



**Legislative Bulletin.....September 12, 2006**

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**Summary of the Bills Under Consideration Today:**

**Total Number of New Government Programs:** 0

**Total Cost of Discretionary Authorizations:** \$7.5 million in FY07, \$75 million in 2008, and \$375 from 2008-2012

**Effect on Revenue:** increased less than \$1 million annually

**Total Change in Mandatory Spending:** \$0

**Total New State & Local Government Mandates:** 0

**Total New Private Sector Mandates:** 0

**Number of Bills Without Committee Reports:** 0

**Number of Reported Bills that Don’t Cite Specific Clauses of Constitutional Authority:** 0

**H.R. 5434 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 40 South Walnut Street in Chillicothe, Ohio, as the “Larry Cox Post Office” — *as reported* (Ney, R-OH)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 12, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 5434 would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 40 South Walnut Street in Chillicothe, Ohio, as the “Larry Cox Post Office.”

**Additional Information:** Larry Cox was a DARE program police officer, shot and killed while off-duty. Cox witnessed a car theft and robbery suspect, who had recently escaped from prison, fleeing police, and joined the chase. The suspect shot and killed Cox when Cox confronted him in an alley. Cox is survived by his wife, son, parents, and sister.  
(source: <http://www.odmp.org/officer.php?oid=17739>)

**Committee Action:** H.R. 5434 was introduced on May 19, 2006, and referred to the Committee on Government Reform. The bill was marked-up and was ordered reported to the House by unanimous consent on June 6, 2006.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a postal facility renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post roads.

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**H.R. 5428 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 202 East Washington Street in Morris, Illinois, as the “Joshua A. Terando Princeton Post Office Building” — *as reported* (Weller, R-IL)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 12, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 5428 would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 202 East Washington Street in Morris, Illinois, as the “Joshua A. Terando Princeton Post Office Building.”

**Additional Information:** Joshua Terando was an Army Reserve sergeant with the 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade Combat Team, 28<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division. He was killed in Al Taqaddum,



Iraq, when his M1A1 Abrams tank was attacked by enemy forces using small arms fire.  
(source: [http://www.operationhomefront.org/News/news\\_memoriam\\_2005.shtml](http://www.operationhomefront.org/News/news_memoriam_2005.shtml))

**Committee Action:** H.R. 5434 was introduced on May 19, 2006, and referred to the Committee on Government Reform. The bill was marked-up and was ordered reported to the House by unanimous consent on June 6, 2006.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The only costs associated with a postal facility renaming are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Although no committee report citing constitutional authority is available, Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices and post roads.

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## **H.Res. 983 — Honoring the life and accomplishments of the late Robert E. O'Connor, Jr. — *as introduced (Doyle, D-PA)***

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 12, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 983 resolves that the House:

- “has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Bob O’Connor;
- “recognizes Bob O’Connor as a role model of entrepreneurship, civic engagement, and public service in southwestern Pennsylvania and throughout the entire Nation;
- “expresses its deep gratitude to Bob O’Connor for working tirelessly on behalf of the citizens of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania;
- “extends condolences to his wife, Judy, his children, Heidy, Terrence, and Corey, his extended family, and his many friends; and
- “extends condolences to the residents of the City of Pittsburgh.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including the following:

- “Mr. O’Connor was a successful entrepreneur and businessman for more than two decades;
- “Mr. O’Connor was actively involved in his church and community service, serving on the Board of Directors of Carnegie-Mellon University, Gateway Rehabilitation Institute, the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome Alliance, The Caring Foundation, and Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall;

- “Mr. O’Connor loved the City and his community so much that he left the private sector in 1992 to serve on the Pittsburgh City Council, where he served his community effectively until 2003;
- “Mr. O’Connor served two terms as Pittsburgh City Council President;
- “Mr. O’Connor was elected the 58th Mayor of Pittsburgh in 2005;
- “Mr. O’Connor, only seven months into his first term in office, was diagnosed with a primary central nervous system lymphoma; and
- “Mr. O’Connor, after a valiant struggle to fight this aggressive form of cancer, passed away on September 1, 2006.”

