



Legislative Bulletin.....September 25, 2006

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Summary of the Bills Under Consideration Today:

Total Number of New Government Programs: 0

Total Cost of Discretionary Authorizations: \$0

Effect on Revenue: \$0

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: 7

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

H.Con.Res. 430 — Recognizing the accomplishments of the American Council of Young Political Leaders for providing 40 years of international exchange programs, increasing international dialogue, and enhancing global understanding, and commemorating its 40th anniversary — *as introduced* (Thomas, R-CA)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Con.Res. 430 resolves that Congress:

- “commends the American Council of Young Political Leaders for working for forty years to prepare young political leaders to play a leadership role in international relations and world affairs;
- “congratulates the American Council of Young Political Leaders for exemplifying a stellar example of public diplomacy that works; and
- “salutes the American Council of Young Political Leaders for being a preeminent catalyst for introducing rising political leaders and policy makers to international affairs and to each other.”

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

- “the American Council of Young Political Leaders (hereinafter referred to as the ‘ACYPL’) was incorporated on September 1, 1966, by young leaders to open lines of communication and increase cross cultural understanding among future generations of political leadership;
- “ACYPL prepares in-depth study tours for young leaders, aged between 25 and 40 years old, to give them much-needed international exposure early in their political careers;
- “ACYPL programs are strictly bipartisan: American delegates are drawn equally from both major political parties and from all 50 States; ACYPL's overseas delegations are chosen to represent the political and cultural diversity of their home countries;
- “every dollar ACYPL receives in Federal funding becomes about another dollar and fifty cents through cost-share, in-kind contributions and outside fundraising, making this program one of the most cost effective public diplomacy programs supported by the United States Department of State;
- “since 1966, the ACYPL has produced a global network of more than six thousand alumni, a large number of whom have risen to positions of great influence in the United States and in nations around the world; and
- “prominent American ACYPL alumni include members of the United States Congress, cabinet members, governors, United States ambassadors, and many senior level national, State, and local executive and legislative branch officials.”

Committee Action: H.Con.Res. 430 was introduced on June 14, 2006, and referred to the Committee on International Relations, 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.

RSC Staff Contact: Marcus Kelley; marcus.kelley@mail.house.gov; (202) 226-9717

H.R. 6102 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 200 Lawyers Road, NW in Vienna, Virginia, as the “Captain Christopher Petty Post Office Building” — *as introduced* (Tom Davis, R-VA)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 6102 would designate the U.S. Postal Service facility located at 200 Lawyers Road, NW in Vienna, Virginia, as the “Captain Christopher Petty Post Office Building.”

Additional Information: Army Captain Christopher Petty died on January 5, 2006 in An Najaf, Iraq, when an improvised explosive device detonated near his HMMWV. He was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 16th Field Artillery, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division, Fort Hood, Texas. Captain Petty was 33 when he died, and was buried in Arlington Cemetery. Petty leaves behind his wife, Debbie, and two sons.



For additional information on Christopher Petty and other fallen heroes of Operation Iraqi Freedom, please visit:

<http://www.fallenheroesmemorial.com/oif/profiles/pettychristopherp.html>.

Committee Action: H.R. 6102 was introduced on September 19, 2006, and referred to the Committee on Government Reform. The bill was marked-up and was ordered reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent on September 21, 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. 5224 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 350 Uinta Drive in Green River, Wyoming, as the “Curt Gowdy Post Office Building” — *as introduced* (Cubin, R-WY)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 5224 would designate the U.S. Postal Service facility located at 350 Uinta Drive in Green River, Wyoming, as the “Curt Gowdy Post Office Building.”

Additional Information: Curt Gowdy was a sports broadcaster for 40 years, including 15 years as a Boston Red Sox announcer and 20 years as a broadcaster for ABC’s “American Sportsman.” Gowdy won four Emmys and has been inducted into the media wing of the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Committee Action: H.R. 5224 was introduced on April 27, 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 8, 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.

