



**Legislative Bulletin.....February 7, 2007**

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

**Total Number of New Government Programs: 2**

**Total Cost of Discretionary Authorizations: \$6 million over five years**

**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: 4**

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

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## **H.R. 365 — Methamphetamine Remediation Research Act of 2007 (*Gordon, D-TN*)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, February 7, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Note:** On December 13, 2005, the House passed by voice vote, H.R. 798, a bill very similar to H.R. 365, which is being considered today.

**Summary:** H.R. 365 would **authorize \$3.5 million over the FY 2007- FY 2008 period** for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to carry out the new programs in this Act. In addition, the bill would also **authorize \$1.5 million over the FY 2007-FY 2008 period** for the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to carry out the new programs in this Act.

H.R. 365 would direct the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish voluntary guidelines, based on the best currently available scientific knowledge, for the remediation of former methamphetamine laboratories, including guidelines regarding preliminary site assessment and the remediation of residual contaminants. The guidelines are to be designed to assist state and local governments in the development and implementation of legislation and other policies to apply state-of-the-art knowledge and research results to the remediation of former methamphetamine laboratories.

The bill would **create a new research program** to support the development and revision of the voluntary guidelines to be established by the EPA. The research is to:

- identify methamphetamine laboratory-related chemicals of concern;
- assess the types and levels of exposure to chemicals of concern including routine and accidental exposures, that may present a significant risk of adverse biological effects;
- identify the research efforts necessary to better address biological effects and to minimize adverse human exposures;
- evaluate the performance of various methamphetamine laboratory cleanup and remediation techniques; and
- support other research priorities identified by the EPA in consultation with states and other interested parties.

H.R. 365 would also direct the Director of National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to **“support” a new federal research program** to develop new methamphetamine detection technologies, with an emphasis on field test kits and site detection, as well as appropriate standard reference materials and validation procedures for methamphetamine detection testing.

H.R. 365 would direct the EPA to, within 90 days of enactment and at least every third year thereafter, to convene a conference of state agencies, as well as individuals or organizations involved in research and other activities directly related to the environmental or biological impacts of former methamphetamine laboratories. Please see the “Additional Information” section to learn more about the EPA and annual conferences.

The bill would also direct the EPA to enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to study the status and quality of research on the residual effects of methamphetamine laboratories. The study is to identify research gaps and recommend an agenda for the research program established by this Act at the EPA. The study is to pay particular attention to the need for research on the impacts of methamphetamine laboratories on residents of buildings where meth laboratories are or were located (with particular emphasis given to biological impacts on children) and first responders. In addition, after this study is complete, the EPA is to submit to Congress on how the results of the study will be used.

**Additional Background:** According to the EPA’s Office of the Chief Financial Officer, in 2004, EPA employees attended approximately 400 conferences. This cost the taxpayers \$22.4 million, an amount which has doubled since President Clinton’s last year in office when the agency spent \$10.8 million.

In addition, according to committee report for a similar piece of legislation considered in the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress, of the 32 chemicals used to make meth: one-third are extremely toxic and many are reactive, flammable, and corrosive. In fact, nearly one in five labs is found because of fire or explosion, injuring or killing those involved in the manufacture of the drug as well as the law enforcement officers and the fire fighters who respond. During use and production, meth and other harmful chemicals are released into the air and distributed throughout the surrounding area. In residential settings, these chemicals collect on countertops and floors, and they are absorbed into furnishings, carpets and walls. In addition, for every pound of meth produced, approximately five to six pounds of toxic byproducts remain. This waste is frequently poured down drains or spilled onto the ground, where chemicals can migrate into drinking wells and leach into the soil. Cleanup of these chemicals is an extremely complex and expensive process, and currently no federal law regulates this process.

**Possible Conservative Concerns:** Some conservatives may be concerned that H.R. 365 authorizes \$6 million for the creation of two new federal programs. Some conservatives may also be concerned that the bill would require the EPA to convene a conference of state agencies, while as of 2004, EPA employees attended approximately 400 conferences.

