

Legislative Bulletin.....July 20th, 2009

Contents:

- H.Res. 607** - Celebrating the Fortieth Anniversary of the Apollo 11 Moon Landing
- H.R. 2729** - To authorize the designation of National Environmental Research Parks by the Secretary of Energy
- H.R. 1622** - To provide for a program of research, development, and demonstration on natural gas vehicles
- H.Res. 507** - Supporting the goals of National Dairy Month
- H.Res. 270** - Recognizing the establishment of Hunters for the Hungry programs
- H.Con.Res. 164** - Recognizing the 40th anniversary of the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture
- S.Con.Res. 30** - Recognizing the Bureau of Labor Statistics for its 125th anniversary
- H.Con.Res. 123** - Recognizing the historical and national significance of the many contributions of John William Heisman to the sport of football
- H.Res. __** - Instructing Managers in the Impeachment of Judge Kent to advise the Senate that the House does not desire further to urge the articles of impeachment
- H.R. 1933** - A Child Is Missing Alert and Recovery Center Act
- H.R. 2632** - Korean War Veterans Recognition Act
- H.R. 1675** - Frank Melville Supportive Housing Investment Act of 2009
- H.R. 2245** - New Frontier Congressional Gold Medal Act

H.Res. 607 – Celebrating the Fortieth Anniversary of the Apollo 11 Moon Landing (Hall, R-TX)

Order of Business: H.Res. 607 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 607 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Celebrates the 40th Anniversary of the Apollo 11 lunar landing;
- “Honors the brave crew of the Apollo 11 mission--Neil Armstrong, `Buzz' Aldrin, and Michael Collins; and
- “Commends all those individuals and organizations who contributed to such a historic achievement that continues to be an inspiration to the Nation and the world.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “President John F. Kennedy in his May 25, 1961, speech to Congress set forth the goal of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth;
- “The Apollo program was designed to achieve the goal established by President Kennedy by sending a crew of three astronauts to the Moon and returning them safely to the Earth;
- “The Apollo program built on the knowledge and experience gained from the Mercury and Gemini human space flight programs, as well as from precursor robotic lunar exploration activities;
- “The crew of Apollo 11 consisted of Neil Armstrong, Mission Commander, Buzz Aldrin, Lunar Module Pilot, and Michael Collins, Command Module Pilot;
- “The crew of Apollo 11 launched into space aboard a Saturn V rocket on July 16, 1969, on a 4-day trip to the Moon...”

Committee Action: H.Res. 607 was introduced on July 7, 2009, and referred to the House Committee on Science and Technology which took no public action.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditures.

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/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: A committee reporting citing compliance with the rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. However, the resolution does not contain any earmarks.

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

RSC Staff Contact: Natalie Farr, natalie.farr@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-0718

**H.R. 2729—To authorize the designation of National Environmental Research Parks by the Secretary of Energy, and for other purposes
(Lujan, D-NM)**

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 2729 would authorize \$175 million over a five year period for the seven National Environmental Research Parks (NERPs) at the Department of Energy (DOE) sites. NERPs are outdoor laboratories that provide opportunities for environmental studies on protected lands around DOE facilities. Their mission is to

research a range of subjects including, wildlife biology, ecology, climate change effects, environmental remediation, and maintenance of freshwater ecosystems. The reauthorization allows the Secretary of Energy to enter into cooperative agreements with a university or consortium of universities with expertise in ecology and environmental science of the region in which the National Environmental Research Park is located. In addition, the bill now requires each site to support an outreach program to inform the public of the diverse ecological activities conducted at the park and to educate students at various levels in environmental science.

Additional Background: Atomic Energy Commission established its first official environmental research park at the Savannah River site in South Carolina in 1972 with the purpose of conducting research and education activities to assess and document environmental effects associated with energy and weapons use; exploring methods for eliminating or minimizing adverse effects of energy development and nuclear materials on the environment; training people in ecological and environmental sciences; and educating the public. The other six sites are the Idaho National Environmental Research Park, the Los Alamos National Environmental Research Park, the Fermi Lab National Environmental Research Park, the Hanford National Environmental Research Park, the Oak Ridge National Environmental Research Park, and the Nevada National Environmental Research Park.