**Additional Information:** O’Connor, a Democrat, was a political opponent of former Philadelphia mayor Tom Murphy. O’Connor ran for mayor three times before winning the Democratic primary without Murphy in the race.

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 983 was introduced on September 6, 2006, and referred to the Committee on Government reform, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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## **H.R. 5539 — North American Wetlands Conservation Reauthorization Act of 2006 — *as amended* (Pombo, R-CA)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 12, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

**Summary:** H.R. 5539 would extend the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (NAWCA) until the end of fiscal year 2012. NAWCA Currently expires in 2007.

**Additional Information:** According to Committee Report 109-639, the North American Wetlands Conservation Council oversees disbursement of funds for proposed public-private conservation projects throughout North America. The NAWCA mandates that 30 to 60 percent of the funds must be spent on projects in Canada and Mexico. Additionally, for projects in Mexico, funding must be provided for educational activities.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 5539 was introduced on June 7, 2006, and referred to the Committee on Resources’ Subcommittee on Fisheries and Oceans. The bill was reported out, as amended, by the full Committee on July 19, 2006, by unanimous consent (H. Rept. 109-639).

**Cost to Taxpayers:** H.R. 5539 authorizes appropriations of \$75 million per year through FY 2012. CBO estimates that, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, H.R. 5539 would cost \$75 million in 2008, and \$375 from 2008-2012. The bill would not affect direct spending or revenues.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Committee Report 109-639 cites constitutional authority for this legislation in Article 1, Section 8, and Clause 3 of the Constitution (the power to regulate commerce).

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## **H.R. 138 — To revise the boundaries of John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System Jekyll Island Unit GA-06P — *as amended* (Kingston, R-GA)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 12, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

**Summary:** H.R. 138 would substitute the current GA-06P map of the boundaries of the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System on Jekyll Island for the map dated July 10, 2006.

**Additional Information:** According to the committee report, Jekyll Island is owned by the state of Georgia and is an Otherwise Protected Areas (OPAs) in the John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System (Chafee CBRS). OPAs are ineligible for flood insurance. Georgia allows up to 35% of the Jekyll Island to be developed. The island was developed before it was included in the Chafee CBRS. While the land of the island is owned by the state, 867 structures on the island are privately owned. Private property owners on Jekyll Island have been unable to procure flood insurance. H.R. 138 would place the developed areas outside of the Chafee CBRS so that the private owners would be able to buy flood insurance. The revised map excludes a total of 1,282 acres of developed and undeveloped lands from the Chafee System, but it includes 1,157 new acres of wetlands and open water areas.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 138 was introduced on January 4, 2005, and referred to the Committee on Resources' Subcommittee on Fisheries Conservation, Wildlife and Oceans. The bill was reported out, as amended, by the full Committee on July 19, 2006, by unanimous consent (H. Rept. 109-618).

**Cost to Taxpayers:** CBO estimates that H.R. 138 would have no significant impact on the federal budget. The estimate states that H.R. 138 makes 100 acres eligible for flood insurance. Premium collections are projected to total less than \$500,000 a year, and collections will be

offset by mandatory spending for overhead, and in some years by insurance claims. CBO estimates that the impact on direct spending would be negligible.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Committee Report 109-618 cites constitutional authority for this legislation in Article 1, Section 8, and Clause 3 of the Constitution (power to regulate commerce).

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**H.R. 479 — To replace a Coastal Barrier Resources System map relating to Coastal Barrier Resources System Grayton Beach Unit FL-95P in Walton County, Florida — *as amended* (Miller, R-FL)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 12, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

**Summary:** H.R. 479 would replace a Coastal Barrier Resources System map relating to the Coastal Barrier Resources System unit Grayton Beach Unit FL-95P, located in Walton County, Florida, with another map relating to that unit entitled “Grayton Beach Unit FL-95P and Draper Lake Unit FL-96” and dated July 24, 2006.