**Committee Action:** The bill was introduced on January 10, 2007, and referred to the House Committee on Science and Technology, which held a mark-up and reported the bill on January 24, 2007.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** CBO estimates that implementation of H.R. 365 would authorize \$6 million over five years.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** Yes, the bill creates two new programs and adds a mandatory conference to the approximately 400 conferences EPA employees currently attend.

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

**Constitutional Authority:** A committee report citing constitutional authority is not available. However, 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. 72 — Recognizing the work and accomplishments of Mr. Britt  
“Max” Mayfield, Director of the National Hurricane Center’s  
Tropical Prediction Center upon his retirement (*Mahoney, D-FL*)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, February 7, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 72 would resolve that the House of Representatives,

- “honors Mr. Britt ‘Max’ Mayfield’s commitment to improving the accuracy of hurricane forecasting as Director of the National Hurricane Center’s Tropical Prediction Center;
- “thanks Mr. Mayfield for his service, which has undoubtedly helped to save countless lives and the property of citizens around the world;
- “commends Mr. Mayfield’s dedication to expanding educational opportunities for State and local emergency management officials;
- “acknowledges the critical role that Mr. Mayfield has played in forecast and service improvements over his 34-year career;
- “recognizes the unwavering support of Mr. Mayfield’s family in supporting his career;
- “wishes Mr. Mayfield continued success in his future endeavors; and
- “recognizes the support and work of the staff of the National Hurricane Center’s Tropical Prediction Center during Mr. Mayfield’s tenure as Director of the Center.”

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

- “Mr. Britt ‘Max’ Mayfield is known as the ‘Walter Cronkite of Weather’, trustworthy, calming, and always giving the facts straight;
- “Mr. Mayfield is a Fellow of the American Meteorological Society and a nationally and internationally recognized expert on hurricanes, and has presented papers at national and international scientific meetings, lectured in training sessions sponsored

by the United Nations World Meteorological Organization, and provided numerous interviews to electronic and print media worldwide;

- “in 2006, Mr. Mayfield received the Government Communicator of the Year Award from the National Association of Government Communicators, a national not-for-profit professional network of government employees who disseminate information within and outside the government, as well as the prestigious Neil Frank Award from the National Hurricane Conference;
- “in 2005, Mr. Mayfield received a Presidential Rank Award for Meritorious Service from President George W. Bush and was named ABC Television Network’s ‘Person of the Week’ after Hurricane Katrina; and
- “Mr. Mayfield is the current Chairman of the World Meteorological Organization Regional Association-IV, which supports 26 members from Atlantic and eastern Pacific countries.”

**Committee Action:** The resolution was introduced on January 17, 2007, and referred to the House Committee on Science and Technology, which held a mark-up and reported the bill by voice vote on January 31, 2007.

**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. 99 — Commending the University of Nebraska-Lincoln volleyball team for winning the NCAA Division I Women’s Volleyball Championship (Smith, R-NE)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, February 7, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 99 would resolve that the House of Representatives:

- 1) “commends the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Husker volleyball team for winning the 2006 NCAA Division I Women’s Volleyball National Championship; and
- 2) “recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, students, and staff whose hard work and dedication made the Championship possible.”