Committee Action: On June 4, 2009, the bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Science and Technology. On June 24, 2009, the committee held a mark-up and ordered the bill to be reported by voice vote.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy is provided.

Cost to Taxpayers: According to CBO, H.R. 2729 would authorize \$175 million over the FY 2010 – 2014 period.

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/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: According to House Report, 111-128, H.R. 2729 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e), or 9(f) of Rule XXI.

Constitutional Authority: The Science and Technology Committee, in House Report 111-128, cites constitutional authority in Article I Section 8. 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]*

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, bruce.miller@mail.house.gov, (202)-226-9720.

H.R. 1622—To provide for a program of research, development, and demonstration on natural gas vehicles (Sullivan, R-OK)

Order of Business: The bill is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: The Energy Policy Act of 1992 authored a natural gas vehicle (NGV) Research Development Deployment & Demonstration program within the Department of Energy (DOE). H.R. 1622 reauthorizes this program at \$30 million per year from FY 2010-FY 2014. The programs would focus on developing natural gas engines for on-road and off-road vehicles and on enhancing regulations, standards, and infrastructure to promote the capacity of natural gas vehicles. Additionally, the bill directs the Secretary to focus on the improvement in the reliability and efficiency of natural gas fueling station infrastructure. According to the bill's sponsor, there are more than 110,000 natural gas vehicles on U.S. roads today and over 10 million worldwide. Approximately 97 percent of natural gas used in the U.S. is produced in North America.

Additional Background: H.R. 1622 is included in the RSC's comprehensive "all you can create" energy bill [H.R. 2828](#). The American Energy Innovation Act is an energy bill that promotes innovation, conservation, and responsible production as a means to achieve American energy self-sufficiency and a cleaner, healthier planet. In contrast to the Democrats' National Energy Tax, the RSC bill is a positive solution that empowers the American people to find the energy options of tomorrow.

Committee Action: On March 19, 2009, the bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Science and Technology. On June 24, 2009 the committee held a mark-up and ordered the bill to be reported by voice vote.

Administration Position: No Statement of Administration Policy is provided.

Cost to Taxpayers: According to CBO, H.R 1622 would authorize \$150 million over the 2010-2014 period.

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/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: According to committee report 111-206, H.R. 1622 does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(d), 9(e) or 9(f) of rule XXI.

Constitutional Authority: According to Committee Report, 111- 206, Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States grants Congress the authority to enact this bill

RSC Staff Contact: Bruce F. Miller, bruce.miller@mail.house.gov, (202)-226-9720

H. Res. 507 – Supporting the goals of National Dairy Month (Courtney, D-CT)

Order of Business: H.Res 507 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res 507 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Supports the goals of National Dairy Month;
- “Encourages States and local governments to observe National Dairy Month with appropriate activities and events that promote the dairy industry;
- “Recognizes the important role that the dairy industry has played in the economic and nutritional well being of Americans;
- “Commends dairy farmers for their continued hard work and commitment to the United States economy and to the preservation of open space; and
- “Encourages all Americans to show their continued support for the dairy industry and dairy farmers.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “There are nearly 70,000 dairy farms throughout the United States, and approximately 99 percent of these farms are family owned;
- “The dairy industry in the United States produces more than 170 billion pounds of milk annually and contributes tens of billions of dollars to the economy; and
- “The American Dairy Association and National Dairy Council have designated June 2009 as National Dairy Month.”

Committee Action: H.Res 507 was introduced on June 4, 2009, and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture which took no public action.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditures.

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 / Limited Tax Benefits / Limited Tariff Benefits?: A committee reporting citing compliance with the rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available.

However, the resolution does not contain any earmarks.

