Kathryn Sullivan became the first American woman to perform a space walk aboard the Space Shuttle Challenger during mission STS–41;

Whereas in 1986, Christa McAuliffe, who was to be the first teacher and civilian in space after being selected from 11,000 applicants, and Mission Specialist Judith Resnick, were killed aboard the space shuttle Challenger just 73 seconds after lift-off during mission STS–51L;

Whereas in 1992, Mae Jemison became the first African-American woman to fly in outer space aboard the Space Shuttle Endeavor during mission STS–47;

Whereas Shannon Lucid previously held the United States record for the amount of time spent living and working in space on a single mission aboard the Russian Mir space-station for over 6 months in 1996;

Whereas in 1999, Eileen Collins became the first woman to command a space mission when Space Shuttle Columbia deployed the Chandra X-Ray Observatory;

Whereas in 2003, Mission Specialists Kalpana Chawla and Laurel Clark were killed aboard the Space Shuttle Columbia on reentry during mission STS–107;

Whereas we celebrate America's Return to Flight with Space Shuttle Discovery's STS–114 mission, which Eileen Collins commanded and on which Wendy Lawrence served as Mission Specialist; and

Whereas great strides have been made in the Space Shuttle and International Space Station era to increase the number and prominence of women serving in the NASA Astronaut Corp, thereby giving us hope for the future of American women in space, including Ellen Baker, Yvonne Cagle, Tracy Caldwell, Kalpana Chawla, Laurel B. Clark, Mary Cleave, Catherine Coleman, Eileen Collins, Nancy J. Currie, Jan Davis, Bonnie Dunbar, Anna Fisher, Linda Godwin, Susan J. Helms, Joan Higginbotham, Kathryn Hire, Marsha Ivins, Mae C. Jemison, Tamara E. Jernigan, Janet Kavandi, Susan L. Kilrain, Wendy Lawrence, Shannon Lucid, Sandra Magnus, Megan McArthur, Pamela Melroy, Barbara Morgan, Lisa Nowak, Karen Nyberg, Ellen Ochoa, Judith A. Resnik, Sally K. Ride, Patricia C. Hilliard Robertson, Margaret Rhea Seddon, Heidemarie Sefanyshyn-Piper, Nicole Scott, Kathryn C. Thornton, Janice Voss, Mary E. Weber, Peggy Whitson, Sunita Williams, and Stephanie Wilson: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes Space Shuttle Commander Eileen Collins, Mission Specialist Wendy Lawrence, and the contributions of all other women who have worked with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration following the successful mission of the Space Shuttle Discovery on STS–114; and

(2) celebrates the many achievements of women in the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and congratulates Commander Collins and the rest of her crew.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res 450, the resolution under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) for her insight into the contributions of women in the NASA community and to the success of our Nation's civil space program.

House Resolution 450 goes a long way in recognizing the importance of women to our Nation's civil space program, from Commander Elaine Collins and Mission Specialist Wendy Lawrence of the *Discovery* mission, to the other 40 women who have served in NASA's Astronaut Corps.

To all of the women who offer ground support for the launches, these women in the sciences, our Nation offers a resounding thanks.

Not all of those women are often in the spotlight, but they still serve as inspiring role models for all our daughters. What better way to have our children think they can be whatever they aspire to be than to have everyone share the opportunity to get a bite of the apple of success.

In order for the United States to retain its global competitive edge, we need the contributions from all of our citizens. Since all advanced societies now depend on technology for their economic might, the new measure of that might are those graduates with degrees in science and engineering.

The United States is slipping in this category. We are producing a shrinking share of the world's technological talent. China and India are the newest and strongest competitors. The last time the U.S. graduated more engineering and scientific Ph.D.s than Europe and three times as many as Asia was in 1975.

These trends have reversed so now the European Union graduates about 50 percent more Ph.D.s than the United States, and Asia is slightly ahead of the United States.

At the current rate, China will probably overtake us by 2010. They have already produced nearly as many engineering graduates in a month as we do in a year. Outstanding role models inspire our young ladies to pursue a life of study and work in science and engineering.

Seeing these women doing exciting important jobs in our space program is the best way that I know to encourage our children to do the same.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank again the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) for her thoughtful legislation. I plan to support this important legislation when it comes to a vote and encourage all Members to do the same.

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

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

Mrs. MALONEY. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to rise today to pay tribute to our female astronauts. These heroines are not only a source of pride for all Americans, but they have also inspired countless women to reach for the stars in their own lives and careers.

