



**Legislative Bulletin.....September 13, 2006**

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

**Total Number of New Government Programs:** 1

**Total Cost of Discretionary Authorizations:** \$1.75 billion in FY 2006, and \$4.2 billion over five years

**Effect on Revenue:** \$0

**Total Change in Mandatory Spending:** increased \$35,000 in FY 2006

**Total New State & Local Government Mandates:** at least 1

**Total New Private Sector Mandates:** 0

**Number of Bills Without Committee Reports:** 2

**Number of Reported Bills that Don't Cite Specific Clauses of Constitutional Authority:** 1

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**H.R. 4893 — To amend section 20 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act to restrict off-reservation gaming — *as amended* (Pombo, R-CA)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, September 13, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

**Note:** As of 10 a.m. on the day of consideration, the committee report for this bill was unavailable, and the final bill text was also unavailable for staff and members to review. The summary below is based on the bill text available on the Resources Committee website, not the introduced text.

**Summary:** H.R. 4893 would amend Section 20 of the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (IGRA) to add additional restrictions on tribes operating Indian gaming (gambling) outside their existing reservations.

Under current IGRA provisions (subsection (a) of 25 U.S.C. 2719), gambling may not be conducted on lands acquired by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of an Indian tribe after October 17, 1988 (the enactment date of IGRA), except under certain circumstances defined in subsection (b) of IGRA. This bill modifies and narrows those restrictions, as defined below, further limiting tribes' authority to operate gambling facilities that are not on their own reservations.

The bill would revise requirements for gambling on lands that have been taken in trust for the benefit of a newly recognized, restored, or landless Indian tribe, by requiring the following new criteria (replacing existing Section 20 text with the provisions below) be met in order for such tribe to be exempt from the gambling prohibition on lands held in trust:

- A) the Secretary determines that the specified lands are within the state of such tribe and are within the primary geographic, social, historical, and temporal nexus of the Indian tribe;
- B) the Secretary determines that the proposed gambling activity would not be *detrimental* to the surrounding community and nearby Indian tribes [*emphasis added*];
- C) the Governor of the state, where the gambling activities would be conducted, concurs (and concurrence must conform to the laws of the state, such as if state law also requires state legislature consent as well);
- D) a memorandum of understanding must be negotiated and signed between the Indian tribe and the local county or parish government where the gambling facility would be located; the terms of the agreement must be limited to local infrastructure and services (such as transportation and public safety concerns) that are potentially effected by a gambling facility.

The above provisions do not apply to any lands for which an Indian tribe submitted a fee-to-trust application prior to March 7, 2006, provided that the lands are located within 1) the state where the Indian tribe primarily resides, and 2) an area where the Indian tribe has a "primary geographical, historical, and temporal nexus." In other words, this would prevent a tribe from acquiring new lands (which do not have tribal history) solely for the purpose of creating a new gambling enterprise (referred to as 'reservation shopping').

The bill adds a new section to IGRA that would allow one Indian tribe to host another (invited) tribe(s) to participate in or benefit from consolidated class II and class III (see below for definitions) gambling within the boundaries of the host tribe's reservation. A tribal-state compact must be agreed upon by all involved tribes and the host state, and the Indian land used must have been within the reservation boundaries as of October 17, 1988.

The bill prohibits Indian tribes to conduct gambling on Indian lands outside of the state in which the tribe is primarily residing and exercising tribal government authority (on the date of enactment of this Act), unless the Indian lands contiguous to the lands in the state where the tribe is primarily residing and exercising tribal government authority.

**Additional Background:** As defined by IGRA, Class I gambling includes social games solely for prizes of minimal value or traditional forms of Indian gambling engaged in by individuals as a part of, or in connection with, tribal ceremonies or celebrations. Class II gambling includes the game of chance commonly known as bingo, which is played for prizes, including monetary prizes, or card

games that are authorized by state laws or not explicitly prohibited by state laws. Class III gambling means all forms of gaming/gambling that are not class I or class II. For more information, see the [IGRA website](#).

**Committee Action:** H.R. 4893 was introduced on March 7, 2006, and referred to the Committee on Resources. The bill was marked-up on July 26, 2006, and it was reported (amended) to the House by a vote of 27-9 the same day.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4893 would not have a significant impact on the federal budget. Enacting the bill would not affect revenues or direct spending.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** H.R. 4893 would add new restrictions on tribes operating Indian gambling outside their existing reservations.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** According to CBO, H.R. 4893 “contains intergovernmental mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) because it would limit the ability of tribes to operate gaming on land put in trust after 1988. Because both the outlook for gaming on these lands under current law and the impact of the changes made by the bill are very uncertain, CBO cannot determine whether the aggregate cost to tribes would exceed the annual threshold established in UMRA (\$64 million in 2006, adjusted annually for inflation) in any of the next five years.”