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

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576

H.Res. 270 - Recognizing the establishment of Hunters for the Hungry programs across the United States and the contributions of those programs efforts to decrease hunger and help feed those in need (Gingrey, R-GA)

Order of Business: H.Res. 270 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Res. 270 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes the cooperative efforts of hunters, sportsmen's associations, meat processors, State meat inspectors, and hunger relief organizations to establish Hunters for the Hungry programs across the United States; and
- “Recognizes the contributions of Hunters for the Hungry programs to efforts to decrease hunger and help feed those in need.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “Hunters for the Hungry programs are cooperative efforts among hunters, sportsmen's associations, meat processors, State meat inspectors, and hunger relief organizations to help feed those in need;
- “During the past three years Hunters for the Hungry programs have brought hundreds of thousands of pounds of venison to homeless shelters, soup kitchens, and food banks;
- “Each year donations have multiplied as Hunters for the Hungry programs continue to feed those in need; and
- “45 States have a Hunters for the Hungry program.”

Committee Action: H.Res. 270 was introduced on March 19, 2009, and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture, and the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition and Forestry which took no public action.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditures.

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 / Limited Tax Benefits / Limited Tariff Benefits?: A committee reporting citing compliance with the rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. However, the resolution does not contain any earmarks.

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

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576

H.Con.Res. 164 – Recognizing the 40th anniversary of the Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture (*McGovern, D-MA*)

Order of Business: H.Con.Res. 164 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Con.Res. 164 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes the valuable historic and continued contribution of the Food and Nutrition Service and its employees to the citizens of the United States;
- “Encourages the continued efforts to educate the citizens of the United States about the importance of eating nutritiously and living a healthy lifestyle; and
- “Recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to end hunger in the United States and continue to lead the world in ending global hunger.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “The Food and Nutrition Service of the Department of Agriculture has been promoting sound nutrition and fighting hunger in the United States since 1969;
- “The Food and Nutrition Service works with State and local governments, nonprofit organizations, and faith-based organizations to provide food and nutritional support to over 36,000,000 people in the United States who live in households that face food insecurity on a daily basis;
- “The Food and Nutrition Service supports schools in the United States by providing children with nutritious breakfasts and lunches and promotes wellness policies to ensure that children have a healthy start in life; and
- “The nutrition programs of the Food and Nutrition Service reach 1 in 5 citizens of the United States on a daily basis.”

Committee Action: H.Con.Res. 164 was introduced on July 10, 2009, and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture which took no public action.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditures.

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 / Limited Tax Benefits / Limited Tariff Benefits?: A committee reporting citing compliance with the rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. However, the resolution does not contain any earmarks.

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

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576

**S.Con.Res. 30 – A concurrent resolution commending the Bureau of
Labor Statistics on the occasion of its 125th anniversary.
(Schumer, D-NY)**

Order of Business: S.Con.Res.30 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: S.Con.Res.30 resolves that Congress:

- “Commends the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the occasion of its 125th anniversary for the exemplary service its administrators and employees provide in collecting and disseminating vital information for the United States.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “The Bureau of Labor Statistics is the principal factfinding agency for the Federal Government in the broad field of labor economics and statistics, and in that role it collects, processes, analyzes, and disseminates essential statistical data to the public, Congress, other Federal agencies, State and local governments, business, and labor;
- “Many public programs and private transactions are dependent today on the quality of such statistics of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as the unemployment rate and the Consumer Price Index, which play essential roles in the allocation of Federal funds and the adjustment of pensions, welfare payments, private contracts, and other payments to offset the impact of inflation;

- “The Bureau of Labor Statistics pursues these responsibilities with absolute integrity and is known for being unfailingly responsive to the need for new types of information and indexes of change; and
- “The Bureau of Labor Statistics has established the highest standards of professional competence and commitment.”

Committee Action: S.Con.Res 30 was introduced on 6/24/2009, and referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor which took no public action.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditures.

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/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: A committee reporting citing compliance with the rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. However, the resolution does not contain any earmarks.

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

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576.

