

and, yes, it provides a message service to promote communication between runaways and their families.

Mr. Speaker, runaways are the Nation's most vulnerable youth. We must be united in helping them find a safe, healthy, and productive place where they can fulfill their potential. I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. MCCOLLUM).

Ms. MCCOLLUM of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, today we will vote on a resolution in support of preventive programs; yet this Congress continues to underfund the critical resources needed to address the problems faced by these vulnerable youth.

Homelessness is merely a symptom of a bigger problem. For many youth, their home situation is violent and it is unhealthy. The Wilder Foundation, a nonprofit health and human service organization that has served the greater St. Paul area since 1906, understands this issue well. They tell us that children who run away are three times more likely to have been physically abused, five times more likely to have been treated for drug and alcohol problems. These young adults need our help, they need our support, and they need the opportunity to know that they can get their lives back on track. And there are many in our community and across this country who are ready to serve homeless youths.

In Minnesota there are groups such as the Ain Dah Yung Center, serving Native American youths; the Bridge For Runaway Youth, and they are working hard to provide critical services.

When I visited one of the homeless shelters for youth just recently, I found out that they had to cut their hours back, that they could not provide a safe haven for children to escape the cold during the day and to get counseling, to reunite them with their families when possible or to put them in a place where they would be safe. These children need our assistance. They need a partner at the Federal level, one that they can count on, not only for well-intentioned resolutions but the dollars needed to provide those resources, those safe havens, especially as winter sets in on these young adults in Minnesota.

They need resources. They need beds. They need counselors. But most of all they need to know, our children need to know that Congress is prepared to vote for them and to approve not only this resolution but in the future the resources needed in order for them to turn their lives around.

Our children deserve our hope for a better future for them, and they deserve an opportunity to have that future.

Mr. HINOJOSA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my good friend and colleague from the great State of Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I want to first of all thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me time. I also want to commend my colleague from Nevada for bringing this important matter before us today.

Mr. Speaker, I rise as a strong supporter of H. Res. 484. Studies indicate that a staggering between 1.8 and 2.6 million children live on the streets of our country each and every year. This legislation in a way honors the individuals and organizations who work so hard to reach out to our young people that are in some of the most desperate of situations.

As we can all imagine, the situation on the streets for these young people is desperate and incredibly rough. Half of the HIV cases in the United States are in the youth population. Homeless and runaway youth are two to 10 times higher than the nonhomeless teens who have HIV, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report that 94 percent of homeless youth are sexually active. We, unfortunately, cannot make street life disappear or even reach a level of utopia; but we can ensure that there are services available to help with the daily lives of these young people, whether it is trying to find a bed, a warm meal, or some safe, genuine companionship.

Mr. Speaker, I support this legislation. In a large urban district like mine where there are thousands of impoverished young people living in less than desirable home situations, we know that they need help. And I commend some of the many organizations like the Night Ministry, Tabitha House, Hope House, the House of Daniel, Clare's House, Mother's House, and all of the other programs that are designed to assist young people as they go through this stage of their lives.

Ms. BORDALLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 484, a resolution introduced by our colleague from Nevada, Mr. PORTER, to recognize the value of runaway youth prevention programs and the needs of homeless and at-risk youth. Our consideration of this resolution today is timely given that October is recognized as National Runaway Prevention Month.

In my district, we have benefited greatly from the development and implementation of several runaway youth prevention programs. These programs have proven their effectiveness with increasing support from various members of our community. They have been built with support from families, parents, teachers, social workers, counselors, ministers, and other civic-minded citizens in our community. They have also been supplemented with important grant assistance from both the local and federal government. Their effectiveness is worth promoting and increasing awareness of the needs of our homeless and at-risk youth is an important undertaking.

I take this opportunity to share the story of just one particular organization in Guam that has grown to fulfill these needs of Guam's homeless and at-risk youth. As a member of the National Network for Youth, Sanctuary, Inc. has developed and sponsored many important programs serving our homeless and

at-risk youth. Sanctuary, Inc. works in close collaboration with the Department of Youth Affairs of the Government of Guam as well as with the judicial system and the courts to identify ways to support our youth.

Through workshops, counseling, referral services, support groups, and especially with their annual summer parent-child conference, Sanctuary, Inc. works to strengthen family relationships and promotes a drug, alcohol and violence-free lifestyle among youth participants. Their after-school programs are especially effective in providing activities for our youth and complementing their classroom instruction. Apart from their programs, Sanctuary operates two temporary emergency shelters to accommodate our homeless youth, providing them with room and board and a family away from home.

