



## Legislative Bulletin.....September 24, 2007

### Contents:

- H.Res. 634** — Encouraging participation in hunting and fishing, and supporting the goals and ideals of National Hunting and Fishing Day and the efforts of hunters and fishermen toward the scientific management of wildlife and conservation of the natural environment
- H.Con.Res. 186** — Honoring the 75th anniversary of Brookgreen Gardens in Murrells Inlet, South Carolina
- H.Con.Res. 193** — Recognizing all hunters across the United States for their continued commitment to safety
- H.Res. 303** — Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a day ought to be established to bring awareness to the issue of missing persons
- H.Res. 584** — Supporting the goals and ideals of "National Life Insurance Awareness Month
- H.Res. 605** — Supporting the goals and ideals of Gold Star Mothers Day
- H.Con.Res. 210** — Supporting the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month
- H.Res. 663** — Supporting the goals and ideals of Veterans of Foreign Wars Day
- H.R. 1520** — Hudson-Fulton-Champlain Quadricentennial Commemoration Act of 2007
- H.R. 1389** — Star-Spangled Banner and War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission Act
- H.R. 1664** — To authorize grants for contributions toward the establishment of the Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library
- H.R. 3540** — Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2007
- H.Res. 79** — 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
- S. 1983** — Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act
- H. Res. 668** — Recognizing the 50th anniversary of the September 25, 1957, desegregation of Little Rock Central High School by the Little Rock Nine
- H.R. 1199** — Drug Endangered Children Act of 2007
- H. Res. 340** — Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives of the importance of providing a voice for the many victims (and families of victims) involved in missing persons cases and unidentified human remains cases
- H.Con.Res. 140** — Financial Services Diversity Initiative
- H. Res. 658** — Supporting the goals and ideals of Federal Credit Union Month and recognizing the importance of Federal credit unions to the economy, and their critical mission in serving those of modest means

**Summary of the Bills Under Consideration Today**

**Total Number of New Government Programs:** 4

**Total Cost of Discretionary Authorizations:** \$24 million in FY 2007 and \$55 million over the FY 2008 — FY 2012 period.

**Effect on Revenue:** \$0

**Total Change in Mandatory Spending:** \$0

**Total New State & Local Government Mandates:** 0

**Total New Private Sector Mandates:** 0

**Number of Bills Without Committee Reports:** 5

**Number of Reported Bills that Don't Cite Specific Clauses of Constitutional Authority:** 0

**H.Res. 634 — Encouraging participation in hunting and fishing, and supporting the goals and ideals of National Hunting and Fishing Day and the efforts of hunters and fishermen toward the scientific management of wildlife and conservation of the natural environment  
(Gillibrand, D-NY)**

**Order of Business:** H.Res. 634 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 634 would express the sense that the House of Representatives:

- “there should be established a day known as National Hunting and Fishing Day; and the President should issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe such a day with appropriate programs and activities; and
- “encourages participation in hunting and fishing; and commends the contributions of hunters and fishermen toward the scientific management of wildlife and conservation of the natural environment.”

H.Res. 634 lists the following findings:

- “since the beginning of the 20th century, hunters and fishermen of the United States have been among the most vocal supporters of the scientific management of wildlife and conservation of the natural environment;

- “President Theodore Roosevelt, who was himself a hunter, fisherman, and conservationist, called throughout his Presidency for laws to promote wildlife conservation and to provide lands for recreation;
- “in June 1971, Senator Thomas McIntyre of New Hampshire and Representative Robert Sikes of Florida sponsored a joint resolution calling for the celebration of ‘National Hunting and Fishing Day’ on the fourth Saturday of every September;
- “in 2006, an estimated 42,500,000 individuals in the United States participated in hunting or fishing activities;
- “in 2006, hunters and fishermen made a significant contribution to the economy of the United States by spending nearly \$64,000,000 on hunting and fishing activities;
- “hunters and fishermen recognize the importance of natural resources to the character, heritage, and future of the United States, and work to protect and conserve those resources; and
- “the fourth Saturday of September would be an appropriate day to as celebrate National Hunting and Fishing Day.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 634 was introduced on September 5, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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### **H.Con.Res. 186— Honoring the 75th anniversary of Brookgreen Gardens in Murrells Inlet, South Carolina (Brown, R-SC)**

**Order of Business:** H.Con.Res. 186 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Con.Res. 186 would express the sense that the House of Representatives honors the 75th anniversary of Brookgreen Gardens in Murrells Inlet, South Carolina.

