109TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION H. J. RES. 89

Requiring the President to notify Congress if the President makes a determination to ignore a duly enacted provision of law, establishing expedited procedures for the consideration of legislation in the House of Representatives in response to such a determination, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 2006

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. WATSON, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. CAPUANO) introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

JOINT RESOLUTION

- Requiring the President to notify Congress if the President makes a determination to ignore a duly enacted provision of law, establishing expedited procedures for the consideration of legislation in the House of Representatives in response to such a determination, and for other purposes.
- Whereas the Constitution requires that Presidents "take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed";

- Whereas the Constitution does not grant Presidents authority to choose which duly enacted provisions of laws they will obey;
- Whereas the practice of selective enforcement of the laws is inconsistent with our constitutional form of government;
- Whereas several previous Presidents have made signing statements signaling their intention to ignore provisions of laws duly enacted by Congress on constitutional grounds;
- Whereas President George W. Bush has asserted his intent to ignore such provisions more than all other Presidents combined; and
- Whereas the President's assertion of the right to ignore a duty violates our constitutional framework by substituting an unchecked presidential prerogative for the role of Congress and the constitutional veto procedure: Now, therefore, be it
 - 1 Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives
 - 2 of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

3 SECTION 1. REQUIRING NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS OF 4 PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION TO IGNORE 5 PROVISION OF LAW.

6 (a) NOTIFICATION.—If the President makes a deter-7 mination not to carry out any duly enacted provision of 8 a law (as indicated in a statement made by the President 9 at the time of the enactment of the law or otherwise), not 10 later than 10 days after the enactment of the law, the 11 President shall submit a report to Congress informing 12 Congress of the determination and including the President's reasons for making the determination, except that
 to the extent that the determination is based upon classi fied material, the President shall submit the report only
 to the congressional intelligence committees (as defined in
 3(7) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C.
 401a(7)).

7 (b) TREATMENT OF PREVIOUSLY ENACTED LAWS.— 8 Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment 9 of this joint resolution, the President shall submit to Con-10 gress a report under subsection (a) with respect to each law enacted prior to such date during the One Hundred 11 12 Seventh, One Hundred Eighth, or One Hundred Ninth 13 Congress for which the President has made a determination not to carry out a duly enacted provision of the law 14 15 (as indicated in a statement made by the President at the time of enactment or otherwise). 16

17 SEC. 2. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES IN HOUSE OF REP-18RESENTATIVES FOR LEGISLATION IN RE-19SPONSE TO DETERMINATION.

(a) AVAILABILITY OF EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.—If
a Member of the House of Representatives (including a
Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner to
the Congress) introduces legislation in response to a report submitted by the President under section 1(a) in the
form of a bill bearing the title "To respond to a Presi-

dential determination not to carry out a duly enacted pro vision of ______," filling the blank with a cita tion to the enactment concerned, the expedited procedures
 described in this section shall apply.

5 (b) DISCHARGE OF COMMITTEE.—If a committee to 6 which a bill described in subsection (a) is referred has not 7 reported the bill by the end of the period of 15 legislative 8 days beginning with the day of introduction, such com-9 mittee shall be discharged from further consideration of 10 the bill, and the bill shall be placed on the appropriate 11 calendar.

12 (c) CONSIDERATION OF BILL BY HOUSE.—

(1) TREATMENT OF MOTION TO PROCEED.—On
or after the third calendar day following the date on
which all committees of referral have reported or
been discharged from further consideration of a bill
described in subsection (a), a motion that the House
proceed to consider the bill—

19 (A) shall be privileged;

20 (B) shall not be subject to debate or21 amendment;

(C) shall remain in order even if a motion
to the same effect was rejected on a previous
legislative day; and

1 (D) subject to paragraph (3), shall set 2 forth both the process for amendment and de-3 bate under which the bill will be considered by 4 the House.

5 (2) CRITERIA FOR MEMBER OFFERING MO-6 TION.—A motion that the House proceed to consider 7 a bill described in subsection (a) may be offered only 8 by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner 9 who favors passage of the bill and who has an-10 nounced on the preceding legislative day an intention 11 to offer the motion.

(3) PROCEDURES APPLICABLE TO CONSIDERATION OF BILL.—If a motion described in this subsection is adopted, the House shall proceed immediately to consider the bill in the House without
intervention of any point of order against the bill or
against its consideration. The bill shall be considered
as read.

19SEC. 3. REPORT BY GENERAL COUNSEL OF HOUSE OF PO-20TENTIAL LEGAL ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY21MEMBERS.

At the request of any Member of the House of Representatives (including a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress), the General Counsel of the House shall prepare promptly a report describing any legal action which may be brought to challenge the refusal by the
 President to carry out any duly enacted provision of the
 law.

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