I commend Sanctuary, Inc. for their outstanding work and their positive influence on our at-risk youth and their families. I urge my colleagues to support H. Res. 484. I too urge all of us to work together to increase awareness of effective runaway youth prevention programs. Through these proven community-based programs we can help provide for a safer and more educational environment for our at-risk youth.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. PORTER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 484.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Sherman Williams, one of his secretaries.

#### ESTABLISHING INTERAGENCY AEROSPACE REVITALIZATION TASK FORCE TO DEVELOP A NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR AEROSPACE WORKFORCE RECRUITMENT, TRAINING, AND CULTIVATION

Mr. EHLERS. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 758) to establish an interagency aerospace revitalization task force to develop a national strategy for aerospace workforce recruitment, training, and cultivation.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 758

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

#### SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The aerospace industry generates nearly 15 percent of the gross domestic product of

the United States, supports approximately 11,000,000 jobs in the United States, and leads the United States economy in net exports.

(2) The aerospace industry contributes directly to the economic and national security of the United States through military, space, air transport, and information technology applications.

(3) A skilled and educated workforce represents the most valuable asset of the United States economy.

(4) In 2004, total employment in the aerospace industry fell to its lowest point in 50 years.

(5) 27 percent of the aerospace manufacturing workforce will become eligible for retirement by 2008.

(6) Students in the United States rank near the bottom of the leading industrialized countries of the world in mathematics and science test performance.

(7) To ensure the stability of high-skilled jobs and the global competitiveness of the domestic aerospace industry, the United States requires coordinated Federal Government policies to sustain and expand the science, mathematics, engineering, and manufacturing workforce.

## SEC. 2. INTERAGENCY AEROSPACE REVITALIZATION TASK FORCE.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established a task force to be known as the “Interagency Aerospace Revitalization Task Force” (in this section referred to as the “Task Force”).

(b) **DUTIES.**—The Task Force shall develop a strategy for the Federal Government for aerospace workforce development, including strategies for—

(1) maximizing cooperation among departments and agencies of the Federal Government and the use of resources of the Federal Government in fulfilling demand for a skilled workforce across all vocational classifications;

(2) developing integrated Federal Government policies to promote and monitor public and private sector programs for science, engineering, technology, mathematics, and skilled trades education and training; and

(3) establishing partnerships with industry, organized labor, academia, and State and local governments to—

(A) collect and disseminate information on occupational requirements and projected employment openings; and

(B) coordinate appropriate agency resources, including grants, loans, and scholarships, for the advancement of workforce education, training, and certification programs.

(c) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.**—The Task Force shall be composed of 11 members who shall be appointed as follows:

(A) One member shall be the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training.

(B) One member shall be a representative of the Department of Commerce and shall be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

(C) One member shall be a representative of the Department of Defense and shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense.

(D) One member shall be a representative of the Department of Homeland Security and shall be appointed by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(E) One member shall be a representative of the Department of Education and shall be appointed by the Secretary of Education.

(F) One member shall be a representative of the Department of Transportation and shall be appointed by the Secretary of Transportation.

(G) One member shall be a representative of the Department of Energy and shall be appointed by the Secretary of Energy.

(H) One member shall be a representative of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and shall be appointed by the Administrator of NASA.

(I) One member shall be a representative of the National Science Foundation (NSF) and shall be appointed by the Director of the NSF.

(J) Two members shall be appointed by the President.

(2) **CHAIRPERSON.**—The Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training shall serve as the chairperson of the Task Force.

(3) **DEADLINE FOR APPOINTMENT.**—Each member shall be appointed to the Task Force not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy in the Task Force shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(5) **PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION.**—Members of the Task Force may not receive pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Task Force.

(d) **MEETINGS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Task Force shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(2) **FREQUENCY.**—The Task Force shall meet not less than two times each year.

(3) **QUORUM.**—6 members of the Task Force shall constitute a quorum.

(e) **ANNUAL REPORTS.**—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for four years, the Task Force shall submit to Congress, and make available to the public, a report detailing the activities of the Task Force and containing the findings, strategies, recommendations, policies, and initiatives developed pursuant to the duties of the Task Force under subsection (b).

(f) **TERMINATION.**—The Commission shall terminate on the date of the submission of the final report under subsection (e).

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. HINOJOSA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS).

### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. EHLERS. 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.R. 758.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that today we are considering a bill that addresses the needs of the United States aerospace workforce.

The Aerospace Revitalization Act establishes a task force designed to develop a national strategy for aerospace workforce recruitment, training, and cultivation. It implements a key recommendation from the 2002 Bipartisan Commission on the Future of the United States Aerospace Industry Report to the President to counter what it termed “the Nation’s apathy toward developing a scientifically and technologically trained workforce.”