**Constitutional Authority:** A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

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. 5815 — Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Authorization Act of 2006 — *as amended* (Brown, R-SC)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, September 13, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended

**Summary:** H.R. 5815 would authorize major medical facility projects and leases for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) for fiscal years 2006 and 2007. Specifically, the bill would authorize the following construction and renovation projects across the nation:

- \$310 million for restoration of the VA Medical Center in Biloxi, Mississippi, and consolidation of services performed at the VA Medical Center in Gulfport, Mississippi
- \$100 million for Louisiana State University to design, build and operate a new joint-use medical center facility in or near New Orleans to replace one that was damaged by Hurricane Katrina

- \$70 million for the Medical University of South Carolina to design, build, and operate a new joint-use medical facility in Charleston, South Carolina to replace an existing facility
- \$98 million for the purchase of a site to replace the VA Medical Center in Denver, Colorado
- \$75.3 million for the construction of an outpatient clinic and regional office at the VA Medical Center in Anchorage, Alaska
- \$102 million for the consolidation of clinical and administrative functions at the VA Medical Center in Cleveland, Ohio and the VA Medical Center in Brecksville, Ohio
- \$25 million for the construction of the extended care building at the VA Medical Center in Des Moines, Iowa
- \$9.1 million for the renovation of patient wards at the VA Medical Center in Durham, North Carolina
- \$85.2 million for the correction of patient privacy deficiencies at the VA Medical Center in Gainesville, Florida
- \$27.4 million for 7th and 8th floor wards modernization addition at the VA Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana
- \$406 million for the construction of a new medical center facility at the VA Medical Center in Las Vegas, Nevada
- \$65.1 million for the construction of an ambulatory surgery/outpatient diagnostic support center in the Gulf South Submarket of Veterans Integrated Service Network and completion of Phase I land purchase in Lee County, Florida
- \$104.85 million for seismic corrections in buildings 7 and 126 at the VA Medical Center in Long Beach, California
- \$79.9 million for seismic corrections in buildings 500 and 501 at the VA Medical Center in Los Angeles, California
- \$377.7 million for the construction of a new medical center facility in Orlando, Florida, to be located at Lake Nona as part of a science and research park that is likely to include the proposed campus of the medical school of the University of Central Florida
- \$189.2 million for the consolidation of campuses in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- \$19.1 million for ward upgrades and expansion at the VA Medical Center in San Antonio, Texas
- \$77.7 million for the construction of a spinal cord injury center, at the VA Medical Center in Syracuse, New York
- \$49 million to upgrade essential electrical distribution systems at the VA Medical Center in Tampa, Florida
- \$7.1 million for the expansion of the spinal cord injury center addition at the VA Medical Center in Tampa, Florida
- \$56 million for the blind rehabilitation and psychiatric bed renovation and new construction project at the VA Medical Center in Temple, Texas

H.R. 5815 would also authorize the following major medical facility leases for FY 2006:

- \$10.9 million for an outpatient clinic in Baltimore, Maryland
- \$8.9 million for an outpatient clinic in Evansville, Indiana
- \$5 million for an outpatient clinic in Smith County, Texas

H.R. 5815 would also authorize the following major medical facility leases for FY 2007:

- \$6.1 million for an outpatient clinic in Austin, Texas
- \$2.5 million for an outpatient clinic in Lowell, Massachusetts

- \$4.4 million for an outpatient clinic in Grand Rapids, Michigan
- \$8.5 million for up to four outpatient clinics in Las Vegas, Nevada
- \$5 million for an outpatient clinic in Parma, Ohio

The bill would express a sense of Congress that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs should take steps to explore all options for addressing the need for medical facility improvements in San Juan, Puerto Rico, including the option of a public/private partnership to construct and operate a facility that would replace the current VA medical center in San Juan. In addition, H.R. 5815 would direct the VA to submit to Congress, a report identifying and outlining the various options available for replacing the San Juan facility.

