

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Reclaiming my time, and I will yield right back to you, has that site been certified?

Mr. STEARNS. I think it is in the process of being certified. And there are other States that are willing to do the same thing.

If you don't mind, your colleague from Tennessee has a question for you.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE).

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Thank you for yielding.

Is it a problem to have the waste brought into this country and then shipped out back to the country of origin or wherever it is disposed of? We have a company in our district that does that.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. Reclaiming my time, I understand that, and I am sympathetic to that. The difficulty is where that waste has been separated. I have talked to them personally, and they have said that they don't ship it all back, that they keep some of it here. And there are difficulties. Once you combine an A level with a B or C level, there are additional problems.

Now I am sympathetic to your concerns. We want to continue with that dialogue. I hope that can be rectified. But so far, we do not have that. And that is not before us today. What we have before us today is a very simple proposition: Is the United States going to be the only country in the world that is going to use our limited storage space to permanently dispose of tons and tons of radioactive waste from other countries? That is the question before us today, and we have a bipartisan bill that tries to answer that.

Mr. STEARNS. I thank my colleague for allowing me the time to speak.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. I understand that Mr. TERRY, a member of our committee, is on his way. He is going to have to get here pretty soon. As a cosponsor of this bipartisan bill, I think he would want me to say on his behalf that it is not in the interest of Nebraska, his home State, to have no other place to send their radioactive waste, whether it is from a hospital, from a lab, or anywhere else, but to Utah. And I would say that he would be very concerned with what Nebraska is going to do with that waste if there is no other place to send it. I am sure that he could say it much more eloquently than me.

Mr. MARKEY of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 515, the Radioactive Import Deterrence Act, a bipartisan bill introduced by Congressmen GORDON, MATHESON and TERRY. This important legislation will ban the importation of low-level radioactive waste into the United States. This is a bipartisan bill, cosponsored by 80 House Members, including 20 Democratic and 4 Republican members of the full Energy and Commerce Committee.

H.R. 515 was drafted in response to an attempt to bring 20,000 tons of Italian low-level nuclear waste into the United States to be processed in Tennessee and disposed of in

Utah. Italy wants to ship their waste to the United States because they have no disposal capabilities of their own. And Italy is by no means the only country in this position.

In fact, the United States is the only nuclear waste-producing country in the world which allows for the importation and disposal of foreign nuclear waste. No other country does, and for good reason! Why should the United States take Italian nuclear waste if they won't take ours? I think the answer is simple: this House will not allow the United States to be the world's nuclear dumping ground.

H.R. 515 will preserve U.S. low-level nuclear waste disposal sites for U.S. low-level nuclear waste. Today, we have a few sites in the country which dispose of our low-level waste. For the moment, this is adequate. However, it is extremely difficult to establish new disposal sites. It is only practical that we carefully manage our existing domestic low-level nuclear waste disposal capacity to ensure that we do not face a crisis in the future. This will be even more critical if new nuclear reactors are built in this country.

Not only would H.R. 515 preserve existing disposal sites for our own waste, but it would maintain the integrity of the Low Level Waste Compact System, and protect the States from being forced to accept foreign nuclear waste.

When Congress established the Low Level Waste Compact System, we did not intend for the compacts to handle foreign waste. We empowered the States to establish sites for common use within the various regions, and specifically allowed them to exclude waste from outside those regions. This bill will responsibly fix a loophole which was never intended to exist.

If we fail to protect the Low Level Waste Compact System, what were supposed to be domestic disposal sites could be turned into global nuclear waste dumps. If that occurs, we could end up in a position where many States are unable—or unwilling—to participate in these compacts at all, leaving domestic companies with nowhere to go to dispose of their radioactive waste. That would not be a good development for the nuclear industry, or for the Nation.

This bill moved through the Energy and Commerce Committee under regular order, and received bipartisan support. It was reported favorably by the Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment to the full Committee by a voice vote, and the Energy and Commerce Committee sent the bill to this Floor by a strong vote of 34–12.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support this important legislation today.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 515, the Radioactive Import Deterrence Act. This legislation will preserve our ability to regulate the importation of low-level radioactive waste produced in U.S. facilities such as clothing and items that are used in hospitals, research facilities, and nuclear power plants.

These low-level waste products are generated throughout the country, including Nebraska, which has two nuclear power plants and several medical facilities that generate these low-level waste materials that require processing and storage.

This legislation would bar the NRC from issuing licenses authorizing the importation of foreign low-level radioactive waste, unless waived by the President to meet national or

international policy goals. It also exempts waste generated by the U.S. government or the military.

The United States is the only nation that allows imports of low-level radioactive waste from other countries. If we do not impose the ban on importation, the United States could easily become the preferred dumping ground for low-level radioactive waste from around the globe. This could be a problem since 36 states that do not have access to a waste compact—like Nebraska—have access to only one disposal site located in the State of Utah. Also, 94 out of 104 commercial nuclear plants in the United States use the same commercial facility as those 36 states to dispose of their low-level waste.