The space program has long been one of the best examples of America's leadership role in the world. Our astronauts are daring, brilliant, and selfless, risking their lives for the sake of scientific discovery. But like our Nation itself, they were once divided along gender lines.

Indeed, when NASA was created by President Eisenhower in 1958, there were no female astronauts. Of course, there were no women on the Supreme Court back then, and in Congress there was just one female Senator, and only 15 women serving in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, we have come a long way in the last four decades. There are now 14 women Senators, 66 female Members of Congress, and at NASA women are not just along for the ride, they have assumed leadership roles in both the agency and on its missions, as we have seen by this fine work of Eileen Collins and Wendy Lawrence.

I am especially delighted today to recognize the achievements of my fellow New Yorker, Eileen Collins from Elmira, New York, who in 1999 became the first woman to command a space shuttle.

In 2003, Ms. Collins again took to the reins of a space mission, providing steady guidance to the Space Shuttle *Discovery* during an incredibly difficult and perilous mission.

Mr. Speaker, women have taken part in some of the greatest NASA missions, and some of the most heartbreaking too. Some of these women gave their lives for our country.

As a former teacher, I remember feeling incredibly proud when my colleague, Christa McAuliffe, was selected from more than 11,000 applicants to become the first civilian in space, the first teacher in space.

Of course, we were all horrified when the Space Shuttle *Challenger* exploded 73 seconds after lift-off, cutting short the lives of Christa and the other brave astronauts who flew with her.

The loss of the *Challenger* and, more recently, of the Space Shuttle *Columbia* were staggering blows to our country. But I know that our space program will rebound from these disasters, as it always has, with a new sense of purpose, stronger and more determined than ever.

I also know that as we rebuild, American women will be leading the way, inspired by the sense of duty to our country and by the women who have come before them. Women like Sally Ride, the first woman in space; Kathryn Sullivan, the first American woman to perform a space walk; Mae Jeminson, the first African American woman astronaut; Shannon Lucid, who set a U.S. record for the most time living in space.

Thanks to these pioneering women astronauts, the sky is the limit for women and girls in this final frontier.

Today, we recognize the contribution of all of the women who work to realize the grand mission of NASA and who continue to contribute today.

Mr. Speaker, today our country faces an increasingly severe shortage of qualified math, science, and engineering students and professionals to fill the high-tech jobs of tomorrow.

Women have long been underrepresented in these fields, both in the workplace and in the classroom. It is essential to our economy, even to our national security, that we attract the best and the brightest to these fields.

The number of girls and young women entering math, science, and engineering is growing and moving in the right direction. And in our universities and workplaces, we need to cultivate nondiscriminatory environments to further this momentum.

NASA truly showcases the very best of what women can achieve and can contribute, and the fact that they can contribute equally. May the women pioneers we honor today inspire not only the astronauts, but the scientists, mathematicians, and engineers of tomorrow. I thank them for their wonderful contributions. I congratulate the entire team.

Mr. Speaker, I submit for printing in the RECORD the names of 29 current and 13 deceased or former female NASA astronauts.

Ellen Baker, Yvonne Cagle, Tracy Caldwell, Kalpana Chawla, Laurel B. Clark, Mary Cleave, Catherine Coleman, Eileen Collins, Nancy J. Currie, Jan Davis, Bonnie Dunbar, Anna Fisher, Linda Godwin, Susan J. Helms, Joan Higginbotham, Kathryn Hire, Marsha Ivins, Mae C. Jemison, Tamara E. Jernigan, Janet Kavandi, Susan L. Kilrain.

Wendy Lawrence, Shannon Lucid, Sandra Magnus, Megan McArthur, Pamela Melroy, Barbara Morgan, Lisa Nowak, Karen Nyberg, Ellen Ochoa, Judith A. Resnik, Sally K. Ride, Patricia C. Hilliard Robertson, Margaret Rhea Seddon, Heidemarie Sefanyshyn-Piper, Nicole Scott, Kathryn C. Thornton, Janice Voss, Mary E. Weber, Peggy Whitson, Sunita Williams, and Stephanie Wilson.

□ 1600

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Mrs. SCHMIDT).

(Mrs. SCHMIDT asked and was given permission to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. SCHMIDT. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time. I rise in favor of House Resolution 450, recognizing Shuttle Commander Eileen Collins and Mission Specialist Wendy Lawrence, who are an inspiration to women everywhere. They serve as role models to young women and have succeeded in fields traditionally dominated by men.