RSC Staff Contact: Marcus Kelley; marcus.kelley@mail.house.gov; (202) 226-9717

**H.Con.Res. 471 — Congratulating The Professional Golfers’
Association of America on its 90th anniversary and commending the
members of The Professional Golfers’ Association of America and The
PGA Foundation for the charitable contributions they provide to the
United States — *as introduced* (Foley, R-FL)**

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Con.Res. 471 resolves that Congress:

- “congratulates The Professional Golfers' Association of America (The PGA of America) on its 90th anniversary;
- “commends The PGA of America and its members for their contributions to the game of golf and their efforts to make golf accessible; and
- “applauds The PGA of America and its members for their contributions to employment and economic growth in the United States.”

Committee Action: H.Con.Res. 471 was introduced on September 13, 2006, and referred to the Committee on Government Reform. The bill was marked-up and was reported to the House by unanimous consent on September 21, 2006.

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.Res. 745 — Supporting the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer
Awareness Month — *as introduced* (Platts, R-PA)**

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Note: The 104th Congress changed House rules to prohibit a bill from being considered on the House floor if “it establishes or expresses a commemoration”, which is defined as “a remembrance, celebration, or recognition for any purpose through the designation of a specified period of time” (<http://clerk.house.gov/legisAct/legisProc/rules/rule12.html>)

This resolution resolves that Congress supports the ideals and goals of the day. Because the resolution merely states support for, but does not establish a commemorative day, the parliamentarian's office has ruled that it is allowable under House rules.

Summary: H.Res. 745 resolves the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month.

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

- “over 33,730 people will be diagnosed with pancreatic cancer this year in the United States;
- “the mortality rate for pancreatic cancer is 99 percent, the highest of any cancer;
- “pancreatic cancer is the 4th most common cause of cancer death in the United States;
- “there are no early detection methods and minimal treatment options for pancreatic cancer;
- “when symptoms of pancreatic cancer generally present themselves, it is too late for an optimistic prognosis, and the average survival rate of those diagnosed with metastasis disease is only 3 to 6 months;
- “pancreatic cancer does not discriminate by age, gender, or race, and only 4 percent of patients survive beyond 5 years;
- “the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network (PanCAN), the first national patient advocacy organization serving the pancreatic cancer community, focuses its efforts on public policy, research funding, patient services, and public awareness and education related to developing effective treatments and a cure for pancreatic cancer; and
- “the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network has requested that the Congress designate November as Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the Nation about pancreatic cancer and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments, and prevention programs.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 745 was introduced on March 29, 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 September 21, 2006.

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.

RSC Staff Contact: Marcus Kelley; marcus.kelley@mail.house.gov; (202) 226-9717

S. 2690 — A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8801 Sudley Road in Manassas, Virginia, as the “Harry J. Parrish Post Office” — *as received* (Sen. Allen, R-VA)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: S. 2690 would designate the U.S. Postal Service facility located at 8801 Sudley Road in Manassas, Virginia, as the “Harry J. Parrish Post Office.”

Additional Information: Harry Parrish was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from 1982 to 2006. He represented Virginia’s 50th legislative district, which includes Manassas and Manassas Park. Parrish served as a Colonel in the United States Air Force from 1942 to 1946. He died at the age of 84 on March 28, 2006.

Committee Action: S. 2690 was received from the Senate on July 24, 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.

RSC Staff Contact: Marcus Kelley; marcus.kelley@mail.house.gov; (202) 226-9717

S. 1275 — A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 7172 North Tongass Highway, Ward Cove, Alaska, as the “Alice R. Brusich Post Office Building” — *as received* (Sen. Stevens, R-AK)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: S. 1275 would designate the U.S. Postal Service facility located at 7172 North Tongass Highway, Ward Cove, Alaska, as the “Alice R. Brusich Post Office Building.”

Additional Information: According to the sponsor’s office, Alice Brusich started her career with the Postal Service in 1954 as an Assistant Postmaster, and became a Postmaster in 1956. Brusich was also in charge of the Ketchikan Post Office in the 70’s. In 1985, Alice retired after 31 years of service.

Committee Action: S. 1275 was received from the Senate on July 11, 2005, and referred to the Committee on Government Reform. The bill was marked-up and was ordered reported to the House by unanimous consent on September 15, 2005.