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

- “the University of Nebraska-Lincoln Husker volleyball team won the 2006 NCAA Division I Women’s Volleyball National Championship at the Qwest Center in Omaha, Nebraska, on December 16, 2006;
- “the Huskers completed the 2006 season with a record of 33-1;
- “the 2006 Huskers are only the third team in the history of the NCAA to lead the American Volleyball Coaches Association poll for an entire season;
- “the entire Husker volleyball team should be commended for its determination, work ethic, attitude, and heart;
- “the University of Nebraska is building an impressive legacy of excellence in its volleyball program; and
- “the University of Nebraska volleyball players have brought great honor to themselves, their families, their university, and the State of Nebraska”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 99 was introduced on January 24, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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.Res. 120—Recognizing the African American spiritual as a national treasure (*DeLauro, D-CT*)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, February 7<sup>th</sup>, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 120 would resolve that the House:

- “recognizes that African American spirituals are a poignant and powerful genre of music that have become one of the most significant segments of American music in existence;
- “expresses the deepest gratitude, recognition, and honor to the former enslaved Africans in the United States for their gifts to our Nation, including their original music and oral history; and
- “requests that the President issue a proclamation that reflects on the important contribution of African American spirituals to American history, and naming the African American spiritual a national treasure.”

**Additional Background:** African American spirituals are songs, influenced by musical traditions from Africa, that slaves in the United States sang informally as an outlet for their sorrow and an expression of their faith that conditions would improve. Examples of some of

the more well-known spirituals include “Swing Low Sweet Chariot” and “Nobody Knows the Trouble I’ve Seen.” Here some samples here: <http://www.africanamericanspirituals.com/>.

**RSC Bonus Fact:** After slavery was outlawed, the Fisk University Jubilee Singers (in Nashville, TN) toured nationwide and internationally in the 1870s, to keep alive the spirituals and bring them to non-slave audiences. <http://www.fiskjubileesingers.org/index.html>

**Committee Action:** On January 31, 2007, the resolution was referred to the Education and Labor Committee, which took no subsequent action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would authorize 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. 187—Gerald W. Heaney Federal Building and United States Courthouse and Customhouse (*Oberstar, D-MN*)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, February 7<sup>th</sup>, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 187 would designate the federal building and U.S. courthouse and customhouse located at 515 West First Street in Duluth, Minnesota, as the “Gerald W. Heaney Federal Building and United States Courthouse and Customhouse.”

**Additional Background:** Gerald W. Heaney graduated from the University of Minnesota Law School in 1941. In 1966, he was appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit, where he served for 40 years before his retirement last year.

**Committee Action:** On January 4, 2007, the bill was referred to the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, which took no subsequent action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** Although a cost estimate of this bill is unavailable, the only costs associated with a federal building designation 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:** A committee report citing constitutional authority is unavailable.

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**H.R. 238 — To repeal a prohibition on the use of certain funds for tunneling in certain areas with respect to the Los Angeles to San Fernando Valley Metro Rail project, California (*Waxman, D-CA*)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, February 7, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

An identical bill, H.R. 4653, passed the House during the 109<sup>th</sup> Congress by a voice vote on September 20, 2006.

**Summary:** H.R. 238 would repeal a restriction in current law which does not allow federal funds made available to the Urban Mass Transportation Administration for a contract with the Southern California Rapid Transit District to be used for any segment of the downtown Los Angeles to San Fernando Valley Metro Rail project, unless certain requirements are met. Thus, repealing this section of law would make these projects now eligible to receive federal funding.

Specifically, the bill repeals (strikes) the second sentence of Section 321 of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1986, which is below in red bold.

**SEC. 321.** The Urban Mass Transportation Administration shall enter into a contract with the Southern California Rapid Transit District to conduct a study of the potential methane gas risks relating to the proposed alignment of the Metro Rail project beyond the Minimum Operable Segment, MOS-1. **None of the funds described in section 320 may be made available for any segment of the downtown Los Angeles to San Fernando Valley Metro Rail project unless and until the Southern California Rapid Transit District officially notifies and commits to the Urban Mass Transportation Administration that no part of the Metro Rail project will tunnel into or potential risk zone or high potential risk zone in the report of the City of Los Angeles dated June 10, 1985, entitled 'Task Force Report on the March 24, 1985 Methane Gas Explosion and Fire in the Fairfax Area.'** Funds for this study, in an amount not to exceed \$1,000,000, shall be made available from funds previously allocated for the MOS-1 project, commencing within 30 days of enactment.