H.Con.Res. 186 lists the following findings:

- “2007 is the 75th year that Brookgreen Gardens is open to the public;
- “in 1930 philanthropist Archer M. Huntington and his wife, sculptor Anna Hyatt Huntington, purchased 9,100 acres of South Carolina land that stretched from the Waccamaw River to the Atlantic Ocean;

- “within the tract of such land were the remnants of four rice plantations, including the Oaks, Springfield, Laurel Hill, and Brookgreen;
- “the Huntingtons created Brookgreen Gardens on a 300-acre parcel of land with massive live oak trees which were planted nearly two centuries earlier;
- “in 1932 the Huntingtons opened Brookgreen Gardens to the public and established it as both a nature preserve and a showcase for American figurative sculpture;
- “Brookgreen Gardens consists of two main components: the Huntington Sculpture Garden and the Lowcountry History and Wildlife Preserve;
- “more than 550 works by hundreds of American artists are displayed in the Huntington Sculpture Garden;
- “the Lowcountry History and Wildlife Preserve is rich with evidence of the great rice plantations of the 1800s, contains native and domestic animal exhibits, and is the only zoo accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums on the coast of either North Carolina or South Carolina; and
- “Brookgreen Gardens is designated a National Historic Landmark by the National Park Service.”

**Committee Action:** H.Con.Res. 186 was introduced on July 18, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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### **H.Con.Res. 193— Recognizing all hunters across the United States for their continued commitment to safety (*Carney, D-NY*)**

**Order of Business:** H.Con.Res. 183 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Con.Res. 183 would express the sense that the House of Representatives:

- “recognizes all hunters across the United States for their continued commitment to safety; and
- “directs the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Pennsylvania State Game Commissioner and the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.”

H.Con.Res. 193 lists the following findings:

- “in 2006 there were over 16,000,000 hunters in the United States of which only .0013 percent incurred an injury during the past hunting season;
- “in 2006 this injury rate was lower than many other forms of recreation;
- “there are 70,000 hunter education instructors teaching hunter safety, ethics, and conservation to approximately 750,000 students successfully each year;
- “State fish and game agencies began offering hunter safety programs in 1949, and since then, more than 35,000,000 people have been certified;
- “much of the success of hunter safety can be contributed to hunter education training and the role of responsible hunters in the field;
- “Congress commends Pennsylvania hunters for setting a new State safety record in 2006;
- “hunters continue year after year to improve their safety record; and
- “hunters are the vital link in preserving and maintaining the great natural resources in the United States, including wild places.”

**Committee Action:** H.Con.Res. 193 was introduced on July 26, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, where a markup on H.Con.Res. 193 was held on September 20, 2007 and it was reported by unanimous consent.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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**H.Res. 303 — Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that a day ought to be established to bring awareness to the issue of missing persons (*Gillibrand, D-NY*)**

**Order of Business:** H.Res. 303 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 303 would express the sense that the House of Representatives:

- “a day ought to be established to bring awareness to the issue of missing persons; and
- “the people of the United States should be encouraged to observe the day with appropriate programs and activities; and support worthy initiatives and increased efforts to locate missing persons.”

H.Res. 303 lists the following findings:

- “each year tens of thousands of people go missing in the United States;
- “on any given day, there are as many as 100,000 active missing persons cases in the United States;
- “the Missing Persons File of the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) was implemented in 1975;
- “in 2005, 109,531 persons were reported missing to law enforcement agencies nationwide, of whom 11,868 were between the ages of 18 and 20;
- “section 204 of the PROTECT Act, known as Suzanne’s Law and passed by Congress on April 10, 2003, modifies section 3701(a) of the Crime Control Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 5779(a)), so that agencies must enter records into the NCIC database for all missing persons under the age of 21;
- “Kristen’s Act (42 U.S.C. 14665), passed in 1999, has established grants for organizations to, among other things, track missing persons and provide informational services to families and the public;
- “according to the NCIC, 48,639 missing persons were located in 2005, an improvement of 4.2 percent from the previous year;
- “many persons reported missing may be victims of Alzheimer’s disease or other health-related issues, or may be victims of foul play;
- “regardless of age or circumstances, all missing persons have families who need support and guidance to endure the days, months, or years they may spend searching for their missing loved ones; and
- “it is important to applaud the committed efforts of families, law enforcement agencies, and concerned citizens who work to locate missing persons and to prevent all forms of victimization.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 303 was introduced on April 17, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which held a markup on H.Res. 303 on September 20, 2007 and reported the bill by unanimous consent.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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**H.Res. 584 — Supporting the goals and ideals of "National Life Insurance Awareness Month (Biggert, R-IL)**

**Order of Business:** H.Res. 584 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 584 would express the sense that the House of Representatives:

- “a supports the goals and ideals of ‘National Life Insurance Awareness Month’; and
- “calls on the Federal Government, States, localities, schools, nonprofit organizations, businesses, and the citizens of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs and activities.”

