

I believe we should improve border security, and every Nation in the world should control their borders and know who is crossing it, but I voted against H.R. 4437 because this bill doesn't realistically deal with the 10 to 12 million people who are living in this country.

If this bill is enacted, 3 million U.S. citizens will be left without their parent or guardian. Family values should apply to our immigration laws. This is why we see students marching in our communities all across our country and why you see this banner on the floor of the House today.

We need comprehensive, fair immigration reform that includes increased border security, more detention beds to prevent catch and release, requiring applicants to go through criminal background checks, to learn English and also pay a penalty. That way, we can make sure these people, these children who are here know that their parents won't need to be deported or they won't be.

OPPOSED TO BUDGET

(Mrs. CAPPS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. CAPPS. Madam Speaker, I express my sincere opposition to this year's budget because it is immoral, especially to women.

Our health care system is in bad shape. We all know that women use health care more than men and are more likely to need it. Under President Bush, the number of uninsured has risen. Yet what does this budget propose? Health savings accounts, which would only benefit the wealthiest and healthiest, those who could already afford health coverage. It cuts or levels funds for all but one of the Institutes of National Health, and at a time when we are making important advances in medical research, when we are just beginning to learn the ways that women are affected differently than men by certain diseases. And it cuts funding for nutritional programs that are designed to keep women and their families healthier.

We have an obligation to ensure that everyone can have access to health care services. I urge my colleagues to reject this irresponsible and immoral budget, and instead, to pass a budget that lives up to our commitment to American women and their families.

BUSH BUDGET AND IMPACT ON WOMEN

(Mrs. MALONEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MALONEY. Madam Speaker, misplaced priorities in the Republican budget result in ballooning deficits and the underfunding of programs women and their families need to succeed in today's economy.

By cutting funding for education and training programs that help women pursue careers in nontraditional occupations, this budget does nothing to address one source of the gender wage gap that leaves women earning only 77 cents for every dollar earned by a male.

By freezing funding for child care subsidies and housing vouchers, this budget ensures that fewer women receive the support that they need to make work pay and stay off welfare. Women deserve better. We deserve a better budget.

TIME FOR DEMOCRATS TO TAKE CHARGE

(Mr. RYAN of Ohio asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, the father of the Republican revolution is now saying it has turned into a Republican devolution, with \$3 trillion in increased debt since President Bush has been President. This Nation owes \$8 trillion-plus, with \$27,000 per citizen that they owe back just for the national debt. And this money is being borrowed from foreign interests, the Japanese, the Chinese, and OPEC countries.

We are selling off our country piece by piece, Madam Speaker. Borrow and spend, borrow and spend, borrow and spend. This President, with the Republican bobblehead Congress that just can't say no to the President, has borrowed more money from foreign interests than every previous President. Madam Speaker, that is an atrocity. That is an assault on the American people.

The father of the Republican revolution says it has turned into a devolution and that this government cannot function. Madam Speaker, it is time for new leadership. It is time for the Democrats to take charge of this House.

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S WORKING GROUP BUDGET

(Ms. SOLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SOLIS. Madam Speaker, today I rise in strong opposition to the Republicans' fiscal year 2007 budget resolution. It will hurt millions of women and children around our country. The resolution includes cuts to vital programs that help middle-class women, children, the elderly, and, in particular, Americans living in poverty.

The budget will lead to cuts in funding for young women who need financial aid to go to college. As a result, young women will have a more difficult time attending college and pursuing their careers. The Perkins loans program is due to be cut dramatically. More than 450,000 college students would lose a key part of their financial aid.

Young women, and especially minority students, disproportionately rely on Pell Grants. I was one of those students myself. For example, 40 percent of African American students will be affected, 30 percent of Hispanic students will have reduced Pell Grants compared to 23 percent of students overall.

The aid is being cut while tuition costs are skyrocketing. The increase in the cost of tuition has increased by 57 percent under this President. Please do not support this Republican budget that would harm our students.

□ 1045

CHILD CARE AND THE BUDGET

(Ms. LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise to highlight the cuts in the Republican budget resolution that target low-income children and women. A number of Federal block grants that help women, especially single and low-income mothers, are going to be forced to cut services to families as a result of these cuts in the Republican budget. Also, there will be continued flat funding.

Child Care Development Block Grant funding is frozen for the fifth year in a row. Since the beginning of the Bush administration, child care assistance for 250,000 children has been cut. In the next 5 years, 400,000 fewer children will receive child care assistance. This means that 25 percent fewer children will receive assistance in 2011 than did in 2000; and during the President's tenure the number of children living in poverty has increased, not decreased.

This is an immoral budget. It sacrifices funding for our children to pay for tax cuts for the wealthy. It should be soundly rejected. We talk about welfare reform and we talk about women being able to work, how in the heck are women going to work if child care is not available.

CULTURE REPUBLICANS BROUGHT TO WASHINGTON IS NOT GOOD

(Mr. PALLONE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, last night former majority leader TOM DELAY blamed Democrats for his fall from power. He said Democrats were upset because Republicans changed the culture of Washington.

Well, Republicans changed the culture around here all right. Two of Congressman DELAY's former aides, Deputy Chief of Staff Tony Rudy and Press Secretary Michael Scanlon have already pleaded guilty as part of the ongoing Jack Abramoff scandal.

Then there are the revelations that the President's chief domestic adviser, Claude Allen, was forced to resign from

his position at the White House after he was caught repeatedly shoplifting from Target stores in Maryland.

And just last night, a deputy press secretary at the Department of Homeland Security was arrested on charges that he used the Internet to seduce what he thought was a 14-year-old girl. Fortunately, an undercover deputy sheriff detective was on the other end of the computer and Brian Doyle, a Bush political appointee, has now been arrested.