H.R. 5815 would permit the VA to convey to the city of Fort Thomas, Kentucky, the rights, title and interests of a parcel of property, including 15 structures located there, consisting of roughly 11.75 acres. Fort Thomas, Kentucky would be required to pay an amount equal to the fair market value of the transferred real property to the United States.

H.R. 5815 would establish at the VA, the position of Director, Construction and Facilities Management, which would be a career position responsible for construction and facilities management across the Department.

The bill would direct the VA to submit to Congress, a business plan for enhanced access to outpatient care for primary care, mental health care, and specialty care in the Lewiston-Auburn, Houlton, and Dover-Foxcroft areas of Maine, and Whiteside County, Illinois.

Finally, H.R. 5815 would direct the VA to submit to Congress, a report identifying various options available to the VA for the placement of a VA Medical Center in Okaloosa County, Florida.

**Additional Information:** Committee Report [109-643](#) outlines specific details on each project authorized by H.R. 5815.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 5815 was introduced on July 17, 2006, and was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, which considered it, held a mark-up, and reported the bill, as amended, by voice vote on September 8, 2006.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** CBO confirms that H.R. 5815 would authorize \$168 million in FY 2006, and \$2.5 billion over five years, subject to appropriations.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** Yes, the bill authorizes the construction of several new VA facilities.

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

**Constitutional Authority:** Committee Report 109-643 cites constitutional authority in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution (provide for the common defense and the general welfare).

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**S. 2590 — Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 — *as received* (Sen. Coburn, R-OK)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, September 13, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Note:** Unofficial reports indicate that the text of S. 2590 is being amended. However, updated text was not available as of press time. The RSC will email out an updated summary when the revised language is available. The summary below reflects the version of S. 2590 as passed by the Senate. Reports indicate that the bill will be revised to include one database for grants and another for contracts, but accessible from the same website. Currently, the bill provides for one database detailing both grants and contracts.

**Summary:** S. 2590 would direct the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), not later than January 1, 2008, to ensure the existence and operation of a single searchable website, accessible by the public at no cost, detailing certain financial information about federal funding recipients. The website would track all federal financial assistance and expenditures including grants, contracts, subgrants, subcontracts, loans, awards, cooperative agreements, purchase orders, task orders, delivery orders, and other forms of financial assistance, not including individual transactions below \$25,000 or credit card transactions before October 1, 2008.

The public website must include for fiscal year 2007 and every fiscal year thereafter, the following for each financial award:

- the name of the entity receiving the award;
- the amount of the award;
- information on the award including transaction type, funding agency, the North American Industry Classification System code or Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance number (where applicable), program source, and an award title descriptive of the purpose of each funding action;
- the location of the entity receiving the award and the primary location of performance under the award, including the city, state, congressional district, and country;
- a unique identifier of the entity receiving the award and of the parent entity of the recipient, should the entity be owned by another entity; and
- any other relevant information specified by the OMB.

In addition, the database would be required to be updated within 30 days after the award of any federal award required to be posted.

S. 2590 would also direct OMB to establish a pilot program to:

- test the collection and accession of data about subgrants and subcontracts; and
- determine how to implement a subaward reporting program across the federal government, including:
  - a reporting system under which the entity issuing a subgrant or subcontract is responsible for fulfilling the subaward reporting requirement; and
  - a mechanism for collecting and incorporating agency and public feedback on the design and utility of the website.

This pilot program would terminate on January 1, 2009. In addition, based on the pilot program, not later than January 1, 2009, the OMB would be directed to:

- ensure that data regarding subawards are disclosed in the same manner as data regarding other federal awards, as required by this Act; and
- ensure that the method for collecting and distributing data about subawards:
  - minimizes burdens imposed on federal award recipients and subaward recipients;
  - allows federal award recipients and subaward recipients to allocate reasonable costs for the collection and reporting of subaward data as indirect costs; and
  - establishes cost-effective requirements for collecting subaward data under block grants, formula grants, and other types of assistance to state and local governments.

S. 2590 would direct OMB to submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Government Reform of the House of Representatives, an annual report regarding the implementation of the website established by this Act. The report is to include:

- data regarding the usage and public feedback on the utility of the site (including recommendations for improving data quality and collection);
- an assessment of the reporting burden placed on federal award and subaward recipients; and
- an explanation of any extension of the subaward reporting deadline.