**Additional Information:** According to Committee Report [109-620](#), the “Coastal Barrier Resources System is made up of coastal barrier units which are delineated on maps adopted by Congress. These units consist of undeveloped sections of coastal barrier islands and the associated aquatic habitat which lies behind these barriers. ...The 1990 Coastal Barrier Improvement Act added an important new category of units to the System called ‘Otherwise Protected Areas’ (OPAs). ...While OPAs remain eligible for a variety of federal financial assistance programs, they are ineligible for participation in the Federal Flood Insurance Program. ...the Grayton Beach Unit FL-95P would be modified *to exclude four homes and six undeveloped lots from the prohibitions on federal flood insurance*. ...H.R. 479 would allow them to retain federal flood insurance in the future by removing their ten lots, which comprise six acres of land from the system. In addition, the new map would remove forty additional private lots representing twenty acres in the Towns of Grayton Beach and Gulf Trace that should not have been included within the system” (emphasis added).

**Committee Action:** H.R. 479 was introduced on February 1, 2005, and was referred to the Committee on Resources, which considered it, held a mark-up, and reported the bill, as amended, by unanimous consent on September 6, 2006.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** CBO estimates that enactment of H.R. 479 would increase premium collections of the national flood insurance fund by less than \$500,000 annually; however, “such collections would be partially offset each year by new mandatory spending for underwriting and administrative expenses.” As such, CBO estimates implementation of H.R. 479 would have no significant impact on the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Committee Report 109-620 cites constitutional authority in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (interstate commerce) of the Constitution of the United States.

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## **H.R. 5094 — Lake Mattamuskeet Lodge Preservation Act — *as reported* (Jones, R-NC)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 12, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 5094 would direct the Secretary of the Interior (within six months of enactment) to convey to the state of North Carolina, without consideration, all rights, title, and interest of the United States, except for certain utility and road easements, a parcel of real property consisting of approximately 6.25 acres, for the purpose of permitting the state to use the property as a public facility dedicated to the conservation of the natural and cultural resources of North Carolina. The property contains the Mattamuskeet Lodge and surrounding property, including the Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge headquarters.

The bill also directs the Secretary to cooperate with the state to develop a memorandum of agreement encompassing mutually beneficial opportunities to use the property to be conveyed under this bill to provide visitor services, to construct and utilize facilities and utilities, and to implement wildlife conservation projects.

**Additional Information:** According to Committee Report [109-560](#), “the Mattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge was established in October of 1934 when the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries purchased the Mattamuskeet lake property to create a migratory bird refuge. ... The Mattamuskeet Lodge was constructed in 1915 at a cost of \$205,000. ... In 2001, Congressman Walter B. Jones (R-NC) was successful in obtaining \$3.5 million to restore the lodge. Regrettably, the money was never spent and was transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service’s fire suppression program. These funds have not been replaced or even requested by the Fish and Wildlife Service since that time. ... It has been estimated that it will cost the State of North Carolina about \$12.5 million to restore the Mattamuskeet Lodge. According to testimony, ‘the State cannot, however, make funding available until the Lodge is in State ownership.’”

**Committee Action:** H.R. 5094 was introduced on April 5, 2006, and was referred to the Committee on Resources, which considered it, held a mark-up, and reported the bill by unanimous consent on July 13, 2006.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** CBO estimates that enactment of H.R. 5094 would “have no significant effect on the federal budget.”

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Committee Report 109-560 cites constitutional authority in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (power to regulate territories) of the Constitution of the United States.

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## **H.R. 5381 — National Fish Hatchery System Volunteer Act of 2006 — *as amended (Saxton, R-NJ)***

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 12, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 5381 would permit the Secretary of the Interior to establish a new pilot project at one or more sites in the National Fish Hatchery System (NFHS). These new projects would be required to provide for a volunteer coordinator for the hatchery facility, who would be responsible for recruiting, training, and supervising volunteers.