H.Con.Res. 123 - Recognizing the historical and national significance of the many contributions of John William Heisman to the sport of football (Thompson, R-PA)

Order of Business: H.Con.Res. 123 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.Con.Res. 123 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes the significance, the importance, and many contributions John Heisman had on its development of one of America's most beloved sports-- football;
- “Praises Heisman's efforts in helping to establish the most valuable player award for college football, which eventually would be named for him; and
- “Acknowledges Heisman's innovative and influential coaching techniques and strategies, as well as his legendary leadership on and off of the football field.”

The resolution lists a number of findings, including:

- “Born in 1869, John W. Heisman was an early and influential developer of the game of football, one of America's most beloved sports;
- “Heisman played college football for Brown University and the University of Pennsylvania;
- “As director of the New York Downtown Athletic Club (DAC), Heisman and DAC established an annual award for the best college player in the Eastern U.S., which subsequently became national in scope in 1935; and
- “John Heisman was elected into the College Football Hall of Fame in 1954.”

Committee Action: H.Con.Res. 123 was introduced on 5/12/2009, and referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor which took no public action.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditures.

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/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: A committee reporting citing compliance with the rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. However, the resolution does not contain any earmarks.

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

RSC Staff Contact: Curtis Rhyne, Curtis.Rhyne@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-8576

H.Res. __ - Instructing Managers in the Impeachment of Judge Kent to advise the Senate that the House does not desire further to urge the articles of impeachment (*Conyers, D-MI*)

Order of Business: H.Res.__ is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: On June 30, 2009, President Obama accepted Judge Kent’s resignation from office as a district court judge for the Southern District of Texas. Judge Kent’s resignation occurred after the House of Representatives passed four articles of impeachment (listed below) on June 19, 2009. Because Judge Kent resigned, the House of Representatives advises that the Senate does not go forward with its conviction of Judge Kent.

Background: Judge Kent was a district court judge for the Southern District of Texas. He began his 33 month sentence after pleading guilty to unwanted, non-consensual sexual contact with two employees (case manager Cathy McBroom and legal secretary Donna Wilkerson). He pled guilty to testifying falsely before a special investigative committee of the federal judiciary regarding his actions. However, he had refused to resign, which means that he continued to draw a federal judge’s salary while in jail (\$174,000).

The House Judiciary Committee voted on each of the four Articles of Impeachment and each passed unanimously. The House then passed the articles of impeachment on June 19, 2009. To see the vote tally on each of the four articles, go [here](#). In an impeachment case, an allegation of charges is brought up in the House of Representatives. Once the House Committee on the Judiciary finds reason for impeachment, the Committee lays out specific allegations in “articles of impeachment.”

The House Judiciary [committee report 111-159](#) states:

After a careful study of the evidence, the Committee finds that Judge Kent did commit sexual misconduct against both Ms. McBroom and Ms. Wilkerson, conduct that included unwanted touchings and sexual assaults. The Committee also finds the Judge Kent made false statements to judges investigating this conduct, and made false statements to the FBI agents and Department of Justice prosecutors.

In summary, the articles of impeachment in this case state that Judge Kent is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors by virtue of the following actions:

- Sexually assaulting two victims on one or more occasions between 2001 and 2007 (Articles I&II);
- Falsely stating to the Judiciary’s Special Investigatory Committee that he had just kissed one of the victims when in reality he had sexually assaulted her after the victim had asked him to stop (Article III);
- Making false statements to the FBI/DOJ in August 2008, while investigating the matter (Article IV).

The Judiciary Committee concludes the introduction of its report by summarizing the reason for its impeachment:

Judge Kent has pled guilty to a felony, obstruction of justice, and has been convicted and sentenced to Federal prison. The Committee does not base its recommendation solely on the fact of the guilty plea and conviction, however. Rather, the Committee finds the facts underlying the guilty plea and the evidence regarding his sexual misconduct to overwhelmingly demonstrate that he is unfit to hold office. The Committee therefore recommends that Judge Samuel B. Kent be impeached by the House of Representatives and tried by the United States Senate.

