

**Legislative Bulletin.....July 26, 2010**

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**H.Res. 1504 - Recognizing and honoring the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Hoyer, D-MD)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 26, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 1504 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes and honors the 20th anniversary of the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990;
- “Salutes all people whose efforts contributed to the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- “Encourages all Americans to celebrate the advance of freedom and the opening of opportunity made possible by the enactment of the Americans with Disabilities Act; and
- “Pledges to continue to work on a bipartisan basis to identify and address the remaining barriers that undermine the Nation's goals of equality of opportunity, independent living, economic self-sufficiency, and full participation for Americans with disabilities.”

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “The purpose of the Americans with Disabilities Act is to fulfill the Nation's goals of equality of opportunity, independent living, economic self-sufficiency, and full participation for Americans with disabilities;
- “The Americans with Disabilities Act has served as a model for disability rights in other countries;
- “Congress acted with overwhelming bipartisan support in 2008 to restore protections for people with epilepsy, diabetes, cancer, depression, and a wide range of other disabilities by passing the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, which overturned judicial decisions that had inappropriately narrowed the scope of the protected class under the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- “Congress acted with overwhelming bipartisan support in 2008 to restore protections for people with epilepsy, diabetes, cancer, depression, and a wide range of other disabilities by passing the ADA Amendments Act of 2008, which overturned judicial decisions that had inappropriately narrowed the scope of the protected class under the Americans with Disabilities Act;
- “The United States has a responsibility to welcome back and create opportunities for the tens of thousands of working-age veterans of the Armed Forces who have been wounded in action or have received service-connected injuries while serving in Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation Enduring Freedom.”

**Additional Information:** This legislation mentions [H.R. 3195](#) from the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress, that passed the House on June 25, 2008, by a roll call vote of [402 – 17](#).

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 1504 was introduced on July 1, 2010, and referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor, Judiciary, Energy and Commerce, and the Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Highways and Transit, as well as the Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would not authorize any additional 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?:** Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

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

## **H.R. 3101—Twenty-first Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act (*Markey, D-MA*)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 26, 2010 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** The bill amends the 1996 Communications Act to require Internet-enabled services (broadband) and equipment that provide telephone and television services and data to be accessible to persons with any and all disabilities. For example, the legislation would require the availability of closed captioning on the new media devices and captions to online video. Specifically, H.R. 3101 requires, to the extent technologically feasible, all equipment used to provide advanced communications that provides voice communication via a built-in speaker (typically held to the ear) and that are manufactured in the United States (other than for export) are in compliance to the ADA if a standard has been reviewed and approved by national organizations representing consumers who will be using such telephone or equipment until such times as the FCC may deem otherwise. The bill requires each interconnected VoIP service provider and each provider of non-interconnected VoIP service to participate in and contribute to the Telecommunications Relay Services Fund – defined in the legislation as “telephone transmission that provides the ability for an individual who is deaf, hard of hearing, deaf-blind, or who has a speech disability to engage in communication by wire or radio with one or more individuals, in a manner that is functionally equivalent to the ability of a hearing individual who does not have a speech disability to communicate using voice communication services by wire or radio.”

The bill requires manufacturers and service providers to ensure that the equipment and software that such manufacturer designs, develops, and fabricates shall be accessible and usable by individuals with disabilities, unless it constitutes an “undue burden” defined by the FCC. The FCC will prescribe regulations to:

- “Include standards to ensure the accessibility, usability, and compatibility of advanced communications and the equipment used for advanced communications by individuals with disabilities;”
- “Provide that advanced communications, the equipment used for advanced communications, and advanced communications service networks used to provide such advanced communications may not impair or impede the accessibility of information content when accessibility has been incorporated into that content for transmission through advanced communications, equipment used for advanced communications, or advanced communications service networks.”

H.R. 3101 requires the industry to establish regulations that facilitate the filing of complaints that allege a violation of the ADA and procedures for the enforcement actions

the FCC, and implement the reporting obligations for manufacturers and broadband providers. In addition, the bill requires the FCC, in coordination with the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, to conduct informational and educational programs designed to inform the public about the availability of a clearinghouse established under the bill on the availability of accessible products and services and accessibility solutions required under the legislation.

The bill amends the Universal Service Fund to authorize Lifeline and Link-Up assistance programs and other mechanisms to be used for those telecommunications services, Internet access services, and advanced communications that are needed by individuals with disabilities, who are otherwise qualified for such programs or mechanisms, to engage in communication with one or more other individuals in a manner that is functionally equivalent to the ability of individuals without disabilities to engage in such communication. The bill limits any funds from the universal service support to carry out this act to a maximum of \$10 million per year.