**Additional Information:** According to Committee Report [109-610](#) for H.R. 4653, “When the fiscal year 1986 Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act was considered on the House floor, two provisions were added to the bill that:

- “Directed the Secretary of Transportation to enter into negotiations for a full funding grant agreement to construct a minimum operable segment of the downtown Los Angeles to San Fernando Valley Metro Rail project (Public Law 99-190, section 320);
- “Required the Federal Transit Administration to contract with the local transit authority to conduct a study of potential methane gas risks related to the proposed alignment of the Metro Rail project beyond the first minimum operable segment (Public Law 99-190, section 321); and
- “Prohibited any of the funds made available for the first minimum operable segment of the San Fernando Valley Metro to be made available for any segment of the Metro Rail project unless and until a formal commitment is made to the Federal government by the local transit authority that no part of the Metro Rail project will tunnel into or through any potential risk zone or high potential risk zone for methane gas (Public Law 99-190, section 321).”

Last Congress, the Committee contended that “the effect of the funding prohibition in section 321 of the Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1986 has been to prevent the consideration of any underground transit options in the areas along the Wilshire Boulevard corridor west from downtown Los Angeles toward Santa Monica. Although the prohibition in section 321 was included in appropriations legislation, which normally would limit the provision’s applicability to the fiscal year in which funds are appropriated, the Federal Transit Administration has determined that this language was drafted in such a way to prevent tunneling on any segment of the Los Angeles to San Fernando Valley Metro Rail project in areas that were characterized as methane risk zones.”

**Committee Action:** H.R. 238 was introduced on January 4, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** A CBO score of H.R. 238 is unavailable. However, for the identical bill passed by the House last year (H.R. 4653), CBO stated, “enacting H.R. 4653 *by itself* would have no cost to the federal government... but would lift the prohibition, making future proposals involving tunneling in the region eligible for federal funding. Any such funding would be dependent on future Congressional actions.”

**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. However, Committee Report [109-610](#) (for H.R. 4653) cites constitutional authority in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, but failed to cite a specific clause.

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. 434 — Short Term Extension of the Small Business  
Administration as amended by the Senate (Chabot, R-OH)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, February 7, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Note:** This bill passed the House on January 17, 2007, by a vote of 413-2 ([Roll Call 28](#)). It was subsequently amended and passed by the Senate by unanimous consent.

**Summary:** H.R. 434 would temporarily extend programs under the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 through July 31, 2007 (was December 31, 2007 in the original House-passed bill). Last year, these programs were extended through February 2, 2007, by section 1 of Public Law 109-316.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 434 was introduced on January 12, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Small Business, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** A CBO score of H.R. 434 is unavailable.

**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.

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. 742—To amend the Antitrust Modernization Commission Act of 2002,  
to extend the term of the Antitrust Modernization Commission and to make  
a technical correction (Conyers, D-MI)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Wednesday, February 7<sup>th</sup>, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 742 would extend the termination date of the Antitrust Modernization Commission from 30 days to 60 days after the Commission’s report to the President and Congress.

The bill would also make a purely technical correction regarding a reference in law to the Commission's report. The bill would not alter the authorization of appropriations for the Commission, currently set at \$4 million for the life of the Commission.

**Additional Background:** The Antitrust Modernization Commission was created in the Antitrust Modernization Commission Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-273). The duties of the 12-member Commission are to:

- examine whether the need exists to modernize the antitrust laws and to identify and study related issues;
- solicit views of all parties concerned with the operation of the antitrust laws;
- evaluate the advisability of proposals and current arrangements with respect to any issues so identified; and
- prepare and submit to Congress and the President (within three years of the first Commission meeting) a report containing a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission, along with recommendations for legislative or administrative action the Commission deems appropriate.

For more information on the Commission, visit this website: <http://www.amc.gov/>.