H.Res. 584 lists the following findings:

- “life insurance is an essential part of a sound financial plan;
- “life insurance provides financial security for families by helping surviving members meet immediate and long-term financial obligations and objectives in the event of a premature death in their family;
- “approximately 68,000,000 United States citizens lack the adequate level of life insurance coverage needed to ensure a secure financial future for their loved ones;
- “life insurance products protect against the uncertainties of life by enabling individuals and families to manage the financial risks of premature death, disability, and long-term care;
- “individuals, families, and businesses can benefit from professional insurance and financial planning advice, including an assessment of their life insurance needs; and
- “numerous groups supporting life insurance have designated September 2007 as ‘National Life Insurance Awareness Month’ as a means to encourage consumers to become more aware of their life insurance needs; seek professional advice regarding life insurance; and take the actions necessary to achieve financial security for their loved ones.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 584 was introduced on June 30, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which held a markup on H.Res. 584 on September 20, 2007 and reported the bill by unanimous consent.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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## **H.Res. 605 — Supporting the goals and ideals of Gold Star Mothers Day (Roskam, R-IL)**

**Order of Business:** H.Res. 605 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 605 would express the sense that the House of Representatives:

- “supports the goals and ideals of Gold Star Mothers Day; and
- “requests that the President issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.”

H.Res. 605 lists the following findings:

- “the American Gold Star Mothers have suffered the supreme sacrifice of motherhood by losing a son or daughter who served in the Armed Forces, and thus perpetuate the memory of all whose lives are sacrificed in war;
- “the American Gold Star Mothers assist veterans of the Armed Forces and their dependents in the presentation of claims to the Department of Veterans Affairs and aid members of the Armed Forces who served and died or were wounded or incapacitated during hostilities;
- “the services rendered to the United States by the mothers of America have strengthened and inspired Americans throughout the history of the United States;
- “Americans honor themselves and the mothers of America when they revere and emphasize the role of the home and the family as the true foundations of the United States;
- “by doing so much for the home, the American mother is a source of moral and spiritual guidance for the people of the United States and thus acts as a positive force to promote good government and peace among all mankind; and
- “September 30, 2007, is being recognized as Gold Star Mothers Day.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 605 was introduced on August 1, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which held a markup on H.Res. 605 on September 20, 2007 and reported the bill by unanimous consent.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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## **H.Con.Res. 210 — Supporting the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month (*Davis, D-IL*)**

**Order of Business:** H.Con.Res. 210 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Con.Res. 210 would express the sense that the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month.

H.Con.Res. 210 lists the following findings:

- “Sickle Cell Disease is an inherited blood disorder that is a major health problem in the United States, primarily affecting African Americans;
- “Sickle Cell Disease causes the rapid destruction of sickle cells, which results in multiple medical complications, including anemia, jaundice, gallstones, strokes, and restricted blood flow, damaging tissue in the liver, spleen, and kidneys, and death;
- “Sickle Cell Disease causes episodes of considerable pain in one's arms, legs, chest, and abdomen;
- “Sickle Cell Disease affects over 70,000 Americans;
- “approximately 1,000 babies are born with Sickle Cell Disease each year in the United States, with the disease occurring in approximately 1 in 300 newborn African American infants;
- “more than 2,000,000 Americans have the sickle cell trait, and 1 in 12 African Americans carry the trait;
- “there is a 1 in 4 chance that a child born to parents who both have the sickle cell trait will have the disease;
- “the life expectancy of a person with Sickle Cell Disease is severely limited, with an average life span for an adult being 45 years;
- “though researchers have yet to identify a cure for this painful disease, advances in treating the associated complications have occurred;
- “researchers are hopeful that in less than two decades, Sickle Cell Disease may join the ranks of chronic illnesses that, when properly treated, do not interfere with the activity, growth, or mental development of affected children;
- “Congress recognizes the importance of researching, preventing, and treating Sickle Cell Disease by authorizing treatment centers to provide medical intervention, education, and other services and by permitting the Medicaid program to cover some primary and secondary preventative medical strategies for children and adults with Sickle Cell Disease;
- “the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America, Inc. remains the preeminent advocacy organization that serves the sickle cell community by focusing its efforts on public policy, research funding, patient services, public awareness, and education related to developing effective treatments and a cure for Sickle Cell Disease; and

- “the Sickle Cell Disease Association of America, Inc. has requested that the Congress designate September as Sickle Cell Disease Awareness Month in order to educate communities across the Nation about sickle cell and the need for research funding, early detection methods, effective treatments, and prevention programs.”

