

innovative program, already being used in states such as Illinois, that teaches students about positive behavior and expects the adults in our schools to set the same high standards for behavior as they do for achievement.

This system is called Positive Behavioral Interventions and Supports. PBIS is designed to deal with discipline problems in a research-based, experimentally-verified way, based on one simple premise: stop problem behavior before it starts. The problem might be a general lack of discipline, increasing school violence, or a loss of instructional time because of behavioral issues. PBIS has shown that schools benefit from unified and efficient interventions that specifically teach, model, and reward good behavior, while providing consequences for problem behavior.

Kids are smart. When a school has clear and effective expectations, agreed to by the adults in the school, they respond positively. When the expectations are disputed and ineffective, kids exploit the situation.

PBIS shows positive results. At one school in Illinois, when PBIS was implemented, suspensions decreased 85 percent, there was more time for teaching, and student test scores increased. It makes sense: with fewer disruptions, students can stay on task more, and so learn more. Successes such as these have been replicated in thousands of schools across the country.

Today, I am proposing that we expand our support for this technical assistance program in the Office of Special Education Programs at the Department of Education. PBIS has proven itself, and has already been adopted by many schools. Let's give all our children the benefit of high expectations and supports for good behavior. Let's give all our schools the opportunity to adopt this system. Let's support our kids by supporting PBIS.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. I ask unanimous consent there now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN EDWARD R. ROYBAL

Mr. REID. Mr. President, it was a great privilege for me to serve in the House of Representatives. I loved my job in the House for a lot of reasons, one of which is I got to know a man by the name of Ed Roybal real well. Congressman Ed Roybal died Monday. I will sure miss him. My thoughts and

my prayers are with his wonderful family.

For those of us who knew him, it is a time to reflect and really be sad. I remember Congressman Roybal as a very quiet man, with an unwavering commitment to justice and compassion. He was not much for giving speeches, but he was much for getting work done. He worked tirelessly over the past four decades on behalf of the poor, the elderly, those who are disenfranchised.

To get a glimpse of the kind of man he was, here he is, a senior Member of the House of Representatives, chairman of the Aging Committee, and one of the leaders on the Appropriations Committee. My dear wife became extremely ill, and she spent more than a month at UCLA Medical Center. I had just been elected to the Senate. I would fly from here to L.A. Ed Roybal would meet me at the airport and drive me to the hospital. That is the kind of guy he was.

He was always there for the people of California, just like he was there for his friend from Nevada. For the people of California and this country, he fought to increase educational, political, and economic opportunities.

As an advocate for Hispanics, he had no peer. He was a pioneer and a relentless leader. When he was young, Ed Roybal created an organization called Community Service Organization. This group began a crusade against discrimination in housing, employment, and education and also conducted voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives within the Latino community.

It is my understanding that he was the first Hispanic elected to the Los Angeles City Council—if not, he was one of the first. He was elected to Congress in 1963, the first Hispanic from California to serve since 1879. When he came to Washington, Ed Roybal was one of the few people fighting for the progress of Latinos. There was no Congressional Hispanic Caucus when he arrived, so he created one. It was founded by Ed Roybal. Later in 1976, he helped create the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials.

Getting more Hispanics involved in the political process was a passion of his, and he was a mentor of many Latinos. As part of this effort, he co-founded the Congressional Hispanic Caucus Institute. To this day, this organization is bringing a new generation of talented Latinos into the political system and supporting them as they follow in Ed's footsteps.

I served on his Aging Committee. His fingerprints are all over the last major immigration bill we had here. I went to Ed Roybal to find out how I should vote. I had great confidence in his integrity.

I wish we could all have known Ed as I felt I knew him. Everyone in Government should have known Ed Roybal. He, to me, was a shining example of what Government is all about: selfless, compassionate, committed to equality. He lent his voice and his life to making

the American dream a reality for everyone.

On a more personal level, he loved to come to Las Vegas. He loved Las Vegas. I talked with his daughter, Lucille, yesterday and reminded her of that. She said: Yes, but he always left his credit cards at home. He only took enough money so he could have a good time. He would be there for me. He did Hispanic conferences for me. He did Aging Committee hearings. He was always there for me.