The bill also authorizes the Secretary to approve community partnership enhancement projects and programs for facilities that:

- “promote the stewardship of resources of the hatchery through habitat maintenance, restoration, and improvement, biological monitoring, or research;
- “support the operation and maintenance of the hatchery through constructing, operating, maintaining, or improving the facilities and services of the hatchery;
- “increase the awareness and understanding of the hatchery and the System, through the development, publication, or distribution of educational materials and products;
- “advance education concerning the purposes of the hatchery and the mission of the System, through the use of the hatchery as an outdoor classroom and development of other educational programs; or
- “contribute financial resources to the hatchery, under the terms that require that the net revenues be used exclusively for the benefit of the hatchery, through donation of net revenues from the sale of educational materials and products and through encouragement of gifts, devises, and bequests.”



Funds received by the Department of Interior through these partnerships are to be used to pay the costs of incidental expenses related to volunteer activities and to carry out cooperative agreements for the hatchery facilities.

H.R. 5381 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to accept gifts, devises, or bequests of real and personal property or proceeds for the benefit of the NFHS, and permits the Secretary to provide funds matching these gifts.

Finally, the bill directs the Department of Interior, within one year of enactment, to develop hatchery educational programs in state, local and private schools, which are to provide outdoor classroom opportunities for students on fish hatcheries that combine educational curricula with personal experiences of students relating to fish; to promote understanding and conversation of fish; and improve scientific literacy in conjunction with both formal and non-formal education programs.

**Additional Information:** According to Committee Report [109-638](#), the goal of H.R. 5381 is to generate increased volunteer involvement in the National Fish Hatchery System. The current hatchery volunteer program has “limited statutory authority,” which H.R. 5381 seeks to expand and enhance.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 5381 was introduced on May 11, 2006, and was referred to the Committee on Resources, which considered it, held a mark-up, and reported the bill, by unanimous consent on September 6, 2006.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** A CBO estimate for a previous version of H.R. 5381, which contained funding authorizations for the expanded volunteer program, estimated that implementation of the bill would cost \$1.75 million over the 2007-2011 period. As of press time, a CBO estimate reflecting the updated language was not available, and it is unclear how the revision would change the cost of H.R. 5381. In addition, the previous CBO estimate concluded that enacting the bill could also increase revenues from private donations and associated direct spending, but that such effects would be less than \$500,000 annually.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** The bill expands an existing volunteer program and gives the Secretary of the Interior a new authority to match contributions to the hatchery system.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Committee Report 109-638 cites constitutional authority in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (power to regulate territories) of the Constitution of the United States.

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**S. 1773 — Pueblo de San Ildefonso Claims Settlement Act of 2005 —  
as received (Sen. Domenici, R-NM)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 12, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** S. 1773 would ratify the Settlement Agreement between the United States and the Pueblo de San Ildefonso Indian tribe, which would resolve all of the Pueblo Indian's land title and trespass claims. The bill would also ratify the Los Alamos Agreement, among Los Alamos County, the state of New Mexico, the Pueblo Indians, the Department of Agriculture Forest Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This bill would also:

- require the United States and the Pueblo to execute and file with the U.S. Court of Federal Claims in the Pending Litigation (regarding certain lands within the Santa Fe National Forest) a motion for final judgment provided for within the Settlement Agreement;
- stipulate (upon final judgment on the pending litigation) that the U.S. will pay \$6.9 million into the Settlement Fund (created by this bill, with certain use restrictions) as compensation to the Pueblo Indians;
- extinguish all claims of the Pueblo Indians against the United States, and exempt from this Act certain land titles, water rights, and other rights relating to religious or cultural access to, and use of, federal land;
- allow the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the Settlement Area Land, Water System Land, and Los Alamos Townsite Land to the Pueblo Indians (purchased by the Settlement Fund proceeds), which consists of about 7,600 acres of national forest land; and
- direct the Secretary of Agriculture to sell the Northern Tier Land, and grants the Pueblo of Santa Clara an exclusive option to purchase it within 90 days after enactment of this Act.

**Committee Action:** S. 1773 was introduced in the Senate on September 26, 2005. It passed the Senate by unanimous consent on May 24, 2006, and was referred to the House Committee on Resources, which ordered it reported to the House by unanimous consent on July 26, 2006 (H. Rept. [109-633](#)).