□ 1530

This bill creates an interagency task force to examine ways to partner with

in and beyond the Federal Government to strengthen our aerospace workforce. Led by the Department of Labor, membership on the task force spans nine agencies that participate in the development and deployment of the present and future aerospace workforce.

The goal is to develop a comprehensive strategy to increase the number of students and workers who choose science, engineering and other aerospace-related careers. To that end, the task force will also establish partnerships with industry, organized labor, academia and State governments to coordinate aerospace career education and training programs.

Each of the aerospace industry’s three core segments, national defense, civil aviation and space systems, makes a unique contribution to sustaining the Nation’s global political and technological leadership. The aerospace industry generates nearly 15 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States, supports approximately 11 million jobs in the United States, and leads the United States economy in net exports. Furthermore, aerospace contributes directly to the economic and national security of our country through military, space, air transport, and information technology applications.

If that is true, why do we need this bill? For a very simple reason. A large number of employees in the aerospace industry started shortly after the Apollo project of the 1960s. Many of them are now reaching retirement age, and that creates a huge problem because we do not have a workforce available to fill the vacuum created when these individuals leave.

In 2004, total employment in the aerospace industry fell to its lowest point in 50 years, and almost 30 percent of the aerospace manufacturing workforce will become eligible for retirement by 2008. Employers within the aerospace industry are concerned that U.S. students, who currently perform near the bottom of the leading industrialized countries of the world in math and science tests, lack the necessary training and skills to fulfill the anticipated workforce needs of the industry. Clearly, our country needs a national strategy for aerospace workforce recruitment, training and cultivation so that we will have a sufficient workforce, a trained workforce, to carry this program forward and sustain this important part of our economy in the years ahead.

At a time when we are expanding the boundaries of scientific discovery through space exploration and depend on a strong national defense to keep our citizens safe, the calculated coordination and training of our aerospace workforce is a critical need. I am grateful to all my colleagues for considering this bill, and I encourage them to support its passage.

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

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

I rise in support of H.R. 758, legislation that will establish an interagency aerospace revitalization task force in order to develop a national strategy for workforce development in a field that is vital to our national security.

I would like to commend the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS), my colleague from the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and all of the bill's cosponsors for bringing this forward.

The aerospace industry is just one of the scientific and technical fields where our Nation is falling behind, and it is a critical one. The aerospace industry is at the heart of our military, space, air transport and information technology applications.

In the year 2004, total employment at the aerospace industry fell to its lowest point in 50 years. Twenty-seven percent of the aerospace manufacturing workforce will become eligible for retirement by 2008.

The sad fact is that we have neglected the pipeline that would prepare new workers for this industry. On international assessments, our students rank near the bottom of industrialized nations for math and science literacy.

This task force is a good beginning; however, we need to do much more. It has been my privilege to work with the gentleman from Michigan to push for increased funding for math and science education. We must invest in these areas on a much larger scale if our Nation hopes to retain its global leadership in science, engineering and innovation.

It is my hope that this task force on the aerospace industry will spark a much broader discussion about our Nation's future in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, and will launch a groundswell of support for greater investment in that future.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 758.

Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege to yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS).

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 758. This legislation establishes an interagency aerospace revitalization task force to develop a national strategy for aerospace workforce recruitment, training and cultivation.

As the aerospace industry supports over 11 million American jobs and generates 15 percent of our gross domestic product, the strength and vitality of this sector of our economy is absolutely vital. Unfortunately, like many other labor-intensive manufacturing industries, the aerospace industry is experiencing increased competition from other countries. In fact, the aerospace industry in our country employs fewer people today than it did 50 years ago. If we are to remain competitive in this field, we must, and I agree with both the gentleman from Michigan and from Texas, we must produce highly

trained workers that can compete with workers overseas.

Additionally, this legislation also mandates a coordinated effort to improve science and math education in the United States. Providing a strong education in math and science is absolutely vital and would not only aid the aerospace industry, but also will go a long way to ensuring a prosperous future for our country.

I am proud to support this legislation. I am also proud of the fact that Boeing Industries is in my congressional district. I often tell the young people who live there that if they want to look to areas where there is opportunity, then they really need to get a strong background in math and science because much of the future is in this area.

So I support this legislation, just as I support Boeing and its employees who live and work in my congressional district.

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

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

I wish to thank the gentleman from Texas for his very fine statement and his encouragement on this issue. As we know, Texas is the center of a very important component of the aerospace industry, our space effort, and they have done very well in that.

I also appreciate the statement of the gentleman from Illinois who represents the leading aviation and aerospace company in the United States. That reflects very accurately what we are dealing with in the future if we simply do not produce the workforce that is required to maintain our lead in aerospace issues.