I know how proud he was of his daughter, Congresswoman Lucille Roybal-Allard. She has taken up his cause, so his legacy lives on in her work. But the burden does not fall only on her; it falls on us all.

When he died, opportunity lost one of its greatest champions. It is up to all of us to pick up on his absence and continue opening doors and building an America that works for everyone.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to a great American, former Congressman Edward Roybal, who passed away on October 24, 2005, at the age of 89.

My heartfelt sympathy goes out to his family, especially to his daughter, my friend and colleague, Congresswoman LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD.

As his friends and family gather to pay tribute and celebrate Ed's remarkable life, I ask all of my colleagues to join with me in paying tribute to the memory of this outstanding public servant.

Ed Roybal devoted over 50 years of his life to public service, 30 of those years as a Member of the House of Representatives from 1962 to 1992. During that time, Ed was a steadfast advocate on behalf of those without a voice.

His long and distinguished career in public service began in 1942. Having returned to Los Angeles, upon completion of military service, he became a director of health education for the Los Angeles County Tuberculosis and Health Association.

In 1949, he established the Community Service Organization to advocate for the rights of minorities in the areas of housing, employment, and education. That same year, he was elected to the Los Angeles City Council where he served until 1962.

When Ed was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1962, he was the first Hispanic from California to serve in Congress since the 1879 election of Romualdo Pacheco.

During his three decades of service in the House, Ed worked tirelessly to protect the rights of minorities, the elderly, and the physically challenged.

Together with Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas, he championed the 1968 Bilingual Education Act to assist the Nation's schools in meeting the educational needs of children who come from non-English speaking homes. Later, he worked to establish a Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish-speaking people.

Ed Roybal was a national leader for the Latino Community. In 1976, he became one of the founding members of

the Congressional Hispanic Caucus and served as its first chairman.

Ed also played an important role in the passing of legislation to outlaw age discrimination, and he worked for numerous benefits and opportunities for those with handicaps.

Ed also continued to champion healthcare issues throughout his career in Congress. He led efforts to fund America's first AIDS research and treatment programs and was instrumental in renewing legislation to provide medical service to people with Alzheimer's disease. In recognition of his leadership on health care issues, the county of Los Angeles opened the Edward R. Roybal Clinic in East Los Angeles in 1976.

Over the course of his life, Ed cofounded several other organizations to increase civic participation of Hispanics, including the National Association of Latino Elected Officials and the Mexican American Political Association.

Ed Roybal was a true leader and pioneer for the City of Los Angeles, the State of California, and for the national Latino community. I feel very lucky to have known him. I know my colleagues join me in extending to his family our deepest sympathy and condolences. He will be greatly missed.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, California and the Nation have lost a unique leader with the passing of former Congressman Ed Roybal.

In 1922, Ed Roybal moved to Los Angeles from New Mexico with his parents. He graduated from Roosevelt High School and attended UCLA before going off to fight in World War II. When he returned from the war, he returned to Los Angeles and joined the County's Department of Health Education in its County Tuberculosis and Health Association.

In 1947, Ed Roybal decided to run for a seat on the Los Angeles City Council in a district that was remarkably diverse and included Boyle Heights, Bunker Hill, Civic Center, Chinatown, Little Tokyo, and the Central Avenue District. Though he lost this race, he returned in 1949, winning in the same district. In part, his victory was based on a well organized effort to register Latino voters in the district. With this victory, he became the first Latino to serve on the Los Angeles City Council since 1881. He would serve on the council until 1962, when he was elected to the U.S. Congress.

When he took his seat in the House of Representatives in Washington, DC, Ed Roybal remembered his constituents and his roots. He worked tirelessly to ensure that Latinos were represented and that their interests were not diluted by redistricting changes. He often stood alone in these efforts.

Ed Roybal was also a tireless advocate for the elderly, and the working poor. He served as chairman of both the Select Committee on Aging and the Subcommittee on Health and Long Term Care, guiding legislation on

health care, Social Security, housing and human services. He also helped to establish important programs in southern California, including scholarship programs at local colleges and universities.