**Additional Information:** According to news reports, GSA estimates the federal government gives out \$300 billion in grants to some 30,000 organizations every year. According to the sponsor's office, "The purpose of S. 2590 is to require full disclosure of all entities and organizations that receive federal funding. OMB would be responsible for making that information accessible to the public through a searchable website. Whereas many of the databases and websites currently available (such as FPDS, FAADS, CFFR) contain information only on select parts of the budget, this bill would provide one-stop shopping for nearly all federal spending. ... The legislation does not require that OMB re-invent the wheel by creating an entirely new database to capture this information. It is flexible enough to allow OMB to utilize existing databases so that work is not duplicated. The point of the bill is rather to require OMB to create one single interface for the public to access all of the information, instead of requiring it to chase down countless obscure federal websites."

In an August 28, 2006, article in the *Washington Times*, Clay Johnson, Deputy Director for Management at OMB, stated the following:

"We want to see the bill enacted, so whatever we can do to be supportive of Senators Coburn's and Obama's efforts, we'll be supportive. ... What we like is transparency. We believe that the more public information that's available about how programs work, about where we're spending our money, who's getting grants, who's getting contracts, the more accountability there is,"

**Committee Action:** S. 2590 was passed in the Senate by unanimous consent on September 7, 2006, and received in the House on the following day.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** CBO confirms that S. 2590 authorizes \$5 million in FY 2007, and \$16 million over five years.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** Yes, it creates a new, two-year pilot program.

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

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**H.R. 6033 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39-25 61st Street in Woodside, New York, as the “Thomas J. Manton Post Office Building” — as introduced (Crowley, D-NY)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, September 13, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 6033 would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39-25 61st Street in Woodside, New York, as the “Thomas J. Manton Post Office Building.”

**Additional Information:** Former Democrat Congressman Thomas Manton died July 22, 2006 of prostate cancer at age 73. Manton served in the 99<sup>th</sup> through the 105<sup>th</sup> Congresses.

According to the New York Times, “Mr. Manton was born on Nov. 3, 1932. He attended private Catholic schools in Queens and Brooklyn, served in the Marine Corps from 1951 to 1953. He graduated from St. John’s University in 1958, where he received his law degree in 1962.” Manton was a police officer from 1955 to 1960, and he was admitted to the bar in 1963. Manton served on the New York City Council from 1970 to 1984, and was chairman of the Queen Democratic organization.

According to Henry J. Stern, who served with Manton on the New York City Council, Manton was a Marine, and was able to choose his successor, the bill’s sponsor, Rep. Crowley. Stern asserts Manton was “particularly outraged at the gay rights bill.” Additionally, Manton is listed on the Democrats for Life of America website. (sources: <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/07/23/nyregion/24mantonend.html?ex=1311307200&en=f011644d0c08def4&ei=5088&partner=rssnyt&emc=rss>, <http://gograssroots.org/readingroom/?p=27>, and [http://www.democratsforlife.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=194&Itemid=2](http://www.democratsforlife.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=194&Itemid=2))

**Committee Action:** H.R. 6033 was introduced on September 6, 2006, and referred to the Committee on Government Reform, which took no official action.

**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.



**S. 2784 — Fourteenth Dalai Lama Congressional Gold Medal Act — *as received***  
**(*Sen. Feinstein, D-CA*)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, September 13, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** S. 2784 would direct the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, on behalf of Congress, to present the Fourteenth Dalai Lama with a gold medal for, “his many enduring contributions to peace and religious understanding.” The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to design and strike the gold medal. S. 2784 also allows the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and sell bronze duplicates of the medal.

S. 2784 authorizes the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund to use such funds as are necessary to design and strike the medals, and directs proceeds from the sale of the bronze duplicates to be deposited into United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

The bill finds that the Dalai Lama:

- “is recognized in the United States and throughout the world as a leading figure of moral and religious authority;
- “is the unrivaled spiritual and cultural leader of the Tibetan people, and has used his leadership to promote democracy, freedom, and peace for the Tibetan people through a negotiated settlement of the Tibet issue, based on autonomy within the People’s Republic of China;
- “has led the effort to preserve the rich cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage of the Tibetan people and to promote the safeguarding of other endangered cultures throughout the world;
- “was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989 for his efforts to promote peace and non-violence throughout the globe, and to find democratic reconciliation for the Tibetan people through his ‘Middle Way’ approach;
- “has significantly advanced the goal of greater understanding, tolerance, harmony, and respect among the different religious faiths of the world through interfaith dialogue and outreach to other religious leaders; and
- “has used his moral authority to promote the concept of universal responsibility as a guiding tenet for how human beings should treat one another and the planet we share.