Additional Background: Judge Kent was nominated by President George H.W. Bush on August 3, 1990. He was confirmed by the Senate in September of the same year. For more details on chain of events leading up to Judge Kent’s sentencing, and for witness testimony, see [committee report 111-159](#).

Committee Action: H.Res. __ was introduced on July 20, 2009 and referred to the House Judiciary Committee, which took no further public action.

Cost to Taxpayers: The resolution authorizes no expenditures.

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/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: A committee reporting citing compliance with the rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. However, the resolution does not contain any earmarks.

Constitutional Authority: Though a committee report citing constitutional authority was not available for this resolution at press time, Article I, Section 2, Clause 5 states that “The House of Representatives...shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.” Article III, Section 1 states, “The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior...” Constitutional authority can also be found in Article I, Section 3, Clauses 6 and 7 (regarding the Senate having power to try all impeachments), along with Article II, Section 4 (regarding federal judges as “civil officers” and removal from office due to treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors).

RSC Staff Contact: Natalie Farr, natalie.farr@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-0718

H.R. 1933—A Child Is Missing Alert and Recovery Center Act (Klein, D-FL)

Order of Business: H.R. 1933 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. A similar version of the bill passed the House on July 14, 2008 by voice vote.

Summary: H.R. 1933 directs the Attorney General to make annual grants to the “A Child Is Missing Alert and Recovery Center” to assist federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies in recovering missing children. The bill authorizes \$5 million for each of the fiscal years 2010 through 2015.

Additional Information: The “A Child Is Missing Alert and Recover Center” is a non-profit advocacy group for missing children. This organization has been funded through numerous earmarks in the Department of Commerce, Justice and Science appropriations bills for several years. The organization operates in a number of different states including Ohio, Georgia, and Nevada. This bill would authorize a direct grant program to this organization, removing their reliance on annual earmarks.

Committee Action: H.R. 1933 was introduced on April 2, 2009, and referred to the Committee on Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security. No further public action was taken.

Cost to Taxpayers: There is no CBO estimate for this bill. However, last year, CBO projected that implementing a similar bill “would cost about \$15 million over the 2009-2013 period, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or revenues.”

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/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits? No committee report is available for the bill under consideration today. However, for the bill considered in the 110th Congress, the Committee on the Judiciary House Report 110-753 states, “In accordance with clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, H.R. 5464 does not contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(e) or 9(f). The Committee is treating the bill, which authorizes a grant in a specific amount to a specific entity, as an earmark, as defined in clause 9(d), and is treating the sponsor of the bill, Ron Klein, as the requester, the A Child Is Missing Alert and Recovery Center in Fort Lauderdale, FL, as the recipient, and the authorization, \$5 million per year for each of fiscal years 2009-2014, as the requested amount.”

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is not available.

RSC Staff Contact: Natalie Farr; natalie.farr@mail.house.gov; 202-226-0718.

H.R. 2632—Korean War Veterans Recognition Act *(Rangel, D-NY)*

Order of Business: H.R. 2632 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Summary: H.R. 2632 would amend Section 6(d) of Title 4 of the U.S. Code to include July 27, National Korean War Veterans Armistice Day, in the list of days on which the American flag should especially be displayed.

This section of Title 4 lists the days the flag should be displayed (i.e. New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, third Monday in January; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12).

Additional Information: On July 27, 1953, after three years of intense fighting in the Korean War, an armistice was signed, North Korea withdrew to its side of the 38th parallel, and South Korea remained an independent, democratic nation. 1.8 million American soldiers fought in the Korean War, 103,284 were wounded, and 36,577 died.

During the 106th Congress, Congress passed H.J. Res. 86, (Public Law 106-195), urging the President to make a proclamation recognizing and calling upon Americans to observe the anniversary of the Armistice. On June 23, 2000, President Clinton made such a proclamation.

Committee Action: H.R. 2632 was introduced on May 21, 2009, and referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO score is available.