**Committee Action:** H.Con.Res. 210 was introduced on September 17, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, where a markup on H.Con.Res. 210 was held on September 20, 2007 and it was reported by unanimous consent.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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## **H.Res. 663 — Supporting the goals and ideals of Veterans of Foreign Wars Day (Kline, R-MN)**

**Order of Business:** H.Res. 663 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 663 would express the sense that the House of Representatives supports the goals and ideals of Veterans of Foreign Wars Day.

H.Res. 663 lists the following findings:

- “veterans of the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection, the Nation’s first major foreign conflicts, faced hardships to include a complete lack of medical care and pensions upon discharge from the service;
- “on September 29, 1899 the American Veterans of Foreign Service and in December 1899, the National Society of the Army of the Philippines, were established to advocate for the rights and benefits then denied to veterans of the Spanish-American War and Philippine Insurrection;
- “in subsequent years, membership in these and other veterans organizations continued to grow;
- “these veterans organizations, recognizing their common goals and the importance of unity, merged to form the present-day Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States in 1914;

- “membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars continued to grow and reached nearly 200,000 in 1936 when the organization received its Congressional Charter;
- “the 2.3 million members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and Ladies Auxiliary remain committed to the organization’s mission of ‘ensuring rights, remembering sacrifices, promoting patriotism, performing community services, and advocating for a strong national defense’;
- “the organization continues this honorable mission by effectively advocating for our Nation’s veterans, to include helping establish the present-day Department of Veterans Affairs, creating the Montgomery G.I. Bill, developing the national cemetery system, and assisting combat wounded veterans receive compensation for their injuries; and
- “the members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars celebrate the organization’s establishment and achievements on September 29th while carrying on the vital mission of their predecessors.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 663 was introduced on September 19, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which held a markup on H.Res. 663 on September 20, 2007 and reported the bill by unanimous consent.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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## **H.R. 1520 — Hudson-Fulton-Champlain Quadricentennial Commemoration Act of 2007 (*Hinchey, D-NY*)**

**Order of Business:** H.R. 1520 is expected to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 1520 would establish two commissions, the Champlain Quadricentennial Commemoration Commission and the Hudson-Fulton 400th Commemoration Commission. The purpose of the commissions would be to coordinate with New York and Vermont to ensure that there is a suitable national observance of Henry Hudson, Robert Fulton, and Samuel de Chaplain in 2009.

The commissions would be required to assist in ensuring that the 2009 observances are inclusive, facilitate international involvement, and support marketing efforts for a commemorative coin and stamp.

The Secretary of Interior would be required to comprise the commissions of members from the National Park Service and the respective state commissions in New York and Vermont that are currently carrying out this effort. The commissions would be obligated to coordinate commemorative activities between the two states and federal entities, including the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, State, and Transportation, the Lake Champlain Basin Program, the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Smithsonian Institution. The commissions would issue a final report to Congress in 2010, detailing their activities.

The chair of the commission would be authorized to appoint an executive director and any additional staff that was deemed necessary to carry out the purpose of the commission. The bill would authorize \$1 million annually (\$500,000 for each commission) through 2010 to carry out the commemorative activities.

**Additional Information:** The Hudson-Fulton-Champlain Quadricentennial is a regional commission that is currently planning activities to commemorate the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the voyages of Henry Hudson and Samuel de Champlain in 2009. The commission will also celebrate the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Robert Fulton's invention of the steamship. In 1909, a similar commemoration was held in New York and Vermont to commemorate the 300<sup>th</sup> and 100<sup>th</sup> anniversaries of these events.

According to the commission's website, "One hundred years ago the commemoration events for Hudson, Fulton and Champlain highlighted breakthrough technologies and celebrated the 20th century advances of flight and electricity. The 1909 celebration was a catalyst for scenic, natural and historic preservation. Celebrations also featured noble monuments and a re-examination of our regional heritage. This sense of place will guide us as we prepare for 2009."

For more information on the Hudson-Fulton-Champlain commission, please visit:

<http://www.explore400.com/home.php>

**Committee Action:** H.R. 1520 was introduced on March 14, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. On March 27, 2007, the bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, Post Office, and the District of Columbia. On July 19, 2007, a mark-up was held and the bill was reported by unanimous consent.