Their success is due in part to the hard work of trailblazing women who came before them. Elizabeth Blackwell, who was a resident of my native Cincinnati and the first American female medical doctor, once said: ''For what is done or learned by one class of women becomes, by virtue of their common womanhood, the property of all women.''

When we think of great women astronauts, we must remember two from the Buckeye State.

The first is Judith Resnick. She was born in Akron, graduated from Firestone High School, and earned her doctorate in electrical engineering before joining NASA. Judith died tragically aboard Space Shuttle *Challenger*.

The second is Nancy J. Currie of Troy, Ohio, who graduated from Troy High School, earned a degree in biological science from Ohio State University, eventually earning a doctorate in engineering. She flew four successful missions between 1993 and 2002, and in 2003 Dr. Currie was selected to lead the Space Shuttle Program Safety and Mission Assurance Office.

These women are outstanding in their field, outstanding by virtue of what they have accomplished, not because they are women. They succeeded in fields traditionally dominated by men and inspired young girls around the country to succeed in their footsteps. It is for these future female leaders that we must continue to push the

envelope and recognize those who came before them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this bill.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of House Resolution 450, a resolution to honor the women of NASA for their hard work and dedication. In 360 B.C., the great philosopher Plato bemoaned that ''nothing can be more absurd than the practice that prevails in our country of men and women not following the same pursuits with all their strengths and with one mind, for thus, the state instead of being whole is reduced to half.''

It has been more than 2,000 years since Plato made this simple, commonsense observation. It has not been easy; but in the intervening centuries, women have proven time and time again that they can excel in any field they choose. Along the way, there have been many trailblazers: Barbara Jordan, the stateswoman; Marie Curie, the scientist; Amelia Earhart, the pilot; Dr. Antonia Novello, the first woman and the first Hispanic Surgeon General.

Today, we honor some new additions to this august list, the talented women of NASA's astronaut core. Commander Collins and Mission Specialist Lawrence performed flawlessly on their latest mission aboard Space Shuttle *Discovery*.

They are but the latest examples of a long tradition of excellence among our female astronauts that stretches back over two decades to Sally Ride's historic mission as the first American female astronaut.

These astronauts stand as inspirations to young women, not only in this country but around the globe, who look at them and understand that no dream is out of reach because they realize that they too can do what others have done.

They should be very proud of their accomplishments.

Of course, in praising the astronauts, we should not neglect the contributions of other women of NASA: the scientists, the engineers, the program managers, and all of the others who contribute to our space program.

All of these talented women are trailblazers in their own right. I commend them for their hard work and the excellent example they set.

I want to thank the gentlewoman from New York, not only for her initiative in introducing this most thoughtful resolution but also for helping make real Plato's ideal of equality of opportunity for all.

I think it is a great resolution, and I urge its adoption.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON).

Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of all women who have worked with NASA in preparing to launch the Space Shuttle *Discovery*.

Women have made great strides in the space and aeronautics industry. The first African American woman in space was my good friend Dr. Mae Jemison. She served as the science mission specialist on STS–47 Spacelab-J in 1992.

In 1999, Mr. Speaker, we had another first: Eileen M. Collins was the first female commander of the space shuttle. Collins and her crew launched aboard Space Shuttle *Columbia* in July of 1999.

My State of Texas has a strong focus in space and aeronautics as the home of the Johnson Space Center. I am especially proud of all the women who have made significant contributions to the space flight, and I honor their courage. Dr. Mary Ann Webber is another astronaut, who is now employed in my district at the University of Texas Southwest Medical School and working and encouraging young ladies now to think of a career of that sort.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT).

(Mr. BOEHLERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOEHLERT. Mr. Speaker, what a pleasure it is to come to the floor, as I just left Colonel Eileen Collins and Wendy Lawrence and the rest of the STS–114 crew; and they are an inspiration to all of us, not just those of us in this Chamber but to people around the world.

I stand today in support of the resolution offered by my colleague and good friend from the great State of New York (Mrs. MALONEY).

This resolution recognizes the valuable contributions that women have made at NASA and particularly praises those who played a role in the success of STS–114. The accomplishments of the STS crew are the result of a rich history of women in NASA. Long before STS–114 women like Sally Ride, the first American woman in space; Kathryn Sullivan, the first American woman to perform a space walk; Mae Jemison, the first African American in space; and Shannon Lucid, the previous American record holder for the length of time spent in space on a single mission, they pushed the boundaries of human space flight.