The bill establishes an advisory committee, to be known as the Emergency Access and Real-Time Text Advisory Committee composed of real-time text consumers and other stakeholders, state and local government representatives to develop recommendations to the FCC with respect to what actions are necessary as a part of the migration to a national Internet protocol-enabled network to achieve reliable, interoperable real-time text communication transmitted over such network that will ensure access to emergency services by people with disabilities, among other issues.

H.R. 3101 requires the FCC to describe formats and technical standards, protocols, and procedures needed for the transmission of closed captioning and video description by means of services using the Internet protocol (or a successor protocol) and digital wireless services and equipment for software commonly used by video programming providers. The bill requires any apparatus designed to receive or play back video programming to be equipped with built-in closed caption decoder circuitry or capability designed to display closed-captioned video programming, have the capability to make available the transmission and delivery of video description services as required under the bill, and have the capability to convey emergency information. Additionally, the bill requires devices used to receive or display video programming, including devices used to receive and display Internet-based video programming, to be accessible by people with disabilities so that such individuals are able to access all functions of such devices, for example devices for controlling and selecting programming or volume.

Finally, the bill requires each provider or owner of video programming, with the exception of consumer generated media, “to ensure that video programming information and selection provided by means of a navigational device, guide, or menu is accessible in real-time by individuals with disabilities who are unable to read the visual display.”

**Additional Background:** House Energy & Commerce Committee Chairman Henry Waxman said that he wanted to pass H.R. 3101 this month to coincide with the 20th anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Today is the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary

of the ADA. The legislation is intended to provide additional rights to people with physical or mental disabilities from discrimination. A disability is defined as any condition that impairs one or more major life activities, and the law was expanded in 2008 to include chronic health conditions, such as diabetes or cancer.

**Possible Conservative Concern:** Some conservatives have expressed concern the broad scope of the mandates imposed by the legislation could negatively impact the ability of industry to provide newer services to the marketplace, and in turn, would actually detrimentally impact the development of new technologies to assist people with visual or hearing impairment. In addition, some conservatives believe it is problematic allow the Federal Communications Commission to dictate how products are designed and engineered. This could result in fewer products and would ultimately undermine United States competitiveness in the global market. While conservatives agree it is a worthwhile goal to improve accessibility of new media products for the disabled, making phones and other devices more expensive because of features most people won't use or need negatively affects a free marketplace that has the ability to take care of the problem on its own. Finally, some conservative have expressed concern about the partisanship injected into the debate by House Democrats attempting [to weigh on emotion](#) during hearings held on the issues involving H.R. 3101.

**Committee Action:** On June 26, 2009, the bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. On July 21, 2010, the Energy and Commerce Committee held a mark-up and ordered the bill reported (as amended) by a voice vote.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is provided.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** A CBO report for H.R. 3101 is unavailable at press time.

**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 at press time. However, such a report is technically not required because the bill is being considered under a suspension of the rules.

**Constitutional Authority:** A Committee Report sighting Constitutional authority is not available at press time.

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

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## **H.Res. 1058 - Honoring and praising the Sojourn to the Past organization (*Lewis, D-GA*)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 26, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 1058 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes the 10th anniversary of the founding Sojourn to the Past; and
- “Honors and praises Sojourn to the Past on the occasion of its anniversary, and for its work in educating the next generation of people in the United States about the civil rights movement and the importance of social justice.”

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “In 1999, California public high school teacher Jeff Steinberg combined a civil rights history lesson and a field trip to civil rights movement landmarks to create the educational program Sojourn to the Past;
- “Sojourn to the Past takes high school students on a 10-day excursion along the path of the civil rights movement in the Southern United States, engaging them with historical sites and talks with prominent veteran leaders of the civil rights movement;
- “Sojourn to the Past's mission of making the civil rights movement relevant for younger generations strengthens society in the United States by promoting social justice, civil rights, and equality; and
- “Sojourn to the Past continues to teach younger generations of people in the United States about the civil rights movement and challenges young people to define and defend individual conceptions of justice in communities and classrooms.”

**Additional Information:** Sojourn to the Past’s website can be found [here](#). Information regarding their speakers can also be found, including information from the sponsor of this legislation, [Rep. John Lewis](#).