Mr. Speaker, we should not become the low-level radioactive waste disposal dump for the entire world. Other countries that are now using or developing nuclear power and have medical facilities generating this waste should build and operate their own storage facilities and not put American communities at risk for taking care of this radioactive waste.

I urge my colleagues to vote for H.R. 515.

Mr. GORDON of Tennessee. At this time, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 515, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. STEARNS. 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 45 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

□ 1615

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 515, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 197, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 1242, by the yeas and nays; and H.R. 3980, by the yeas and nays.

Remaining postponed votes will be taken later in the week.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

RADIOACTIVE IMPORT DETERRENCE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 515, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GORDON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 515, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 309, nays 112, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 919]

YEAS—309

Abercrombie	Dahlkemper	Hirono
Ackerman	Davis (AL)	Holden
Adler (NJ)	Davis (CA)	Holt
Altmire	Davis (IL)	Honda
Andrews	Davis (TN)	Hoyer
Arcuri	Deal (GA)	Hunter
Baca	DeFazio	Inslee
Baird	DeGette	Israel
Baldwin	Delahunt	Jackson (IL)
Bean	DeLauro	Jackson-Lee
Becerra	Dent	(TX)
Berkley	Diaz-Balart, L.	Johnson (GA)
Berman	Diaz-Balart, M.	Johnson (IL)
Berry	Dicks	Johnson, E. B.
Bilbray	Dingell	Jones
Bishop (GA)	Doggett	Kagen
Bishop (NY)	Donnelly (IN)	Kanjorski
Blumenauer	Doyle	Kaptur
Boccheri	Driehaus	Kennedy
Boozman	Duncan	Kildee
Boren	Edwards (MD)	Kirkpatrick (MI)
Boswell	Edwards (TX)	Kilroy
Boucher	Ellison	Kind
Boyd	Ellsworth	King (NY)
Brady (PA)	Engel	Kirk
Braley (IA)	Eshoo	Kirkpatrick (AZ)
Bright	Etheridge	Kissell
Brown (SC)	Farr	Klein (FL)
Brown, Corrine	Fattah	Kosmas
Buchanan	Filner	Kratovil
Butterfield	Forbes	Kucinich
Buyer	Fortenberry	Lance
Camp	Foster	Langevin
Cantor	Frank (MA)	Larson (CT)
Cao	Fudge	LaTourette
Capito	Galleghy	Lee (CA)
Capps	Garamendi	Lee (NY)
Cardoza	Garrett (NJ)	Levin
Carnahan	Gerlach	Lewis (GA)
Carney	Giffords	Lipinski
Carson (IN)	Goodlatte	LoBiondo
Castle	Gordon (TN)	Loebach
Castor (FL)	Grayson	Lofgren, Zoe
Chaffetz	Green, Al	Lowey
Chandler	Green, Gene	Luetkemeyer
Childers	Griffith	Lujan
Chu	Grijalva	Lummis
Clarke	Guthrie	Lynch
Clay	Gutierrez	Maffei
Cleaver	Hall (NY)	Maloney
Clyburn	Halvorson	Manzullo
Cohen	Hare	Markley (CO)
Connolly (VA)	Harman	Markley (MA)
Conyers	Hastings (FL)	Marshall
Cooper	Heinrich	Massa
Costa	Heller	Matheson
Costello	Herseht Sandlin	Matsui
Courtney	Hill	McCarthy (CA)
Crowley	Himes	McCarthy (NY)
Cuellar	Hinchey	McCollum
Cummings	Hinojosa	McCotter

McDermott	Pomeroy	Smith (WA)
McGovern	Posey	Snyder
McIntyre	Price (NC)	Space
McKeon	Putnam	Speier
McMahon	Quigley	Spratt
McNerney	Rahall	Stark
Meek (FL)	Rangel	Stupak
Meeks (NY)	Reichert	Sutton
Michaud	Reyes	Tanner
Miller (NC)	Richardson	Teague
Miller, George	Rodriguez	Terry
Minnick	Rogers (AL)	Thompson (CA)
Mitchell	Rogers (MI)	Thompson (MS)
Mollohan	Rooney	Thompson (PA)
Moore (KS)	Ros-Lehtinen	Tiberi
Moore (WI)	Ross	Tierney
Murphy (CT)	Rothman (NJ)	Titus
Murphy (NY)	Roybal-Allard	Tonko
Murphy, Patrick	Ruppersberger	Towns
Murtha	Rush	Tsongas
Nadler (NY)	Ryan (OH)	Turner
Napolitano	Salazar	Van Hollen
Neal (MA)	Sanchez, Linda	Velázquez
Neugebauer	T.	Visclosky
Nye	Sanchez, Loretta	Walden
Oberstar	Sarbanes	Walz
Obey	Schakowsky	Wamp
Oliver	Schauer	Wasserman
Ortiz	Schiff	Schultz
Owens	Schrader	Waters
Pallone	Schwartz	Watson
Pascarella	Scott (GA)	Watt
Pastor (AZ)	Scott (VA)	Waxman
Paulsen	Serrano	Weiner
Payne	Sestak	Welch
Perlmutter	Sherman	Wexler
Perriello	Shuler	Wilson (OH)
Peters	Shuster	Wittman
Peterson	Sires	Wolf
Petri	Skelton	Woolsey
Pingree (ME)	Slaughter	Wu
Platts	Smith (NE)	Yarmuth
Polis (CO)	Smith (NJ)	Young (FL)