Women have also paid a dear price in the name of human space flight. Christa McAuliffe, Judith Resnick, Kalpana Chawla, and Laurel Clark will always be remembered for their courage and heroism. And Eileen Collins and Wendy Lawrence and the rest of STS–114 crew stand on the shoulders of those great women who came before them, and this resolution rightly recognizes that fact.

Once again, I thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY) for introducing this important resolution, and I commend all of my colleagues for paying attention on the floor today to something that is really important, not just to today, but for generations to come.

Mr. AL GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE).

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman for his support and advocation for NASA and its work. I thank the chairman of the full committee, the gentleman from New York (Mr. BOEHLERT); and of course the ranking member, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON), for their leadership, along with the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT), chairman of our subcommittee; and of course the ranking member, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. UDALL).

I am especially appreciative that we would come today to acknowledge not only the leadership of women but also NASA's contributions to America. So I rise to speak as well to H. Res. 441 and H. Res. 446. I thank the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. MALONEY), who has been steadfast in reminding us of the importance of the involvement and the empowerment of women.

Is it not exciting that we can rise today as the *Discovery* crew comes to the United States Capitol to be able to acknowledge that Colonel Eileen Collins was, in fact, the commander of this particular outstanding effort to return United States to space.

One would wonder with Hurricane Katrina behind us and Hurricane Rita in front of us why we can stand before our colleagues to acknowledge the outstanding contributions of women to the safety and the advancement of humankind and Americans and as well that of NASA. And I say this: NASA equates to science and scientific discovery and advancement, and I am very proud to say that our lives have been made better by the contributions that NASA has made to society.

We were told early on that the use of NASA technology could have predicted or maybe not predicted, foreseen, detected the tsunami. We know now that we have seen the constant repetitiveness of hurricanes that NASA will be a very strong partner in determining how we can better detect the coming of hurricanes and be more safe.

So it is with great pride that I rise to thank Sally Ride, a neighbor in our community in Houston; Kathryn Sullivan; Christa McAuliffe, who lost her life in the earlier *Challenger* flight; and Judith Resnick; Mae Jemison, of course, who served as a role model for many, many young girls; Shannon Lucid; and of course Kalpana Chawla and Laurel Clark, who lost their lives in *Columbia* in the 2003 mission.

But today we have a lot to celebrate because Eileen Collins and Wendy Lawrence were part of that great Space Shuttle *Discovery*, STS–114. With their leadership, we return to space; and I believe we return to the opportunities that space allows.

I am always reminded, whenever we have the opportunity to salute what

NASA does, to say that the research has generated successes in detection and cure of strokes, HIV/AIDS, heart disease, cancer. So we know that NASA is part of our society, and it has the ability to enhance our society.

My congratulations to the *Discovery* crew, to the many women we honor today, such as Ellen Baker, Yvonne Cagle, Tracy Caldwell, Bonnie Dunbar, Anna Fisher, Marsha Ivins, Susan L. Kilrain, Wendy Lawrence, Ellen Ochoa, Judith A. Resnick who has passed of course, Sally K. Ride, Nicole Scott, and many, many others.

It is for us to carry forth their dream by providing the support from the United States Congress but, more important, it is to announce that these women are leaders but also that NASA has laid the groundwork for this society and all around the world to be advanced to a better quality of life.

My salute to NASA and to the fellow employees and as well to the leaders, women, who have taken us into space.

I rise today as a proud cosponsor of H. Res 450 which congratulates the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the *Discovery* crew. Let me offer my own personal congratulations to this brave crew who returned NASA to flight and made history in our Nation through the advancement of aeronautics.

Being from the City of Houston, which is home to the Johnson Space Center, I take great pride in the accomplishments of NASA. I am proud to say that I was among the Congressional Delegation that was at Cape Canaveral for the anticipated launch. While the correct decision was made not to launch that day, this brave crew was able to successfully complete its mission. The launch of the Space Shuttle *Discovery* came more than 2 years after the tragic *Columbia* shuttle accident. The crew of the *Discovery* included astronauts Steve Robinson, Jim Kelly, Andy Thomas, Wendy Lawrence, Charlie Camarda, Eileen Collins and Soichi Noguchi. With implementation of the *Columbia* Accident Investigation Board recommendations completed, this crew of seven astronauts flew aboard Space Shuttle *Discovery* on mission STS–114 to test new safety techniques and deliver needed supplies to the International Space Station. Two crewmembers, Steve Robinson and Soichi Noguchi, ventured outside the Shuttle three times on spacewalks. The first demonstrated repair techniques on the Shuttle's protective tiles, known as the Thermal Protection System. During the second spacewalk, they replaced a failed Control Moment Gyroscope, which helps keep the station oriented properly. Finally, they installed the External Stowage Platform, a sort of space shelf for holding spare parts during Station construction. STS–114 will also be the third trip of the Multi Purpose Logistics Module (MPLM) named Raffaello to the Station. It's essentially a ''moving van'' that transports supplies to the orbital outpost.