In 1992, Ed Roybal was fourth in seniority in the House of Representatives and known as a legislator's legislator, crafting and passing landmark legislation. It was then that he opted for retirement, with his daughter, LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, running for and winning his seat. A generation of Latino leaders have followed in Ed Roybal's steps, including his daughter. It is very fitting that Congresswoman ROYBAL-ALLARD's office can be found in the Edward R. Roybal Federal Building in downtown Los Angeles. I ask my colleagues to join me in sending my deepest condolences to Congresswoman ROYBAL-ALLARD and her family on their personal loss.

California and its leadership have undergone remarkable changes since Ed Roybal first ran and won a seat on the Los Angeles City Council in 1949 and was later elected to Congress in 1962. Following his leadership and example, Latinos are represented in the Congress, in the state legislature and lead our most populous cities. And people across our Nation who depend on Social Security, who need medical care and who work for fair and representative elections can be grateful today for Ed Roybal's vital service to our Nation.

IN MEMORY OF ROSA L. PARKS

Mr. SANTORUM. Mr. President, I rise today in recognition of the passing of a great American, Mrs. Rosa L. Parks. Mrs. Parks was a woman of dignity, spirit and conviction, and throughout her life, she demonstrated immense courage in her quest to achieve equality for all Americans.

On December 1, 1955, Mrs. Parks made a decision that altered the course of American history. When asked by the driver of a Montgomery, AL, bus to give up her seat to a white man, Mrs. Parks refused. She was, she later stated, "tired of giving in." By refusing to give in any longer, Mrs. Parks took a stance that required uncommon levels of courage and principle. With this single act, Mrs. Parks effectively kicked-off the modern civil rights movement and changed America forever.

In response to Mrs. Parks' refusal to leave her seat and her subsequent arrest, the African-American community in Montgomery, led by the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., organized the Montgomery Bus Boycott. For 381 days, members of the African-American community stood in solidarity with Mrs. Parks, refusing to utilize the bus system until the law legalizing segregation in public buses was lifted. Ultimately, Mrs. Parks took her case to the U.S. Supreme Court, where laws permitting segregated bus service were deemed unconstitutional. Because of

Mrs. Parks, no African-American would ever be forced to move to the back of the bus again.

In addition to the Supreme Court decision, Mrs. Parks' actions, and the boycott that followed her arrest, injected a tremendous amount of energy into the Civil Rights Movement. Her actions helped make Americans all over the country aware of the extensive injustices African Americans were forced to endure. A catalyst for similar protests throughout our Nation, Rosa Parks and the Montgomery bus boycott served as a model for the non-violent protests that were central to the civil rights movement and contributed heavily to its ultimate success.

Mrs. Parks' commitment to equality for all Americans did not begin, or end, on the bus that day in 1955. After marrying Mr. Raymond Parks, who was also active in civil rights causes, she became a member of the Voters' League. In December 1943, Mrs. Parks became a secretary for the Montgomery branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Later in life, Mrs. Parks founded the Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self Development. Created in honor of her husband, this institute informs younger Americans of their history, running "Pathway to Freedom" bus tours that travel to important civil rights and Underground Railroad sites across the country.

Mr. President, our Nation has lost a great daughter and an American icon with the passing of Mrs. Rosa Parks. My deepest sympathies go out to her family, friends, and all who were fortunate enough to know and love this wonderful woman. While America will surely miss her, the legacy of Rosa Parks, who changed the face of our Nation and inspired generations of activism, will live on for years to come.

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the inspired life of an American icon, Rosa Parks, who died on Monday, October 24, 2005 in Detroit, MI, at the age of 92.

Rosa Parks is often called the "Mother of the Civil Rights Movement" because of her courage in refusing to give up her seat in the black section of a Montgomery, AL, bus to a white man. Her refusal to tolerate racial prejudice paved the way for the civil rights gains that followed.

On December 1, 1955, Parks was a tired seamstress on her way home from work, sitting at the front of the section reserved for black bus riders. When the bus started to fill up, Parks refused to give up her seat after the bus driver demanded she move despite the fact that three fellow black people moved from their seats.

Parks was arrested and fined \$14.00 for disorderly conduct and violating a city ordinance. Parks' family was harassed after the bus incident and she was fired from her job as a seamstress.

To protest Parks' arrest and bus segregation, the African American community formed the Montgomery Improvement Association, headed by the