

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	Fox
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

Johnson (CT)	Miller (FL)	Sanders
Johnson (IL)	Miller (MI)	Saxton
Johnson, E. B.	Miller (NC)	Schakowsky
Johnson, Sam	Miller, Gary	Schiff
Jones (NC)	Miller, George	Schmidt
Jones (OH)	Mollohan	Schwartz (PA)
Kanjorski	Moore (KS)	Schwarz (MI)
Kaptur	Moore (WI)	Scott (GA)
Keller	Moran (KS)	Scott (VA)
Kelly	Moran (VA)	Sensenbrenner
Kennedy (MN)	Murphy	Serrano
Kennedy (RI)	Murtha	Sessions
Kildee	Musgrave	Shadegg
Kilpatrick (MI)	Myrick	Shays
Kind	Nadler	Sherman
King (IA)	Napolitano	Sherwood
King (NY)	Neal (MA)	Shimkus
Kingston	Neugebauer	Shuster
Kirk	Ney	Simmons
Kline	Northup	Simpson
Knollenberg	Norwood	Skelton
Kolbe	Nunes	Slaughter
Kucinich	Nussle	Smith (NJ)
Kuhl (NY)	Oberstar	Smith (TX)
LaHood	Obey	Smith (WA)
Langevin	Olver	Snyder
Lantos	Ortiz	Sodrel
Larsen (WA)	Osborne	Solis
Larson (CT)	Otter	Souder
Latham	Owens	Spratt
LaTourette	Oxley	Stark
Leach	Pallone	Stearns
Lee	Pascarell	Stupak
Levin	Pastor	Sullivan
Lewis (CA)	Pearce	Sweeney
Lewis (GA)	Pelosi	Tancredo
Lewis (KY)	Pence	Tanner
Linder	Peterson (MN)	Tauscher
Lipinski	Peterson (PA)	Taylor (MS)
LoBiondo	Petri	Taylor (NC)
Lofgren, Zoe	Pickering	Terry
Lowey	Pitts	Thomas
Lucas	Platts	Thompson (CA)
Lungren, Daniel E.	Poe	Thompson (MS)
	Pombo	Thornberry
Lynch	Pomeroy	Tiahrt
Mack	Porter	Tiberi
Maloney	Price (GA)	Tierney
Manzullo	Price (NC)	Towns
Marchant	Price (OH)	Turner
Markey	Putnam	Udall (CO)
Marshall	Radanovich	Udall (NM)
Matheson	Rahall	Upton
Matsui	Ramstad	Van Hollen
McCarthy	Rangel	Velázquez
McCaul (TX)	Regula	Walden (OR)
McCollum (MN)	Rehberg	Walsh
McCotter	Reichert	Wamp
McCrery	Renzi	Waters
McDermott	Rogers (AL)	Watson
McGovern	Rogers (KY)	Watt
McHenry	Rogers (MI)	Waxman
McHugh	Rohrabacher	Weiner
McIntyre	Ross	Weldon (FL)
McKeon	Rothman	Weldon (PA)
McKinney	Royce	Weller
McMorris	Ruppersberger	Westmoreland
McNulty	Rush	Whitfield
Meehan	Ryan (OH)	Wicker
Meeks (NY)	Ryan (NM)	Wilson (NM)
Melancon	Ryan (KS)	Wilson (SC)
Menendez	Sabo	Wolf
Mica	Salazar	Woolsey
Michaud	Sánchez, Linda T.	Wu
Millender-McDonald	Sanchez, Loretta	Wynn
		Young (AK)

NAYS—3

Conaway	Flake	Paul
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NOT VOTING—31

Andrews	Foley	Reynolds
Boswell	Ford	Ros-Lehtinen
Brady (TX)	Gingrey	Roybal-Allard
Brown, Corrine	Gutierrez	Shaw
Brown-Waite, Ginny	Higgins	Strickland
Carson	Honda	Vislosky
Diaz-Balart, L.	Hulshof	Wasserman
Diaz-Balart, M.	Jackson-Lee (TX)	Schultz
Edwards	Meek (FL)	Wexler
Evans	Payne	Young (FL)
Fattah	Reyes	

□ 1856

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNOUNCING PASSING OF FORMER CONGRESSMEN ED ROYBAL AND BOB BADHAM

(Mr. DREIER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I inform our colleagues of the passing of two of our very distinguished former colleagues.