**Additional Information:** The Congressional Gold Medal of Honor is the nation’s highest and most distinguished civilian award. The medal is presented both for singular acts of exceptional service and for lifetime achievement. The Rule 3(f)(1)(c) of the Rules for the Committee on Financial Services governs the award of Congressional Gold Medals. This rule states, “the recipient shall have performed an achievement that has an impact on American history and culture that is likely to be recognized as a major achievement in the recipient’s field long after the achievement.”

On September 11, 2006, gold’s closing price was around \$590.40. According to the Treasury, each Congressional Gold Medal contains 14.5 troy ounces or 16 regular ounces of gold. Thus, the gold in a medal minted today is worth roughly \$9,446.40. As stated below, the CBO estimates the cost of the bill to

be \$35,000. Sales of most duplicate medals are not strong enough to offset the cost of the gold medal. (source: <http://goldprice.org/gold-price.html>)

For additional information on Congressional Gold Medals, please see this RSC document: [http://www.house.gov/pence/rsc/doc/GW\\_050906\\_Gold\\_Medal\\_2006.doc](http://www.house.gov/pence/rsc/doc/GW_050906_Gold_Medal_2006.doc).

H.R. 54, which passed the House on January 26, 2005 (231-173), would have limited Congress to awarding only two congressional gold medals per year. Both Crowley amendments, which would have effectively gutted H.R. 54, failed. H.R. 54 is currently being considered in the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

**Committee Action:** S. 2784 was received from the Senate on June 6, 2006, and referred to the Committee on Financial services, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** CBO estimates that implementing S. 2784 would cost \$35,000 including \$10,000 for the gold and \$25,000 to engrave, design, engrave, and manufacture the medal, resulting in an insignificant impact 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:** A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

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**H.Con.Res. 444 — Extending the thanks of Congress and the Nation to the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office, the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command of the Department of Defense, the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory, the Air Force Life Sciences Equipment Laboratory, and the military departments and to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for their efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting of all Americans unaccounted for as a result of the Vietnam War  
— *as introduced* (Simmons, R-CT)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, September 13, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Con.Res. 444 resolves that Congress:

- “applauds the personnel of the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO), the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command of the Department of Defense, the Armed Forces DNA Identification Laboratory, the Air Force Life Sciences Equipment Laboratory, and the military departments for continuing their mission of achieving the fullest possible accounting of all Americans unaccounted for as a result of the Nation’s previous conflicts;
- “extends the thanks of the Congress and the Nation to the personnel of those offices, commands, and laboratories in the United States and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for their

efforts to achieve the fullest possible accounting of all Americans who remain unaccounted for as a result of the Vietnam War;

- “encourages the United States Government to use all available means to continue the mission ... at current or greater levels until the fullest possible accounting is achieved;
- “recognizes the assistance of host nations in supporting the efforts of the United States Government to achieve the fullest possible accounting of all Americans unaccounted for as a result of the Nation’s previous conflicts; and
- “thanks the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for continued assistance and cooperation in the humane recovery, identification, and repatriation of the remains of American personnel remaining unaccounted for from the Vietnam era.”

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

- “the Defense POW/Missing Personnel Office (DPMO), an element of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, exercises policy, control and oversight within the Department of Defense of the process of investigation, analysis, recovery, and fullest possible accounting of Americans missing as a result of the Nation’s previous conflicts;
- “the Joint POW/MIA Accounting Command (JPAC), located on the island of Oahu in Hawaii, is charged with the mission of achieving the fullest possible accounting of all Americans missing as a result of the Nation’s previous conflicts;
- “as diplomatic relations of the United States with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have improved, so has access to archival information and on-site investigations relative to unaccounted-for Americans;
- “as of June 28, 2006, the remains of 604 Americans have been repatriated from Vietnam, identified, and returned to their families;
- “as of June 28, 2006, the remains of 208 Americans have been repatriated from Laos, identified, and returned to their families;
- “as of June 28, 2006, the remains of 29 Americans have been repatriated from Cambodia, identified, and returned to their families; and
- “the United States has a historic commitment to the recovery of and full accounting for Americans who are missing from the Nation’s wars and conflicts.”

**Committee Action:** H.Con.Res. 444 was introduced on June 29, 2006, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services Subcommittee on Military Personnel, and the Committee on International Relations, neither of which took 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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