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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S. 1323 — A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located on Lindbald Avenue, Girdwood, Alaska, as the “Dorothy and Connie Hibbs Post Office Building” — *as received* (Sen. Stevens, R-AK)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: S. 1323 would designate the U.S. Postal Service facility located on Lindbald Avenue, Girdwood, Alaska, as the “Dorothy and Connie Hibbs Post Office Building.”

Additional Information: According to the sponsor’s office, Dorothy Hibbs was Girdwood, Alaska’s Postmaster from 1954-1976. While Dorothy was Postmaster, her daughter, Connie, helped in the Post Office. Connie Hibbs became the Girdwood Postmaster in 1979 and held that position until 2005.

Committee Action: S. 1323 was received from the Senate on July 11, 2005, and referred to the Committee on Government Reform. The bill was marked-up and was ordered reported to the House by unanimous consent on September 15, 2005.

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.

RSC Staff Contact: Marcus Kelley; marcus.kelley@mail.house.gov; (202) 226-9717

H.R. 5857 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1501 South Cherrybell Avenue in Tucson, Arizona, as the “Morris K. ‘Mo’ Udall Post Office Building” — as introduced (Grijalva, D-AZ)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 5857 would designate the U.S. Postal Service facility located at 1501 South Cherrybell Avenue in Tucson, Arizona, as the “Morris K. ‘Mo’ Udall Post Office Building.”

Additional Information: Mo Udall was a World War II veteran and a professional basketball player for the Denver Nuggets. He represented Arizona in the House for 30 years from 1961 to 1991. Udall was chair of the Committee on Resources for over 10 years. In the 1976 presidential election, Mo Udall ran to the left of Jimmy Carter for the Democrat nomination.

In 1992, Congress created the [Morris K. Udall Foundation](#) to identify environmental issues, to provide educational outreach regarding environmental policy, and to train Native Americans and Alaska Natives in health care and public policy. According to the Foundation’s website, Udall’s, “love of the environment resulted in numerous pieces of legislation moving through Congress. Chief among his accomplishments was the Alaska Lands Act of 1980, which doubled the size of the national park system, and tripled the size of the national wilderness system. He also authored important legislation on campaign reform,” and “he championed the rights of Native Americans and Alaska Natives and used his leadership in Congress to strengthen tribal self-governance.” The Foundation lists Udall’s significant legislation as the Indian Child Welfare Act, the Indian Gaming Act, and the Central Arizona Project.

Arizona Sen. John McCain has [said of Udall](#), “I loved Mo Udall. Absolutely loved him,” and “there was no greater environmentalist than Mo Udall.”

Committee Action: H.R. 5857 was introduced on July 20, 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 September 21, 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.

RSC Staff Contact: Marcus Kelley; marcus.kelley@mail.house.gov; (202) 226-9717

H.R. 5923 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 29-50 Union Street in Flushing, New York, as the “Dr. Leonard Price Stavisky Post Office” — *as introduced (Ackerman, D-NY)*

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 5923 would designate the U.S. Postal Service facility located at 29-50 Union Street in Flushing, New York, as the “Dr. Leonard Price Stavisky Post Office.”

Additional Information: According to the [New York state Senate website](#), Dr. Leonard Price Stavisky was a university professor who served in the New York State Assembly and New York State Senate, representing Flushing, Queens from 1966 until his death in June of 1999. According to the sponsor’s office, Stavisky, “was an expert in the field of education, and spent more than 30 years working and teaching at Columbia University, the State University of New York, the City University of New York, Colgate University, Long Island University, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.” Stavisky was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1965, and served as chairman of the Education Committee for more than eight years. In 1983, Stavisky was elected to Rep. Ackerman’s seat in the New York State Senate following Ackerman’s election to Congress. Stavisky is known as an advocate for education issues.

Committee Action: H.R. 5923 was introduced on July 27, 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 September 21, 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.