Last Friday former Congressman Bob Badham who served with great distinction on the Committee on Armed Services passed away suddenly, and then we just received the news today of the passing of the father of our very distinguished colleague, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD. Her father, Ed Roybal, served for many, many years in this institution and was a great friend to many of us. I think it important that our colleagues know of this great loss that has come for the State of California, for this institution, and for the country.

I yield to my very good friend from California (Mr. STARK).

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

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, last night Ed Roybal passed away. He is survived by his wife, Lucille, and his three children: our colleague of course, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD; her sister, Lillian Roybal-Rose; and Ed, Jr.

Ed was born in 1916, served in the military, served in the House here for 30 years. He was the first Hispanic from California to serve in Congress since 1879. Among his distinct honors, he was the founder and the first chairman of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus.

□ 1900

He was chairman of the Select Committee on Aging for a number of years and a great supporter of Meals on Wheels; and, of course, his great honor and joy was having his daughter succeed him in what was part of his district.

On a personal note, I happened to talk with a lady who had been a page some years ago here in the House. She remembers Ed Roybal as a kind Member and as a very polite and distinguished Member. For all of us who pass the pages in the cloakroom, I think we all know when a page remembers that from a number of years ago, it goes a long way.

We will miss him, and our heartfelt sympathy to Lucille, her family, and her mother.

Last night, October 24, 2005, former Representative Edward Roybal died in Pasadena, California. He is survived by his wife, Lucille Beserra Roybal, and his three children, Representative LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, Lillian Roybal-Rose and Edward Roybal, Jr.

Edward Ross Roybal was born on February 10, 1916 in Albuquerque, New Mexico and

then moved to the Boyle Heights area of Los Angeles at an early age.

After military service in World War II, he began his political career as many of us did—by losing his first run for office. In reaction to that defeat, he founded the Los Angeles Community Service Organization (CSO) with the goal of mobilizing Los Angeles's Mexican-Americans against discrimination in housing, employment and education.

In 1949, following a groundswell of support from minority communities, Mr. Roybal was elected to the L.A. City Council, the first Hispanic to serve on the city council in more than a century.

In 1962, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives representing an LA District that changed several times during his 30-year tenure in the House.

At the time of his election, he became the first Hispanic from California to serve in Congress since 1879.

He was one of the founding members—and became the first Chair—of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, CHC.

During his time in Congress, he ascended to the powerful Appropriations Committee, where he was an outspoken advocate for funding for education, civil rights, and health programs. He was one of the first Members of Congress to press for HIV/AIDS research funding.

He was a true advocate for senior citizens as well. He served on the Select Committee on Aging—and was the chairman from 1985 to 1993. He worked tirelessly for the rights of senior citizens and was most proud of his efforts to protect and expand the Meals on Wheels program.

Upon his retirement from Congress in 1992, Representative Roybal was honored to see his daughter—and our colleague—LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD elected to Congress to represent the newly-created 33rd District, which included a portion of the same district that Representative Ed Roybal represented in Congress for 30 years.

After leaving Congress, Ed continued to advocate for those he cared most about and founded a non-profit research agency, now called the Edward R. Roybal Institute for Applied Gerontology, at the California State University—Los Angeles campus.

In 1999, the Centers for Disease Control, CDC, honored Representative Roybal's support for public health programs by naming its main campus in Atlanta in his honor and awarding him its "Champion of Prevention" Award.

Representative Roybal was a tireless advocate for the less fortunate. He served his country with honor both in uniform and in this Congress. His contributions will be remembered and celebrated; his death will be deeply mourned.

On behalf of Congress, I extend my deepest sympathies to those he loved and those who loved him. He had a rich life and we can best honor him by striving to live up to his example of how best to serve.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members