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 1058 was introduced on February 2, 2010, and referred to the House Education and Labor and Subcommittee on Healthy Families and Communities, which took no public action.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would not authorize any additional 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?:** Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

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

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

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## **H.Res. 1543 - Honoring the educational significance of Dr. Jane (*Polis, D-CO*)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 26, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 1543 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes the groundbreaking environmental education advancements by the Jane Goodall Institute's Roots and Shoots initiative on the 50th anniversary of the beginning of Dr. Jane Goodall's research;
- “Recognizes the significant role that the research done by Dr. Goodall has had on the knowledge and understanding of both the natural and human worlds, and its benefit to children and classrooms as they learn about the natural world; and
- “Recognizes the valuable role that nature and science education plays in the conservation of natural resources as evidenced through the work of Dr. Goodall.”

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “On July 14, 1960, Jane Goodall arrived at Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve in western Tanzania, Africa;
- “Jane Goodall's research has led to numerous groundbreaking discoveries including the use of tools by chimpanzees;
- “In support of the research she began and to advance her vision, Dr. Goodall established the Gombe Stream Research Center in 1965 and the Jane Goodall Institute in 1977;
- “Dr. Goodall has been a role model for youth of all ages, inspiring boys and girls alike to take action for people, animals, and the environment; and
- “Through her Jane Goodall Institute, she established the Roots & Shoots global youth program which now has members in more than 110 countries.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 1543 was introduced on July 20, 2010, and referred to the House Committee on Education and Labor, which took no public action.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would not authorize any additional 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?:** Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

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

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

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## **H.Res. 1456 - Congratulating the University of Dayton (Turner, R-OH)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 26, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 1456 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Congratulates the University of Dayton men's basketball team for winning the 2010 National Invitation Tournament Division I men's basketball championship; and
- “Recognizes the achievements of the players, coaches, students, and support staff who were instrumental in the Flyers' victory.”

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “On April 1, 2010, the University of Dayton Flyers men's basketball team won its third National Invitation Tournament basketball championship in school history;
- “The University of Dayton Flyers men's basketball team has three regular season conference championships and one conference tournament championship since joining the Atlantic 10 Conference in 1995;
- “In addition to their success on the court, the University of Dayton men's basketball team upholds a high standard of academic excellence, achieving an overall graduation success rate of 100 percent every year since Brian Gregory was named head coach in 2003; and
- “Head coach Brian Gregory and his coaching staff, including assistant coaches Billy Schmidt, Jon Borovich, and Cornell Mann, director of basketball operations

Matt Farrell, strength and conditioning coach Mike Bewley, and athletic trainer Nate Seymour deserve tremendous credit for their outstanding determination and accomplishments.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 1456 was introduced on June 21, 2010, and referred to the House Education and Labor Committee, which took no public action.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would not authorize any additional 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?:** Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

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

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

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## **H.Con.Res. 275 - Supporting Arts in Education Week (*Speier, D-CA*)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 26, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Con.Res. 275 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Supports the designation of Arts in Education Week;
- “Calls on governors, mayors, and other elected officials from across the United States to issue proclamations to raise awareness of the value and importance of arts in education; and
- “Encourages the President to issue a proclamation encouraging the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate activities.”

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “Arts education enables students to develop critical thinking and problem solving skills, imagination and creativity, discipline, alternative ways to communicate and express feelings and ideas, and cross-cultural understanding, which supports

- academic success across the curriculum as well as personal growth outside the classroom;
- “The nonprofit arts sector is an economic engine and plays a significant role in the economic health of communities large and small with direct expenditures of wages and benefits as well as goods and services;
  - “To succeed in today's economy, students must masterfully use words, images, sounds, and movement to communicate;
  - “According to a study by the Arts Education Partnership entitled Third Space: When Learning Matters, schools with large populations of students in economic poverty can be transformed into vibrant hubs of learning when the arts are infused into the culture and curriculum; and
  - “Art is integral to the lives of United States citizens and essential to the health and vitality of communities and the Nation.”

**Committee Action:** H.Con.Res. 275 was introduced on May 6, 2010, and referred to the House Education and Labor Subcommittee on healthy Families and Communities, which took no public action.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would not authorize any additional 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?:** Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

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

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

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## **H.R. 1320—Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments (Clay, D-MO)**

**Order of Business:** The bill is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 26, 2010 under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** The bill amends federal law to require agencies obtain conflict-of-interest disclosures from members of federal advisory committees, imposes disclosure

requirements on members, and requires that committees disclose the process used to appoint members and any potential conflicts of interest. In addition, the bill requires the dissemination of transcripts from meetings and summaries of the decision making process.

Specifically, the bill requires all appointments to advisory committees to be made without regard to political affiliation or political activity unless required by other Federal statute and requires the head of agencies to give interested persons an opportunity to suggest potential committee members. The bill grants special designation to individuals appointed to the committee who are not full-time or permanent part time employees of the federal government and designates them as a functional member of the committee, even if the individual does not have the right to vote or veto the advice or recommendations of the advisory committee.