RSC Staff Contact: Marcus Kelley; marcus.kelley@mail.house.gov; (202) 226-9717

H.Res. 974 — Supporting the goals and ideals of National Myositis Awareness Day — *as introduced (Israel, D-NY)*

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Note: The 104th Congress changed House rules to prohibit a bill from being considered on the House floor if “it establishes or expresses a commemoration”, which is defined as “a remembrance, celebration, or recognition for any purpose through the designation of a specified period of time” (<http://clerk.house.gov/legisAct/legisProc/rules/rule12.html>)

This resolution resolves that Congress supports the ideals and goals of the day. Because the resolution merely states support for a commemorative day, the parliamentarian’s office has ruled that it is allowable under House rules.

Summary: H.Res. 974 resolves that the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of a National Myositis Awareness Day.

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

- “an estimated 30,000 to 50,000 people are affected by myositis in the United States, many of whom remain undiagnosed or misdiagnosed;
- “myositis is a general term used to describe swelling of the muscles, but the effects of the inflammatory myopathies (often referred to as ‘myositis’) are much more severe than just inflammation;
- “myositis patients suffer from their immune systems attacking their body's own normal, healthy tissue, resulting in inflammation or swelling;
- “inflammatory myopathies are thought to be autoimmune diseases, such that the body's immune system, which normally fights infections and viruses, does not stop fighting once the infection or virus is gone;
- “many patients with treatable forms of myositis often have severe long-term disabilities because of failure to diagnose and/or treat the disease correctly;
- “The Myositis Association, the national patient advocacy organization serving the myositis patient community, focuses its efforts on public policy, research funding, patient services, and public awareness and education related to developing effective treatments and a cure for myositis;
- “a National Myositis Awareness Day would educate communities across the Nation about myositis and the need for research funding, accurate diagnosis, and effective treatments; and

- “it would be appropriate to observe September 21, 2006, as National Myositis Awareness Day.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 974 was introduced on July 28, 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 September 21, 2006.

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.

RSC Staff Contact: Marcus Kelley; marcus.kelley@mail.house.gov; (202) 226-9717

H.Res. 723 — Calling on the President to take immediate steps to help improve the security situation in Darfur, Sudan, with a specific emphasis on civilian protection — *as amended (Lantos, D-CA)*

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 723 resolves that the House:

- “commends the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) for its actions in monitoring the N’Djamena Ceasefire Agreement in Darfur and its role in diminishing some acts of violence;
- “strongly condemns the continued genocide and violence directed against civilians in Darfur by the Government of Sudan and government-sponsored militias, as well as attacks perpetrated against civilians by rebels in Darfur;
- “calls upon all parties to the N’Djamena Ceasefire Agreement—
 - “to abide by the terms of the N’Djamena Ceasefire Agreement and the 12 Darfur Peace Agreement; and
 - “to engage in good-faith negotiations to end the conflict in Darfur;
- “calls upon the Government of Sudan immediately—
 - “to comply with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706 (August 31, 2006), support the transition of AMIS to a United Nations peacekeeping mission, and facilitate the deployment of United Nations peacekeepers throughout Sudan toward that end;
 - “to withdraw all offensive military aircraft and personnel from the region;
 - “to cease all support for Janjaweed militias and rebels from Chad; and
 - “to disarm all Janjaweed militias;
- “calls upon the international community to provide sufficient funding to support the AMIS mission as it transitions to a United Nations peacekeeping mission;

- “calls on the African Union to work closely with the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to strengthen its capacity to deter violence and instability until a United Nations peacekeeping force is fully deployed in Darfur;
- “calls on NATO to extend its current mission of advisors to the African Union, as requested by the leadership of the African Union;
- “urges the President to take steps immediately to help improve the security situation in Darfur, including by proposing that NATO support an interim civilian protection force with sufficient ground and air assets under centralized planning, direction, and control, to protect civilians and facilitate the deployment of United Nations peacekeepers in Darfur;
- “calls upon NATO allies to support such a NATO mission;
- “calls upon NATO headquarters staff to begin prudent planning in advance of such a NATO mission; and
- “urges the President to take immediate steps to work through diplomatic channels to obtain the support of the People’s Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and United States allies in the Arab League to secure the compliance of the Government of Sudan with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1706 and support full funding for the United Nations peacekeeping force in Sudan.”