**Cost to Taxpayer:** According to CBO, H.R. 1520 would authorize \$1 million in FY 2008 and \$4 million over the FY 2008 – FY 2011 period.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** Yes. The bill would create two new commissions to organize state and federal activities that commemorate the Hudson-Fulton-Champlain Quadricentennial.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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

However, 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]*

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### **H.R. 1389 — Star-Spangled Banner and War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission Act (*Sarbanes, D-MD*)**

**Order of Business:** H.R. 1389 is expected to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 1389 would establish the Star-Spangled Banner and War of 1812 Commemoration Commission. The purpose of the commission would be to ensure that there is a suitable observance of the War of 1812 by complementing, cooperating with, and providing assistance to the programs and activities of the various States involved in the commemoration.

The commission would be required to assist in ensuring that the 2012 observances are inclusive, facilitate international involvement, and support marketing efforts for a commemorative coin and stamp.

The Secretary of Interior would be required to comprise the commissions of 21 members from the various states involved (Maryland, Louisiana, Virginia, Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, New York, Maine, Michigan and Ohio) as well as appointees from the leaders of the House and Senate and the National Park Service.

The commission would be required to facilitate the commemoration through out the U.S. and internationally by coordinating activities, encouraging local participation, providing technical assistance to local organizations, and developing an exhibit to travel across the U.S. during to commemoration period. The commissions would issue a final report to Congress in 2015, detailing their activities.

The chair of the commission would be authorized to appoint an executive director and any additional staff that was deemed necessary to carry out the purpose of the commission. The bill would authorize \$1 million annually through 2015 for the commission’s expenses.

**Additional Information:** The War of 1812 was fought between the United States and Great Britain between 1812 — 1815. The war, which was primarily caused by the

impressment of U.S. sailors by the British Navy, was fought across the United States. In 1814, Washington D.C. was attacked and taken over by British soldiers. Over the course of the war historic, battles were fought from as far north as Michigan to as far south as New Orleans. The war ended in 1815 with the treaty of Ghent.

On September 8, 2007, Maryland Gov. Martin O'Malley signed an executive order to establish the Maryland War of 1812 Bicentennial Commission to plan commemorative and educational activities to celebrate the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the war. This act would establish a commission that would coordinate state efforts to commemorate the event.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 1389 was introduced on March 7, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. On July 19, 2007, a mark-up was held and the bill was reported by unanimous consent.

**Cost to Taxpayer:** According to CBO, H.R. 1389 would authorize \$1 million in FY 2008 and **\$7 million over the FY 2008 – FY 2015 period.**

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** Yes. The bill would create a new commission to organize state and federal activities that commemorate the War of 1812.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?** No.

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

However, 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*]

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**H.R. 1664 — To authorize grants for contributions toward the  
establishment of the Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library  
(Goodlatte, R-VA)**

**Order of Business:** H.R. 1664 is expected to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 1664 would authorize the appropriation of “such sums” for the Archivist of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) to make grants to contribute to the expansion of the Woodrow Wilson Presidential Library in Staunton, VA.

The bill would limit the funds used to those that were specifically appropriated for the specific purpose of expanding the library. The bill would also require that the foundation that oversees the library guarantee that it has received at least double the private funds for the project for every dollar of public funds that it receives. The NARA would not be prohibited from making any grants under this act after FY 2011.

**Additional Information:** Woodrow Wilson, that nation's 28<sup>th</sup> President was born and raised in Staunton, VA, where his presidential library now exists. The library contains the largest single collection of Wilson's writing and person effects. Also on the grounds, the Woodrow Wilson Museum is housed in an adaptively-renovated chateau style mansion adjacent to Woodrow Wilson's Birthplace. According to CBO, the library is currently panning a \$50 million expansion and renovation project, for which they have raised \$39 million to date. To read more about the Wilson Library and Museum, visit:

<http://www.woodrowwilson.org/>.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 1664 was introduced on March 23, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. On July 19, 2007, a mark-up was held and the bill was reported by unanimous consent.

**Cost to Taxpayer:** According to CBO, H.R. 1664 would authorize \$2 million in FY 2008 and \$4 million over the FY 2008 – FY 2011 period.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** Yes.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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

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## **H.R. 3540 — Federal Aviation Administration Extension Act of 2007 (Rangel, D-NY)**

**Order of Business:** H.R. 3540 is expected to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. H.R. 3540 would extend current aviation taxes on passengers, cargo, and fuel that are used to finance the Federal Aviation Administration's (FFA) administration through December 31, 2007. The bill would also extend the FFA's

authority to spend money on the programs from the Aviation and Airway Trust Fund (AATF), which are funded by the taxes until December 31, 2007.