I have consistently stated that since the *Columbia* shuttle accident, safety must be our number one priority. All Americans can look proudly upon the achievements of our space exploration when they look upon the crew of the Space Shuttle *Discovery*.

Truly, we as a Nation have come a long way in the area of space exploration since President John F. Kennedy set the course for our Nation when he stated in a speech at Rice University in 1962: ''We set sail on this new sea because there is new knowledge to be gained, and new rights to be won, and they must be won and used for the progress of all people. For space science, like nuclear science and technology, has no conscience of its own. Whether it will become a force for good or ill depends on man, and only if the United States occupies a position of preeminence can we help decide whether this new ocean will be a sea of peace or a new terrifying theater of war . . . The great British explorer George Mallory, who was to die on Mount Everest, was asked why did he want to climb it. He said because it is there. Well, space is there, and we're going to climb it. And the moon and the planets are there. And new hopes for knowledge and peace are there. And therefore, as we set sail, we ask God's blessing, on the most hazardous, and dangerous, and greatest adventure, on which man has ever embarked.'' Our Nation has seen great tragedy and yet we continue to move forward because that is the only path that knowledge will accept; truly it is appropriate that this shuttle was named *Discovery*.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 450, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRATULATING NASA AND THE ''DISCOVERY'' CREW

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 441) to congratulate the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the *Discovery* crew of Commander Eileen Collins, Pilot Jim Kelly, Mission Specialist Charlie Camarda, Mission Specialist Wendy Lawrence, Mission Specialist Soichi Noguchi, Mission Specialist Steve Robinson, and Mission Specialist Andy Thomas on the successful completion of their 14 day test flight to the International Space Station for the first step of the Vision for Space Exploration, begun from the Kennedy Space Center, Florida, on July 26, 2005, and completed at Edwards Air Force Base, California, on August 9, 2005. This historical mission represented a great step forward into the new beginning of the Second Space Age, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 441

Whereas the Space Shuttle Return-to-Flight is the first step in the Nation's Vision for Space Exploration;

Whereas the Space Shuttle Discovery Crew completed three highly successful extra-vehicular activity spacewalks;

Whereas the STS flight 114 accomplished the first in-flight heat shield repairs on the Space Shuttle;

Whereas the Discovery crew delivered more than 6 tons of needed supplies and equipment to the International Space Station;

Whereas Discovery's spacewalkers removed a failed Space Station gyroscope and replaced it with a new one, restoring full capability of the Station's attitude control system;

Whereas the Discovery mission successfully used three different Canadian robotic extensions to conduct spacewalks and to survey the Shuttle: the Shuttle Canadarm; the Space Station Canadarm2; and the Orbiter Boom Sensor System;

Whereas the crew of the Discovery experienced ''virtual'' visits from leaders of 2 nations, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Japan; and

Whereas Commander Eileen Collins led the crew of 7 and guided the Discovery vehicle through an unprecedented back flip maneuver: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) commends the entire National Aeronautics and Space Administration team and community, who provided invaluable technical support and leadership for the historic mission of Space Shuttle Discovery STS flight 114;

(2) commends Commander Eileen Collins, for being the first female space shuttle commander and a role model for all;

(3) commends Col. Jim Kelly, pilot of STS 114, for his second flight aboard the Space Shuttle and his participation in robotic arm operations;

(4) commends Charlie Camarda, mission specialist, a ''rookie'' who performed like a veteran by transferring the multipurpose logistics module from the International Space Station to the Space Shuttle;

(5) commends Wendy Lawrence, mission specialist, for outstanding skill in operating Canadarm2;

(6) commends Soichi Noguchi of Japan, mission specialist, a ''rookie'' who was a ''spacewalker'' for the inspections and repairs of the Space Shuttle;

(7) commends Steve Robinson, mission specialist, for his outstanding skill as a ''spacewalker,'' who enhanced and repaired Discovery and the International Space Station; and

(8) commends Andy Thomas, mission specialist, who performed the laser checks on the leading edge of the Space Shuttle by the operation of Canadarm2.

□ 1615

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAHOOD). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. AL GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H. Res. 441, the resolution under consideration.

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