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

- “the United States Congress and the President are on record as declaring that the atrocities being committed in Darfur, Sudan are genocide;
- “the United States has demonstrated leadership on the Sudan issue for years, including by mediating Sudan’s North-South Peace Agreement, by declaring genocide in Darfur, by providing nearly \$1 billion in humanitarian assistance over time, and by having United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations John Bolton, in his first action as President of the United Nations Security Council, request in February 2006 that United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan initiate contingency planning for a transition from the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) to a United Nations peacekeeping force;
- “the African Union deployed AMIS to Darfur to monitor the violence and, in spite of attacks on AMIS observers and the fact that the recently improved AMIS mandate still does not provide sufficiently for proactive protection of civilians, AMIS has been successful in creating pockets of security for displaced persons simply through its presence;
- “the N’Djamena Ceasefire Agreement of April 8, 2004, the Abuja Protocols of November 9, 2004, and the Darfur Peace Agreement of May 5, 2006, have not resulted in a cessation of hostilities in Darfur;
- “the Government of Sudan and its armed militia groups continue to commit crimes against humanity and engage in genocidal acts in Darfur, in spite of the presence of AMIS forces, and, in early September 2006, launched a major offensive in Darfur, in direct violation of the Darfur Peace Agreement;
- “United Nations Secretary-General Annan has indicated that, ‘People in many parts of Darfur continue to be killed, raped, and driven from their homes by the thousands.’;
- “it has been reported that an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 people have died in the conflict-affected area of Darfur and eastern Chad, and due to the number of areas that cannot be accounted for, the total number of deaths may be higher;

- “the ongoing assault against civilians by Sudanese Government forces, Janjaweed militias, and rebels necessitates the deployment of a larger, more capable international peacekeeping force with a strong mandate to protect civilians in Darfur;
- “although the United Nations Security Council approved Security Council Resolution 1706 (August 31, 2006) which provides for the deployment of a United Nations peacekeeping mission in Darfur to include up to 22,500 personnel, the Government of Sudan has rejected the terms of such Resolution and alternatively issued an ultimatum to AMIS to extend its current mission beyond September 2006 without transitioning to a United Nations peacekeeping force; and
- “on the same day on which the Government of Sudan issued its ultimatum, the African Union stated that it would quit the war-ravaged Darfur region if the Government of Sudan did not allow a United Nations peacekeeping force to take over AMIS.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 723 was introduced on March 14, 2006, and referred to the Committee on International Relations. The resolution was marked-up and was ordered reported, as amended, to the House by unanimous consent on September 13, 2006.

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.

RSC Staff Contact: Marcus Kelley; marcus.kelley@mail.house.gov; (202) 226-9717

H.Res. 992 — Urging the President to appoint a Presidential Special Envoy for Sudan — *as amended* (Wolf, R-VA)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 992 resolves that Congress:

- “commends the many years of tireless efforts of United States officials who have helped secure the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and the Darfur Peace Agreement;
- “strongly supports the appointment of an adequately staffed Presidential Special Envoy for Sudan with a robust mandate to develop and coordinate United States policy toward Sudan with regular access to senior Administration officials; and
- “strongly urges the mandate of the Presidential Special Envoy for Sudan to include—
 - “detering a further escalation of violence and humanitarian disaster in the Darfur region of Sudan while ensuring civilians are adequately protected and the Darfur Peace Agreement is fully implemented;
 - “facilitating the development of an international peacekeeping mission to Darfur with a mandate to protect civilians and humanitarian workers;

- “ensuring implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which ended the 21-year civil war in Southern Sudan, Nuba, Southern Blue Nile, and Abyei and helping secure a just peace in Eastern Sudan;
- “coordination of reconstruction and development work in Southern Sudan and other marginalized areas;
- “coordination and monitoring of the return of refugees and displaced people to their homes in Darfur and southern Sudan;
- “securing and consolidating peace in Northern Uganda by working closely with the Government of South Sudan and the Government of Uganda;
- “coordination of efforts to ensure implementation of the transformation of the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) into a professional armed force;
- “work toward achieving a peaceful, stable, and democratic Sudan by ensuring that free and fair elections are held, as called for in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, by coordinating and implementing programs necessary to achieve these objectives; and
- “coordination of efforts to work toward achieving accountability for the crimes committed in Darfur by working closely with relevant individuals and entities engaged in this area.