**Additional Information:** The FAA’s authority to collect taxes to pay for the AATF, as well as their authority to fund AATF programs is set to expire at the end of FY 2007. According to House Report [110-337](#),

The Airport and Airway Trust Fund (‘AATF’) provides funding for capital improvements to the U.S. airport and airway system and funding for Federal Aviation Administration (‘FAA’) operations and programs, among other purposes. The Internal Revenue Code (the ‘Code’) contains the provisions that dedicate revenues from certain excise taxes to the AATF, provide the relevant expenditure provisions governing the purposes for which AATF monies may be spent, and set the period for when those expenditures may occur. The excise taxes credited to the AATF are (1) taxes imposed on the transportation of persons by air; (2) taxes imposed on the transportation of property by air; (3) fuels taxes imposed on gasoline used in commercial aviation and noncommercial aviation; and (4) fuels taxes imposed on kerosene (jet fuel) and other aviation fuels used in commercial aviation and noncommercial aviation.

The report also includes tables that show specific tax rates.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 3540 was introduced on September 17, 2007 and referred to the Committee on House Ways and Means. On September 18, 2007, a mark-up was held and the bill was reported by voice vote.

**Cost to Taxpayer:** According to CBO, H.R. 3540 would authorize \$3.1 billion in discretionary spending over the FY 2008 — FY 2012 period by authorizing appropriation of revenues expected to be collected during the first three months of FY 2008

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No, it reauthorizes current law.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Committee Report 110-337 cites Constitutional Authority in Article 1, Section 8, which states that “The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises.”

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**H.Res. 79 — 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. 79 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 79 would express the sense 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.”

H.Res. 79 lists the following findings:

- “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; and
- “each year donations have multiplied as Hunters for the Hungry programs continue to feed those in need.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 79 was introduced on January 19, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, where no official action was taken.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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**S. 1983 — Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act  
(Harkin, D-IA)**

**Order of Business:** S. 1983 is expected to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** S. 1983 would reauthorize the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2003 (PL 108-199), which allows for the EPA to require pesticide registration fees. S. 1983 would extend the program through 2012. The current law is set to expire at the end of FY 2007.

**Additional Information:** According to the Environmental Protection Agency, the legislation would reauthorize “pesticide registration service fees for registration actions in three pesticide program divisions: Antimicrobials, Biopesticides and Pollution Prevention, and the Registration Divisions. The goal is to create a more predictable evaluation process for affected pesticide decisions, and couple the collection of individual fees with specific decision review periods. The legislation also promotes shorter decision review periods for reduced-risk applications.” The program is meant to allow for the acceleration of more effective and safer pesticides to the market by providing more funding sources for EPA evaluations.

For more information on EPA pesticide testing, visit:

<http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/fees/>.

**Committee Action:** S. 1983 was introduced in the Senate on August 2, 2007, and passed without amendment by unanimous consent. On August 3, 2007, the bill was received in the House and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayer:** A CBO score for S. 1983 was unavailable. However, the bill authorizes the collection of pesticide registration fees, which likely affects revenue.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No it reauthorizes current law.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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

However, 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*]

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**H. Res. 668 — Recognizing the 50th anniversary of the September 25, 1957, desegregation of Little Rock Central High School by the Little Rock Nine (Conyers, D-MI)**

**Order of Business:** H.Res. 668 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 668 would express the sense that the House of Representatives:

- “acknowledges and commemorates the 50th anniversary of the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School by the Little Rock Nine;
- “encourages all Americans, upon this 50th anniversary, to recognize the historic contributions of the Little Rock Nine, who not only secured integration for Little Rock Central High School, but hundreds of thousands of schools across the country; and
- “commits itself, in the wake of recent challenges, to continuing the legacy of Brown v. Board of Education and the Little Rock Nine by protecting and advancing equal educational opportunity for all.”