I have no further speakers at this time, but I do want to mention that several Members from California wish to speak on this bill. Unfortunately, they are currently en route here inside products of the aerospace industry, and I am sure they will submit statements for the RECORD later on.

I wish to thank the minority side for their support of this bill and thank my colleagues for their support. I urge everyone to continue their support, and I hope this bill will pass unanimously.

Mrs. TAUSCHER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join my good friend and colleague VERN EHLERS in support of H.R. 758, the Aerospace Revitalization Act and I urge my colleagues to give it their strong support.

I am a proud co-sponsor of this bill which will help restore U.S. leadership in a field we cannot afford to neglect.

While business in both the aerospace and defense industries seems to be picking up with increased orders and shipments in recent months, this development will not be sufficient to reverse what is a real crisis in the aerospace workforce.

Over the last 15 years, the aerospace industry has lost hundreds of thousands of jobs, many of them in my home state of California.

Many of these losses are cyclical and linked to the ebb and flow of defense spending.

Many of them, however, are due to self-inflicted injuries such as a lack of clear federal

policy and direction and badly outdated export control systems that make no distinction between cutting-edge and readily available technology.

Our bill implements a central recommendation of the bipartisan Commission on the Future of the United States Aerospace Industry by creating an interagency taskforce to better coordinate aerospace workforce development efforts across the federal government with those of the private sector.

The bill focuses the federal government's efforts and fosters new solutions with the private sector to help workers obtain the skills and expertise necessary to replace what is today a shrinking and aging workforce.

A scientifically-literate and competitive workforce is produced over a lifetime and must evolve with demand.

Our bill would help improve training in the areas of science, engineering, technology, and skilled vocational trades to ensure competitive U.S. works for the foreseeable future.

While the challenges facing the aerospace industry will require a range of solutions, our bill is an important means of reclaiming our competitive edge.

I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my voice of support for this very important legislation, The Aerospace Revitalization Act, which I have cosponsored. I want to offer a tribute to Congressman VERNON EHLERS, a colleague from the Science Committee and Congresswoman ELLEN TAUSCHER, a colleague from my home state of California, for their insight in sponsoring this legislation. I also want to thank Chairman JOHN BOEHNER and Ranking Democrat GEORGE MILLER for their insight in moving this bill out of their Committee.

This legislation evolved from recommendations of the 2002 bipartisan Commission on the Future of the United States Aerospace Industry report, which was chaired by the Honorable Robert Walker, a former member of this body and a former chairman of the Science Committee. In this report, a recommendation proposed that the federal government needed to respond to what the Report termed, "the nation's apathy toward developing a scientifically and technologically trained workforce."

This bill does just that. H.R. 758 establishes a taskforce to be coordinated by the Secretary of the Department of Labor and spanning eight other federal agencies. This taskforce includes NASA, the National Science Foundation, and the Departments of Defense, Energy, Education, Commerce, Transportation, and Homeland Security. This taskforce will examine the competitive challenges to the aerospace industry's three core business units—civil aviation, military contracting, and space transportation. It will then blend the resources of the federal government to identify new aerospace workforce training and recruitment opportunities through scholarship, grant and loan programs. The taskforce will also set up alliances with the private sector and state governments to tie business, state governments, and the federal government together with the common goal of providing the technical skills needed to keep America competitive.

As the Chairman of the House Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee, I sponsored the NASA Authorization, which passed this House in July. Because of our Committee's like concerns about our nation's competitiveness globally, in my bill, we direct the Administrator of

NASA to develop a Human Capital strategy to address our concerns about not only the size of the workforce, but the technical skill mix of this workforce. We all recognize the necessity to keep the United States competitively at the forefront. Our largest export is from the high tech aerospace industry. Our global standing is at risk if we do not keep our aerospace workforce second to none!

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 758, the Interagency Aerospace Revitalization Task Force. The situation facing the aerospace sector is a serious one. For example, the average age of an aerospace engineer is fifty-four, and twenty-seven percent of the aerospace engineers will retire by 2008. These are startling statistics.

Moreover, many recent reports have specifically pointed to the decline in the number of science, technology, engineering and math degrees being produced in the U.S. Each report presents a worrisome outlook for our economic health, national security, and quality of life. With a growing chorus of experts drawing our attention to this problem, we can't ignore the reality that the U.S. is losing its cutting edge. We need a national effort throughout our educational system to attract students at a young age and provide support through the graduate level.