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

- “in July 2004, the United States House of Representatives and Senate declared that the atrocities in the Darfur region of Sudan constitute genocide, and the Bush administration reached the same conclusion in September 2004, when then Secretary of State Colin Powell stated that ‘the evidence leads us to the conclusion that genocide has occurred and may still be occurring in Darfur’;
- “an estimated 300,000 to 400,000 people have been killed by the Government of Sudan and its Janjaweed allies since the crisis began in 2003, more than 2,000,000 people have been displaced from their homes, and more than 250,000 people from Darfur remain in refugee camps in Chad;
- “some rebel factions, which have targeted civilians in the Darfur region, have intensified their attacks even after the signing of the Darfur Peace Agreement in May 2006;
- “in July 2005, although the Abyei Boundary Commission, established to define and demarcate the area of the nine Ngok Dinka chiefdoms, finished its work and submitted its report to President Bashir, the President has yet to implement the conclusions of the Commission, as called for in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement;
- “the reconstruction and development of Southern Sudan and other marginalized areas remains a major challenge, while the return of refugees and displaced people to their homes in Darfur will require major financial commitments and the establishment of a secure and safe environment throughout Darfur;
- “in order to tackle these many and difficult challenges, the appointment of a Presidential Special Envoy for Sudan with a robust mandate and access to, and support of, senior Administration officials, including the President, is crucial;
- “Members of Congress, leading foreign policy experts, and many nongovernmental organizations have called repeatedly for the appointment of a Presidential Envoy for Sudan to effectively represent the United States Government in heading off a further escalation of genocide in Darfur;

- “United States Government officials have diligently pursued peace agreements to end the North-South conflict and the Darfur conflict and the United States Government has provided more than \$2 billion in assistance to help the suffering people of Sudan; and
- “during a speech before the United Nations General Assembly on September 19, 2006, President George W. Bush announced the appointment of Andrew Natsios to serve as Presidential Special Envoy for Sudan.”

Committee Action: H.R. 992 was introduced on September 7, 2006, and referred to the Committee on International Relations. The bill was marked-up and was ordered reported to the House, as amended, by unanimous consent on September 13, 2006.

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.

RSC Staff Contact: Marcus Kelley; marcus.kelley@mail.house.gov; (202) 226-9717

H.Res. 989 — Commending the United Kingdom for its efforts in the War on Terror — *as introduced* (Poe, R-TX)

Order of Business: The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Monday, September 25, 2006, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 989 resolves that Congress:

- “commends the law enforcement authorities of the United Kingdom on their action to prevent a terrible attack from occurring;
- “commends the intelligence community of the United Kingdom for its outstanding work in identifying the citizens seeking to carry out this plot;
- “condemns those that would use acts of violence against innocent civilians to spread a message of hate and intolerance; and
- “urges the allies of the United States in the Global War on Terror to remain steadfast in the execution of this important mission.”

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

- “on August 10, 2006, British police arrested 24 people for plotting to commit acts of terror on trans-Atlantic flights;
- “as of August 31, 2006, 12 citizens have been charged for their roles in the terror plot, including eight citizens charge with conspiracy to murder;
- “United Kingdom authorities acted swiftly and decisively to prevent a horrific attack on scores of innocent people;

- “the United Kingdom and the United States have been close allies in not only two World Wars and Operation Desert Storm, but also the Global War on Terror;
- “the intelligence and military communities of the United Kingdom and the United States continue to work together to win the Global War on Terror;

Committee Action: H.Res. 989 was introduced on September 7, 2006, and referred to the Committee on International Relations. The bill was marked-up and was ordered reported to the House by voice vote on September 21, 2006.

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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