NAYS—112

Akin	Franks (AZ)	Moran (KS)
Alexander	Frelinghuysen	Murphy, Tim
Austria	Gingrey (GA)	Myrick
Bachmann	Gohmert	Nunes
Bachus	Granger	Olson
Bartlett	Graves	Paul
Barton (TX)	Hall (TX)	Pence
Biggart	Harper	Pitts
Bilirakis	Hastings (WA)	Poe (TX)
Blackburn	Hensarling	Price (GA)
Blunt	Herger	Radanovich
Boehner	Hoekstra	Rehberg
Bonner	Inglis	Roe (TN)
Bono Mack	Issa	Rogers (KY)
Boustany	Jenkins	Rohrabacher
Brady (TX)	Johnson, Sam	Roskam
Broun (GA)	Jordan (OH)	Royce
Brown-Waite,	King (IA)	Ryan (WI)
Ginny	Kingston	Scalise
Burgess	Kline (MN)	Schmidt
Burton (IN)	Lamborn	Schock
Calvert	Latham	Sensenbrenner
Campbell	Latta	Sessions
Carter	Lewis (CA)	Shadegg
Cassidy	Linder	Shimkus
Coble	Lucas	Simpson
Coffman (CO)	Lungren, Daniel	Smith (TX)
Cole	E.	Souder
Conaway	Mack	Stearns
Crenshaw	Marchant	Sullivan
Culberson	McCaul	Taylor
Davis (KY)	McClintock	Thornberry
Dreier	McHenry	Tiahrt
Ehlers	McMorris	Upton
Emerson	Rodgers	Westmoreland
Fallin	Mica	Whitfield
Flake	Miller (FL)	Wilson (SC)
Fleming	Miller (MI)	
Foxx	Miller, Gary	

NOT VOTING—13

□ 1645

Messrs. LUCAS, MILLER of Florida, COLE, BRADY of Texas, BLUNT, SULLIVAN, KINGSTON, WILSON of South Carolina, CRENSHAW, DREIER, Ms. JENKINS, Ms. FALLIN, and Mrs.

EMERSON changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. CANTOR, MCCARTHY of California, GOODLATTE, BUCHANAN, WAMP, and Mrs. HALVORSON changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TEMPORARY FORBEARANCE FOR FAMILIES AFFECTED BY CON- TAMINATED DRYWALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 197, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 197, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 419, nays 1, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 920]

YEAS—419

Abercrombie	Buchanan	Davis (KY)
Ackerman	Burgess	Davis (TN)
Adler (NJ)	Burton (IN)	Deal (GA)
Akin	Butterfield	DeFazio
Alexander	Buyer	DeGette
Altmire	Calvert	Delahunt
Andrews	Camp	DeLauro
Arcuri	Campbell	Dent
Austria	Cantor	Diaz-Balart, L.
Baca	Cao	Diaz-Balart, M.
Bachmann	Capito	Dicks
Bachus	Capps	Dingell
Baird	Cardoza	Doggett
Baldwin	Carnahan	Donnelly (IN)
Bartlett	Carney	Doyle
Barton (TX)	Carson (IN)	Dreier
Bean	Carter	Driehaus
Becerra	Cassidy	Duncan
Berkley	Castle	Edwards (MD)
Berman	Castor (FL)	Edwards (TX)
Berry	Chaffetz	Ehlers
Biggart	Chandler	Ellison
Bilbray	Childers	Ellsworth
Bilirakis	Chu	Emerson
Bishop (GA)	Clarke	Engel
Bishop (NY)	Clay	Eshoo
Blackburn	Cleaver	Etheridge
Blumenauer	Clyburn	Fallin
Blunt	Coble	Farr
Boccheri	Coffman (CO)	Fattah
Boehner	Cohen	Filner
Bonner	Cole	Flake
Bono Mack	Conaway	Fleming
Boozman	Connolly (VA)	Forbes
Boren	Conyers	Fortenberry
Boswell	Cooper	Foster
Boucher	Costa	Foxx
Boustany	Costello	Frank (MA)
Boyd	Courtney	Franks (AZ)
Brady (PA)	Crenshaw	Frelinghuysen
Brady (TX)	Crowley	Fudge
Braley (IA)	Cuellar	Galleghy
Bright	Culberson	Garamendi
Broun (GA)	Cummings	Garrett (NJ)
Brown (SC)	Dahlkemper	Gerlach
Brown, Corrine	Davis (AL)	Giffords
Brown-Waite,	Davis (CA)	Gingrey (GA)
Ginny	Davis (IL)	Gohmert