**RSC Bonus Fact:** The Chairman of the Commission is Deborah Garza. Garza is a partner in Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver & Jacobson LLP's Washington, D.C., office. Previously, Garza was a partner at Covington & Burling, where she was an attorney from 1989 to 2001. Prior to that, she served in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice as Chief of Staff and Counselor, from 1988 to 1989, and as Special Assistant to the Assistant Attorney General for Antitrust from 1984 to 1985. She received her J.D. from the University of Chicago Law School in 1981.

**Committee Action:** On January 31, 2007, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which took no subsequent action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would authorize no additional 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.

**Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks?:** Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

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

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**H.Res. 69 — Recognizing and honoring Benny Parsons and expressing the  
condolences of the House of Representatives to his family on his death  
(Hayes, R-NC)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, February 7, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 69 would resolve that the House of Representatives:

- 1) “recognizes Benny Parsons as one of the greatest race car drivers ever to participate in the sport of auto racing and recognizes his many contributions to the Nation throughout his lifetime;
- 2) “honors Benny Parsons for transcending the sport of auto racing to become a role model as both a talented competitor and mentor and as a loving husband and father; and
- 3) “extends its deepest condolences to the family of Benny Parsons.”

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

- “Benny Parsons was born in Wilkes County, North Carolina, on July 12, 1941, and resided in the towns of Ellerbe and Concord, North Carolina in the Eighth Congressional District;
- “Benny Parsons was the first ARCA Champion inducted into the International Sports Hall of Fame;
- “Benny Parsons had an extraordinary career as a National Association for Stock Car Auto Racing (NASCAR) driver, winning 21 races, including the 1975 Daytona 500;
- “in 1998 Benny Parsons was named one of the 50 Greatest Drivers in NASCAR History;
- “after a successful career as a driver, Benny Parsons developed a successful career in broadcasting, further expanding his sport through his insight and commentary;
- “Benny Parsons passed away on January 16, 2007, prompting friend and former competitor Darrell Waltrip to state that ‘Benny Parsons was the kindest, sweetest, most considerate person I have ever known. He was a great champion, a great ambassador for our sport but more than that, he was a great person. He exemplified that good guys can be winners too’.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 69 was introduced on January 17, 2007, and referred to the Committee on Oversight and 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.

**H.Res. \_\_ — Congratulating the National Football League champion Indianapolis Colts for winning Super Bowl XLI and for bringing the City of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana their first Lombardi Trophy (*Carson, D-IN*)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, February 7, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. \_\_ would resolve that the House of Representatives “congratulates the National Football League champion Indianapolis Colts for winning Super Bowl XLI and for bringing the City of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana their first Lombardi Trophy.”

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

- “on February 4, 2007, in Miami, Florida, the Indianapolis Colts defeated the Chicago Bears by a score of 29 to 17 in Super Bowl XLI to win the National Football League (NFL) Championship;
- “this is the first Super Bowl win for the Indianapolis Colts following an overall season record of 16-4 and a regular season record of 12-4;
- “Tony Dungy, in his fifth season with the Colts, is the first African-American head coach to win the Super Bowl and is one of the most respected coaches in the league, cultivating Championship success for the team and boasting 10-plus victories and playoff appearances in
- “his first four seasons with the Colts;
- “Colts Owner and Chief Executive Officer Jim Irsay, who assumed ownership of the Colts in 1997, has helped revitalize the Colts franchise along with Colts President Bill Polian whose name is synonymous with pro football success;
- “quarterback Peyton Manning, who had 25 completions for 247 yards, was selected as the Most Valuable Player (MVP) of Super Bowl XLI; and
- “the entire Colts franchise has become a model of professionalism, goodwill, and community service in representing the City of Indianapolis and the State of Indiana and brings pride to Hoosiers and Colts fans everywhere.”

**Committee Action:** The resolution was reportedly introduced today, February 7, 2007.

**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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