

tribute to this influential and charismatic Californian by designating the post office in his hometown of more than 55 years in his memory.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 118 Minner Avenue in Bakersfield, California, as the 'Buck Owens Post Office'."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the 13 Committee on Oversight and Government Reform bills previously considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. 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 after 6:30 p.m. today.

DARFUR ACCOUNTABILITY AND DIVESTMENT ACT

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 180) to require the identification of companies that conduct business operations in Sudan, to prohibit United States Government contracts with such companies, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 180

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Darfur Accountability and Divestment Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) In the 108th Congress, the House of Representatives adopted House Concurrent Resolution 467 on July 22, 2004, by a unanimous vote of 422-0, which—

(A) declares that the atrocities unfolding in the Darfur region of Sudan are genocide;

(B) declares that the Government of Sudan has violated the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

(C) urges the Administration to seriously consider multilateral intervention to stop genocide in Darfur should the United Nations Security Council fail to act; and

(D) calls on the Administration to impose targeted sanctions, including visa bans and the freezing of assets of the Sudanese National Congress and affiliated business and individuals directly responsible for the atrocities in Darfur.

(2) In the 109th Congress, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 3127, the Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006, on April 5, 2006, by a vote of 416-3, which—

(A) appeals to the international community, including the United Nations, the European Union, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), to immediately mobilize sufficient political, military, and financial resources to support and expand the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS);

(B) blocks assets and restricts travel of any individual the President determines is responsible for acts of genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity in the Darfur region of Sudan; and

(C) offers United States support for the International Criminal Court's efforts to prosecute those responsible for acts of genocide in Darfur.

(3) On September 9, 2004, former Secretary of State Colin Powell stated before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that genocide was being committed in the Darfur region of Sudan and that the Government of Sudan and the government-supported Janjaweed militias bear responsibility for the genocide.

(4) On September 21, 2004, President George W. Bush affirmed the Secretary of State's finding in an address before the United Nations General Assembly, stating that the world is witnessing terrible suffering and horrible crimes in the Darfur region of Sudan, crimes the Government of the United States has concluded are genocide.

(5) On May 29, 2007, President George W. Bush affirmed that the Government of Sudan is complicit in the bombing, murder, and rape of innocent civilians in Darfur and again declared that these actions rightfully constitute genocide.

(6) Although the Government of the United States currently bans United States companies from conducting business operations in Sudan, millions of Americans are inadvertently supporting the Government of Sudan by investing in foreign companies that conduct business operations in Sudan that disproportionately benefit the Sudanese regime in Khartoum.

(7) Several States and governmental entities, through legislation and other means, have expressed their desire, or are considering measures—

(A) to divest any equity in, or to refuse to provide debt capital to, certain companies that operate in Sudan;

(B) to disassociate themselves and the beneficiaries of their public pension and endowment funds from directly or indirectly supporting the Darfur genocide; and

(C) to prohibit themselves from entering into or renewing contracts for the procurement of goods or services with certain companies that have a direct investment in, or conduct business operations in, Sudan

(8) California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, Texas and Vermont have passed legislation to divest State funds from companies that conduct business operations in Sudan. Massachusetts, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Wisconsin are considering legislation to divest State funds from companies that conduct business operations in Sudan. Arkansas, Connecticut, Maryland, and Ohio have passed non-binding divestment legislation with respect to Sudan.

(9) Denver, Colorado, Los Angeles, California, Miami Beach, Florida, New Haven, Connecticut, Newton, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Providence, Rhode Island, and San Francisco, California have passed legislation mandating divestment of city funds from companies that conduct business operations in Sudan.

(10) American University, Amherst College, Andover Newton Theological School, Boston University, Bowdoin College, Brandeis University, Brown University, Colby College, Columbia University, Connecticut College, Cornell University, Dartmouth College, Drew University, Duke University, Emory University, Hampton University, Harvard University, Hendrix College, Howard University, Lee University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Middlebury College, Nazareth College, Northwestern University, Oberlin College, Queen's University, Reconstructionist Rabbinical College, Regis University, Samford University, Seton Hall, Smith College, Stanford University, Swarthmore College, Trinity College, University of California, University of Colorado, University of Connecticut, University of Denver, University of Illinois, University of Maryland, University of Massachusetts, University of Minnesota, University of Pennsylvania, University of Rochester, University of Southern California, University of Vermont, University of Virginia, University of Washington, University of Wisconsin System, Vassar College, Wellesley College, Wheaton College, Williams College, and Yale University have divested their funds from or placed restrictions on investment of their funds in certain companies that conduct business operations in Sudan.

(11) Divestment has proven effective in similar situations, as in 1986, when State pension funds and university endowments were divested from companies that conducted business operations in South Africa, which was critical to ending apartheid in that country, and by 1994, when the first free elections in South Africa took place, a substantial number of States, counties, cities, universities, and colleges in the United States had adopted partial or total divestment policies.

(12) Economic pressure against the Government of Sudan has been effective in pushing Sudan to cooperate with the United States on counterterrorism efforts and in part in agreeing to negotiations with the Sudan People's Liberation Army of South Sudan which resulted in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005.

(13) Congress acknowledges that divestment should be used sparingly and under extraordinary circumstances. This Act is based on unique circumstances, specifically, the reprehensible and abhorrent genocide occurring in Sudan.

(14) The business operations of companies in countries that perpetrate grave abuses of human rights, especially the uniquely monstrous crime of genocide, are of concern to many United States investors and citizens even when these operations represent a small fraction of a company's total business.

(15) State and city pension funds have routinely but unsuccessfully sought to acquire and utilize data from the Federal Government on companies for investment decisions.

(16) There is an increasing interest by States, local governments, educational institutions, and private institutions to seek to disassociate themselves from companies that support the Government of Sudan.

(17) Policy makers and fund managers may find moral, prudential, or reputational reasons to divest from companies that accept the business risk of operating in countries that are subject to international economic