H.Res. 668 lists the following findings:

- “on May 17, 1954, the United States Supreme Court announced in Brown v. Board of Education (347 U.S. 483) that, ‘in the field of education, the doctrine of ‘separate but equal’ has no place’;
- “the Brown decision recognized as a matter of law that the segregation of public schools deprived students of the equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States;
- “in 1957, three years after the landmark Brown v. Board of Education decision, the promise of access and equality within the realm of education remained unfilled in Little Rock, Arkansas, and throughout the Nation;
- “on September 4, 1957, nine African American students who would later be deemed the Little Rock Nine, Minnijean Brown, Elizabeth Eckford, Ernest Green, Thelma Mothershed, Melba Pattillo, Gloria Ray, Terrence Roberts, Jefferson Thomas, and Carlotta Walls, were denied admittance to Little Rock Central High by the Arkansas National Guard at the order of the Arkansas Governor;
- “on September 23, 1957, the Little Rock Nine, armed with a Federal court order, again tried to attend Little Rock Central High and implement the law of the land, but protests and violence forced the group of students to leave the school;
- “on September 25, 1957, this Nation would realize a historic day when the Little Rock Nine, escorted by Federal troops at the order of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, successfully integrated Little Rock Central High;
- “throughout their tenure at Little Rock Central High, the Little Rock Nine, with conviction and dignity, championed school integration despite death threats, verbal and physical assaults, school closings, and other adversities;
- “the Little Rock Nine are symbolic of the victorious dismantling of school segregation, as well as the full and equal participation in American society that all citizens are entitled to, and continue to advance such principles through the Little Rock Nine Foundation;
- “the significance of the Little Rock Nine and their actions have been acknowledged with numerous awards and recognitions, including the 2007 Little

Rock Central High School Desegregation 50th Anniversary Commemorative Coin, the Congressional Gold Medal in 1999, the inclusion of Little Rock Central High School in the National Park System in 1998, and the designation of Little Rock Central High School as a National Historic Landmark in 1982;

- “on the 50th anniversary of the desegregation of Little Rock Central High School by the Little Rock Nine, the Nation will celebrate this great civil rights achievement through forums and town halls, commemorations, and significantly, the dedication of a permanent Little Rock Central High School Museum and Visitor Center; and
- “in 2007, as the Little Rock Nine and the entire Nation celebrates 50 years of integration, we must acknowledge recent setbacks to the guarantee of opportunity and inclusion within our educational system, in both K-12 and higher education.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 668 was introduced on January 19, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, where no official action was taken.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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## **H.R. 1199 — Drug Endangered Children Act of 2007** *(Cardoza, D-CA)*

**Order of Business:** H.R. 1199 is expected to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, on a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

**Summary:** H.R. 1199 would reauthorize a Justice Department grant program for children living where illegal drugs are manufactured, used or distributed. The bill would not change the grant program, but would reauthorize \$20 million annually for FY 2008 — FY 2009.

**Additional Information:** The 2005 USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act established a grant program for drug endangered children living near illegal drugs. The program is set to expire at the end of FY 2007. According to Congressional Quarterly, “the program requires coordination among state agencies that receive funding — including law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, child protective services, social services, and health care services — in providing aid to affected children. The program also requires the Justice Department to ensure that state agencies using grant money relocate children from homes where illegal drugs are manufactured, distributed, dispensed, or used to alternate, safer residences.”

**Committee Action:** H.R. 1199 was introduced on February 27, 2007, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On April 20, 2007, the bill was referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security, which held a mark-up and forwarder the bill to the full committee on July 24, 2007. On July 25, 2007, a committee mark-up was held and the bill was reported by voice vote.

**Cost to Taxpayer:** According to CBO, H.R. 1199 would authorize \$20 million in FY 2008 and \$40 million over the FY 2008 — FY 2009 period.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No it reauthorizes current law.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

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

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**H. Res. 340 — Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives of the importance of providing a voice for the many victims (and families of victims) involved in missing persons cases and unidentified human remains cases (Chabot, R-OH)**

**Order of Business:** H.Res. 340 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 340 would express the sense that the House of Representatives:

- “is committed to giving victims involved in missing persons cases and unidentified human remains cases a voice;
- “supports that such voice should be heard by:
  - “continuing Federal funding for DNA testing and the Combined DNA Index System;
  - “supporting greater cooperation between local, State, and Federal law enforcement;
  - “providing more comprehensive training and education for the more than 17,000 law enforcement agencies involved in missing persons cases and unidentified human remains cases;

- “providing medical examiners and coroners with greater accessibility into Federal databases to upload and compare evidence so that such victims ultimately may be located and identified and returned to their loved ones where they belong; and
- “working to raise awareness among victim service providers and the general public about the use of DNA and the Combined DNA Index System to identify the unidentified dead; and
- “directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Office for Victims of Crime and the National Institute for Justice in the Department of Justice.”