**Additional Background:** Enacted in 1972, the Federal Advisory Committee Act was intended to respond to concerns that federal advisory committees were becoming increasingly common but had little oversight or accountability. According to the General Services Administration (GSA), there were more than 900 advisory committees in 2008 with close to 64,000 members. The FACA requires the mandate of a publically available database to accessed used by the Congress to perform oversight of related Executive Branch programs

**Potential Conservative Concern:** The legislation authorizes \$125 million (subject to appropriation) of new spending without reducing existing authorized spending.

**Committee Action:** On March 5, 2009, the bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. On March 10, 2009, the committee held a mark-up and ordered the bill reported (as amended) by a vote of 16-1.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is provided.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** According to CBO, H.R. 1320 would cost \$20 million in 2010 and \$120 million over the 2010-2014 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. The bill authorizes \$125 million over the FY 2010-2014 period.

CBO states: “According to GSA, OGE, and other agencies, most of the provisions of H.R. 1320 would expand the current practices of the federal government regarding the use of advisory committees. Based on information from those sources, CBO expects that implementing the bill would require agencies to prepare additional reports for the Congress, and make transcripts of advisory committee meeting available to the public. Some individual agencies also would need to increase their efforts to investigate Advisory Committee nominees to ensure they have no conflicts of interest. Based on current costs of administering advisory committees, CBO estimates that those activities would increase funding requirements by about \$25 million a year.”

**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 111-135, H.R. 1320 does not include any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9(e), 9(f), or 9(g) of rule XXI.

**Constitutional Authority:** In Committee Report 111-135 the committee cites Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants the Congress the power to enact this law.

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

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### **H.Con.Res. 226 - Supporting the observance of “Spirit of '45 Day” (*Filner, D-CA*)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 26, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Con.Res. 226 resolves that Congress:

- “Supports the observance of ‘Spirit of '45 Day’.”

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “On August 14, 1945, the people of the United States received word of the end of World War II;
- “More than 400,000 Americans gave their lives in service to their country during World War II;
- “The men and women of the World War II generation created an array of organizations and institutions during the postwar era which helped to strengthen American democracy by promoting civic engagement, volunteerism, and service to community and country;
- “The courage, dedication, self-sacrifice, and compassion of the World War II generation have inspired subsequent generations in the United States Armed Forces, including the men and women currently in service in Iraq, Afghanistan, and around the world; and
- “The second Sunday in August has been proposed as ‘Spirit of '45 Day’ to commemorate the anniversary of the end of World War II on August 14, 1945.”

**Committee Action:** H.Con.Res. 226 was introduced on January 13, 2010, and was referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, which took no public action.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would not authorize additional 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?:** Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there's no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

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

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

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### **H.Res. 1525 - Honoring the 50th anniversary of the publication of "To Kill a Mockingbird", a classic American novel authored by Nelle Harper Lee of Monroeville, Alabama (Bonner, R-AL)**

**Order of Business:** The resolution is scheduled to be considered on Monday, July 26, 2010, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 1525 resolves that the House of Representatives:

- “Recognizes the historic milestone of the 50th anniversary of the publication of ‘To Kill a Mockingbird’; and
- “Honors Nelle Harper Lee for her outstanding achievement in the field of American literature in authoring ‘To Kill a Mockingbird.’”

The resolution contains a number of findings, including:

- “Nelle Harper Lee was born on April 28, 1926, to Amasa Coleman Lee and Frances Finch in Monroeville, Alabama;
- “Nelle Harper Lee wrote the novel “To Kill a Mockingbird” portraying life in the 1930s in the fictional small southern town of Maycomb, Alabama, which was modeled on Ms. Lee's hometown of Monroeville, Alabama;
- ““To Kill a Mockingbird” addressed the issue of racial inequality in the United States by revealing the humanity of a community grappling with moral conflict;
- “In 2007, President George W. Bush awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Nelle Harper Lee for her great contributions to literature and observed “To Kill

a Mockingbird” has influenced the character of our country for the better' and `As a model of good writing and humane sensibility, this book will be read and studied forever.’”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 1525 was introduced on July 15, 2010, and was referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee, which took no public action.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy (SAP) is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution would not authorize additional 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?:** Though the bill contains no earmarks, and there’s no accompanying committee report, the earmarks rule (House Rule XXI, Clause 9(a)) does not apply, by definition, to legislation considered under suspension of the rules.

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

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