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/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits? A committee reporting citing compliance with the rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available. However, the bill does not contain any earmarks.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is not available.

RSC Staff Contact: Natalie Farr; natalie.farr@mail.house.gov; 202-226-0718.

H.R. 1675 – Frank Melville Supportive Housing Investment Act (Murphy, D-CT)

Order of Business: H.R. 1675 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill. Similar legislation (H.R. 5772) passed the House in the 110th Congress on September 17, 2008 by voice vote.

Summary: H.R. 1675 authorizes appropriations for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Capital Advance and Rent Project Assistance Contract programs. In addition, the bill would alter and expand HUD's project-based rental assistance contracts and transfer the voucher program to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The specific provisions of the bill are as follows:

Tenant-based Rental Assistance through Certificate Fund: H.R. 1675 would transfer all current and future tenant-based vouchers for individuals with disabilities to the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program. The bill would require that these vouchers only be used to serve individuals with disabilities. HUD would be required to establish guidance to ensure that the vouchers continue to serve disabled individuals. The legislation would authorize “the amount necessary” to provide the same number of vouchers as was provided in fiscal year 2009.

Modernized Capitol Advance Program: H.R. 1675 would authorize “such sums as necessary” to fund the Capital Advance/Project Rental Assistance Contract program through FY 2014. The program provides capital advance grants to non-profit sponsors that develop rental housing for individuals with disabilities.

Project Rental Assistance Competitive Demonstration Program: The bill creates a new demonstration program, the Rental Assistance Competitive Program. Under the demonstration program, HUD would provide subsidies to housing projects that serve disabled individuals and receive federal funds from other sources, such as the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit and the HOME Investment Partnership Program.

Additional Background: The Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities program was established by Section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 and provides capital advances and project rental assistance to non-profit sponsors to develop housing for very low income individuals with disabilities. The program also provides rental vouchers directly to low-income tenants with disabilities.

Potential Conservative Concerns: Some conservatives may be concerned that H.R. 1675 creates a new demonstration program, the Rental Assistance Competitive Program. In addition, some conservatives may be concerned that, though no CBO score for this legislation is available, the score for the authorized spending for similar legislation in the 110th Congress (H.R. 5772) amounted to \$972 million over five years.

Committee Action: H.R. 1675 was introduced on March 23, 2009 and referred to the House Committee on Financial Services, which took no official action.

Cost to Taxpayers: A CBO score for H.R. 1675 is unavailable. However, CBO scored similar legislation, H.R. 5772 which passed the House on September 17, 2008, as authorizing a total of \$972 million over five years.

Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?: Yes, the legislation creates a new demonstration program, the Rental Assistance Competitive Program.

Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?: A CBO score listing any potential mandates is not available.

Does the Bill Comply with House Rules Regarding Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: A committee report citing compliance with rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is not available.

RSC Staff Contact: Brad Watson, brad.watson@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-9719

H.R. 2245 – New Frontier Congressional Gold Medal Act (Grayson, D-FL)

Order of Business: H.R. 2245 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 20, 2009 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

Summary: H.R. 2245 would authorize the President to award, on behalf of Congress, gold medals to Neil Armstrong, Edwin E. “Buzz” Aldrin, Michael Collins, and John Herschel Glenn, Jr. of appropriate design in recognition of their significant contributions to society.

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to strike and sell duplicates in bronze of such a medal. The bill requires that all proceeds from the sale of duplicate bronze medals be deposited in the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund.

Additional Background: Today is the 40th anniversary of the first moon landing (which occurred on July 20, 1969).

Committee Action: H.R. 2245 was introduced on May 5, 2009 and referred to the House Committee on Financial Services, which took no official action.

Cost to Taxpayers: No CBO score is available, but such coin-minting legislation usually yields some revenue for the federal government.

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/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?: A committee report citing compliance with rules regarding earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits is not available.

Constitutional Authority: A committee report citing constitutional authority is not available.

RSC Staff Contact: Brad Watson, brad.watson@mail.house.gov, (202) 226-9719