Madam Speaker, the culture has changed around here, that is for sure, but certainly not for the good.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

RECORD votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

DARFUR PEACE AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2006

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3127) to impose sanctions against individuals responsible for genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, to support measures for the protection of civilians and humanitarian operations, and to support peace efforts in the Darfur region of Sudan, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 3127

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. Findings.
- Sec. 4. Sense of Congress.
- Sec. 5. Sanctions in support of peace in Darfur.
- Sec. 6. Additional authorities to deter and suppress genocide in Darfur.
- Sec. 7. Multilateral efforts.
- Sec. 8. Continuation of restrictions.
- Sec. 9. Assistance efforts in Sudan.
- Sec. 10. Reports.
- Sec. 11. Rule of construction.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) **GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “Government of Sudan” means the National Congress Party, formerly known as the National Islamic Front,

led-government in Khartoum, Sudan, or any successor government formed on or after the date of the enactment of this Act (including the coalition National Unity Government agreed upon in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan), except that such term does not include the regional Government of Southern Sudan.

(B) **OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN.**—The term “Government of Sudan”, when used with respect to an official of the Government of Sudan, does not include an individual—

(i) who was not a member of such government prior to July 1, 2005; or

(ii) who is a member of the regional Government of Southern Sudan.

(3) **COMPREHENSIVE PEACE AGREEMENT FOR SUDAN.**—The term “Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan” means the peace agreement signed by the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) in Nairobi, Kenya, on January 9, 2005.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) On July 22, 2004, the House of Representatives and the Senate declared that the atrocities occurring in the Darfur region of Sudan are genocide.

(2) On September 9, 2004, Secretary of State Colin L. Powell stated before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, “genocide has been committed in Darfur,” and “the Government of Sudan and the [Janjaweed] bear responsibility—and genocide may still be occurring”.

(3) On September 21, 2004, in an address before the United Nations General Assembly, President George W. Bush affirmed the Secretary of State’s finding and stated, “[a]t this hour, the world is witnessing terrible suffering and horrible crimes in the Darfur region of Sudan, crimes my government has concluded are genocide”.

(4) On July 30, 2004, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1566, calling upon the Government of Sudan to disarm the Janjaweed militias and to apprehend and bring to justice Janjaweed leaders and their associates who have incited and carried out violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, and establishing a ban on the sale or supply of arms and related materiel of all types, including the provision of related technical training or assistance, to all nongovernmental entities and individuals, including the Janjaweed.

(5) On September 18, 2004, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1564, determining that the Government of Sudan had failed to meet its obligations under Security Council Resolution 1556, calling for a military flight ban in and over the Darfur region, demanding the names of Janjaweed militiamen disarmed and arrested for verification, establishing an International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur to investigate violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws, and threatening sanctions should the Government of Sudan fail to fully comply with Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1564, including such actions as to affect Sudan’s petroleum sector or individual members of the Government of Sudan.

(6) The Report of the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur, submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General on January 25, 2005, established that the “Government of the Sudan and the Janjaweed are responsible for serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law amounting to crimes under international law,” that “these acts were conducted on a widespread and systematic basis, and therefore may amount to crimes against humanity,” and that Sudanese officials and other individuals may have acted with “genocidal intent”.

(7) The Report of the International Commission of Inquiry on Darfur further notes that,

pursuant to its mandate and in the course of its work, the Commission had collected information relating to individual perpetrators of acts constituting “violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, including crimes against humanity and war crimes” and that a sealed file containing the names of those individual perpetrators had been delivered to the United Nations Secretary-General.

(8) On March 24, 2005, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1590, establishing the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), consisting of up to 10,000 military personnel and 715 civilian police tasked with supporting implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan and “closely and continuously [liais[ing] and coordinat[ing] at all levels with the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) with a view towards expeditiously reinforcing the effort to foster peace in Darfur”.

(9) On March 29, 2005, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1591, extending the military embargo established by Security Council Resolution 1556 to all the parties to the N’djamena Ceasefire Agreement of April 8, 2004, and any other belligerents in the states of North Darfur, South Darfur, and West Darfur, calling for an asset freeze and travel ban against those individuals who impede the peace process, constitute a threat to stability in Darfur and the region, commit violations of international humanitarian or human rights law or other atrocities, are responsible for offensive military overflights, or violate the military embargo, and establishing a Committee of the Security Council and a Panel of Experts to assist in monitoring compliance with Security Council Resolutions 1556 and 1591.

(10) On March 31, 2005, the United Nations Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1593, referring the situation in Darfur since July 1, 2002, to the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court and calling on the Government of Sudan and all parties to the conflict to cooperate fully with the Court.

(11) In remarks before the G-8 Summit on June 30, 2005, President Bush reconfirmed that “the violence in Darfur is clearly genocide” and “the human cost is beyond calculation”.

(12) On July 30, 2005, Dr. John Garang de Mabior, the newly appointed Vice President of Sudan and the leader of the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) for the past 21 years, was killed in a tragic helicopter crash in southern Sudan, sparking riots in Khartoum and challenging the commitment of all Sudanese to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan.

(13) Since 1993, the Secretary of State has determined that the Republic of Sudan is a country which has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism and, pursuant to section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, and section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, designated Sudan as a State Sponsor of Terrorism, thereby restricting United States assistance, defense exports and sales, and financial and other transactions with the Government of Sudan.

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the genocide unfolding in the Darfur region of Sudan is characterized by acts of terrorism and atrocities directed against civilians, including mass murder, rape, and sexual violence committed by the Janjaweed and associated militias with the complicity and support of the National Congress Party-led faction of the Government of Sudan;

(2) the Secretary of State should designate the Janjaweed militia as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act;

(3) all parties to the conflict in the Darfur region have continued to violate the N’djamena