**Cost to Taxpayers:** CBO estimates that implementing S. 1773 “would increase direct spending from the Judgment Fund of the U.S. Treasury by about \$7 million” in FY2007. CBO notes that the payment could be offset by a reduction in possible future payments from the Judgment Fund to settle the tribe's claims, but this is not certain. Also, according to the Forest Service, the lands to be sold currently generate “no significant receipts and are not expected to do so during the next 10 years.” Hence, CBO estimates that selling the land would not significantly affect offsetting receipts (a credit against direct spending).

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** The Resources Committee, in House Report [109-633](#), cites constitutional authority in Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (power of Congress to regulate territories). House Rule XIII, Section 3(d)(1), requires that all committee reports contain “a statement citing the *specific* powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.” *[emphasis added]*

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**H.R. 631 — To provide for acquisition of subsurface mineral rights to land owned by the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and land held in trust for the Tribe, and for other purposes — *as reported (Grijalva, D-AZ)***

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 12, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 631 would direct the Secretary of the Interior to acquire subsurface mineral rights to certain lands (by use of eminent domain) owned by the Pascua Yaqui Tribe (436 acres) and lands held in trust for the Tribe by the state of Arizona (140 acres), for the benefit of the Tribe. The bill would also require that the Tribe pay to the state of Arizona an amount equal to the market value of those subsurface mineral interests acquired, and would require that the Tribe pay the U.S. for all transaction costs associated with assessment, review, and transfer of the lands.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 631 was introduced on February 28, 2005, and referred to the Committee on Resources. The bill was marked-up on July 19, 2006, and it was reported to the House by unanimous consent the same day (H. Rept. [109-621](#)).

**Cost to Taxpayers:** CBO estimates that, assuming the availability of appropriated funds, that “acquiring the affected property rights for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe would cost less than \$500,000 over the next year. We expect that reimbursement by the tribe for associated transaction costs would sum to a few thousand dollars; therefore, we estimate that enacting this legislation would have no significant effect on direct spending.”

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** The Resources Committee, in House Report [109-621](#), cites constitutional authority in Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 (power of Congress to regulate commerce), and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (power of Congress to regulate territories). House Rule XIII, Section 3(d)(1), requires that all committee reports contain “a statement citing the *specific* powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the law proposed by the bill or joint resolution.” *[emphasis added]*

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**H.Res. 175 — Recognizing the importance of establishing a national memorial at the World Trade Center site to commemorate and mourn the events of February 26, 1993, and September 11, 2001 — as introduced (Nadler, D-NY)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Tuesday, September 12, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 175 would resolve that the House of Representatives:

- 1) “recognizes the importance of establishing a national memorial at the World Trade Center site, as the highest honor the Nation can confer to commemorate and mourn the events of February 26, 1993, and September 11, 2001; and
- 2) “supports the efforts of the World Trade Center Memorial Foundation to build a permanent memorial at the World Trade Center site.”

The resolution also states a number of findings, including the following:

- “on February 26, 1993, terrorists detonated a bomb in the basement of the World Trade Center in an attempt to destroy the building, killing six and wounding hundreds;
- “on September 11, 2001, terrorists hijacked four civilian aircraft, causing two of them to crash into the twin towers of the World Trade Center in New York City, a third into the Pentagon, and a fourth in rural southwest Pennsylvania;
- “nearly 3,000 people were killed at the World Trade Center site in the most lethal terrorist attack ever committed against the United States;
- “the site of the World Trade Center requires the highest form of national recognition;
- “the World Trade Center Memorial Foundation has been established to create a permanent memorial at the site to honor the victims and heroes of the attacks;
- “in April 2003, the Lower Manhattan Development Corporation launched the largest design competition in history for the creation of a permanent memorial, with designs submitted by 5,201 individual participants from 63 nations and 49 States; and
- “after a distinguished 13-member jury reviewed every submission, on January 6, 2004, the jury announced the winning memorial design, ‘Reflecting Absence’ by architect Michael Arad and landscape architect Peter Walker.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 175 was introduced on March 17, 2005, and referred to the Committee on Resources’ Subcommittee on National Parks, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution authorizes no expenditure.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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