The aerospace industry has an impact on both the public and private sectors. Aerospace generates nearly 15 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product, and plays a large role in reducing our trade deficit. It is vital to our national defense. It has improved the quality of life for our citizens, and it has opened up new opportunities. Yet, as countless studies have pointed out, we cannot assume that the aerospace sector will remain healthy without a coordinated governmental approach.

I support H.R. 758 because developing a strong education base is vital to our aerospace industry. However, it is not a panacea. We must also look to reinvigorate our investment in aerospace research and development. If we continue to cut funding in these areas we will continue to lose expertise and experience in our current workforce, as well as our ability to compete globally. It is for this reason that I introduced the Aeronautics Research and Development Revitalization Act (H.R. 2358). This bill passed the House of Representatives as part of the NASA Authorization bill, H.R. 3070. The bill establishes an aeronautics research and development policy at NASA that will expand capacity, ensure safety, and increase the efficiency of the nation's air transportation system.

Education is a key component of strengthening the aerospace industry, but unless we also invest in R&D the number of aerospace jobs available will inevitably decline. I am hopeful that this taskforce will recognize the true value of these investments and will suggest a strategy that provides both short term and long term support for aerospace in this country.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PETRI). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. EHLERS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 758.

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.

CONTINUATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY REGARDING THE PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 109-63)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery declared by Executive Order 12938 on November 14, 1994, as amended, is to continue in effect beyond November 14, 2005. The most recent notice continuing this emergency was signed on November 4, 2004, and published in the *Federal Register* on November 8, 2004 (69 FR 64637).

Because the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the means of delivering them continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States, I have determined the national emergency previously declared must continue in effect beyond November 14, 2005.

GEORGE W. BUSH.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, October 25, 2005.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

□ 1832

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 6 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. 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. 3675, by the yeas and nays;  
H. Con. Res. 269, by the yeas and nays;

H.R. 3256, by the yeas and nays.

The first and third electronic votes will be conducted as 15-minute votes. The second vote in this series will be a 5-minute vote.

AMERICAN SPIRIT FRAUD PREVENTION ACT

The SPEAKER. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 3675.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. STEARNS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3675, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 399, nays 3, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 536]

YEAS—399

Abercrombie	Carter	Fitzpatrick (PA)
Ackerman	Case	Forbes
Aderholt	Castle	Fortenberry
Akin	Chabot	Fossella
Alexander	Chandler	Foxx
Allen	Chocola	Frank (MA)
Baca	Clay	Franks (AZ)
Bachus	Cleaver	Frelinghuysen
Baird	Clyburn	Galleghy
Baker	Coble	Garrett (NJ)
Baldwin	Cole (OK)	Gerlach
Barrett (SC)	Conyers	Gibbons
Barrow	Cooper	Gilchrist
Bartlett (MD)	Costa	Gillmor
Barton (TX)	Costello	Gohmert
Bass	Cramer	Gonzalez
Bean	Crenshaw	Goode
Beauprez	Crowley	Goodlatte
Becerra	Cubin	Gordon
Berkley	Cuellar	Granger
Berman	Culberson	Graves
Berry	Cummings	Green (WI)
Biggart	Cunningham	Green, Al
Bilirakis	Davis (AL)	Green, Gene
Bishop (GA)	Davis (CA)	Grijalva
Bishop (NY)	Davis (FL)	Gutknecht
Bishop (UT)	Davis (IL)	Hall
Blackburn	Davis (KY)	Harman
Blumenauer	Davis (TN)	Harris
Blunt	Davis, Jo Ann	Hart
Boehlert	Davis, Tom	Hastings (FL)
Boehner	Deal (GA)	Hastings (WA)
Bonilla	DeFazio	Hayes
Bonner	DeGette	Hayworth
Bono	Delahunt	Hefley
Boozman	DeLauro	Hensarling
Boren	DeLay	Heger
Boucher	Dent	Herseth
Boustany	Dicks	Hinchee
Boyd	Dingell	Hinojosa
Bradley (NH)	Doggett	Hobson
Brady (PA)	Doolittle	Hoekstra
Brown (OH)	Doyle	Holden
Brown (SC)	Drake	Holt
Burgess	Dreier	Hooley
Burton (IN)	Duncan	Hostettler
Butterfield	Ehlers	Hoyer
Buyer	Emanuel	Hunter
Calvert	Emerson	Hyde
Camp	Engel	Inglis (SC)
Cannon	English (PA)	Inslee
Cantor	Eshoo	Israel
Capito	Etheridge	Issa
Capps	Everett	Istook
Capuano	Farr	Jackson (IL)
Cardin	Feeney	Jefferson
Cardoza	Ferguson	Jenkins
Carnahan	Filner	Jindal