H.Res. 340 lists the following findings:

- “there are more than 100,000 active missing person cases on any given day;
- “every year tens of thousands of people vanish under suspicious circumstances;
- “there are more than 40,000 sets of human remains held in the property rooms of medical examiners, coroners, and police departments across the country that cannot be identified by conventional means;
- “of such 40,000 sets of human remains, only six thousand sets of human remains have been entered into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and fewer have been entered into other Federal databases such as the Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCap) or the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS), or the National Missing Persons DNA Database;
- “many cities and counties continue to bury or cremate unidentified human remains without any attempt to collect DNA and many laboratories are unable to perform timely DNA analysis of human remains, especially when they are old or are degraded.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 340 was introduced on April 26, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, where no official action was taken.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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**H.Con.Res. 140 — Financial Services Diversity Initiative  
(Meeks, D-NY)**

**Order of Business:** H.Con.Res. 140 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Con.Res. 140 would express the sense that the House of Representatives:

- “recognizes that minorities and women still face unique challenges entering into and obtaining upper level positions within the financial services industry;
- “encourages financial institutions to partner with organizations which are focused on developing opportunities for minorities and women to place talented young minorities and women in industry internships, summer employment, and full-time positions
- “encourages financial institutions to partner with inner-city high schools, girls’ high schools, and high schools with majority minority populations to establish or enhance financial literacy programs and provide mentoring;
- “encourages financial institutions, including Federal and State financial institution regulatory agencies, to build and retain a diverse staff through initiatives, including:
  - “providing financial support for minorities and women undergraduate and graduate business programs;
  - “heavily recruiting at historically Black colleges and universities, Hispanic serving institutions, women's colleges, and colleges that typically serve majority minority populations;
  - “sponsoring and recruiting at job fairs in urban communities; and
  - “placing job ads in newspapers and magazines oriented toward people of color
- “encourages financial institutions to appoint more minorities and women as board members; and
- “encourages financial institutions, and public and private pension funds to seek qualified minority and women owned firms as investment managers, underwriters and other business relationships.

The resolution would also express that it is the sense of Congress that:

- “active measures should be taken by employers and educational institutions to increase the demographic diversity of the financial services industry; and
- “diversity within the financial services industry is vitally important not only to promoting innovation and creativity in the industry but to developing a more inclusive workforce for a fair and just economy.”

H.Res. 658 lists the following findings:

- **“minorities and women face various challenges in obtaining and maintaining positions, especially upper-level positions, within the financial services industry;**
- **“about 14.9 percent of the board seats at the Fortune 100 companies were held by minorities, and women comprised about 16.9 percent of Fortune 100 company board seats in 2005;**

- “minorities and women often cite the lack of mentors and leadership training as barriers to their advancement; minorities and women often cite the lack of mentors and leadership training as barriers to their advancement;
- “a minority of women (32 percent) and men (43 percent) believe that promotion decisions are made fairly in their firm; and
- “in a 2001 survey of 2,200 senior and pipeline level women and men representing approximately 60 securities firms, 65 percent of women reported that women have to work harder than men to get the same rewards, and 51 percent of women report that women are paid less than men for doing similar work.

**Possible Conservative Concerns:** Some conservatives may be concerned that the resolution fosters the view that Americans are best thought of in groups, instead of as individuals, and that it may lead to further legislative attempts to divide America on such lines.

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 658 was introduced on September 18, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Financial Services, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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**H. Res. 658 — Supporting the goals and ideals of Federal Credit Union Month and recognizing the importance of Federal credit unions to the economy, and their critical mission in serving those of modest means**  
*(Maloney, D-NY)*

**Order of Business:** H.Res. 658 is scheduled to be considered on Monday, September 24, 2007, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution.

**Summary:** H.Res. 658 would express the sense that the House of Representatives:

- “supports the goals and ideals of Federal Credit Union Month; and
- “recognizes the importance of Federal credit unions to the economy, and their critical mission in serving those of modest means.”

H.Res. 658 lists the following findings:

- “on June 26, 1934, President Franklin Roosevelt signed into law the Federal Credit Union Act, thus enabling credit unions to be organized throughout the United States under the charters approved by the Federal Government
- “Federal credit unions have consistently met those purposes and exemplified the traditional American values of thrift, self-help, and volunteerism, carving out a special place for themselves among the Nation's financial institutions;
- “Federal credit unions operate with the credo ‘Not for profit, not for charity--but for service’ and have consistently reflected this philosophical tradition and the cooperative spirit of ‘people helping people’ that gave birth to the Federal Credit Union Act;
- “there are over 5,000 Federal credit unions in the United States serving nearly 50,000,000 Americans in all 50 States; and
- “September 2007 has been designated as Federal Credit Union Month.”

**Committee Action:** H.Res. 658 was introduced on September 18, 2007, and was referred to the Committee on Financial Services, which took no official action.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The resolution does not authorize 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.

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