

AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SPECIAL OLYMPICS LAW ENFORCEMENT TORCH RUN

SEPTEMBER 1, 2017.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SHUSTER, from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. Con. Res. 69]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 69) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the concurrent resolution be agreed to.

CONTENTS

	Page
Purpose of Legislation	1
Background and Need for Legislation	2
Hearings	2
Legislative History and Consideration	2
Committee Votes	2
Committee Oversight Findings	2
New Budget Authority and Tax Expenditures	2
Congressional Budget Office Cost Estimate	3
Performance Goals and Objectives	3
Advisory of Earmarks	3
Duplication of Federal Programs	4
Disclosure of Directed Rule Makings	4
Federal Mandate Statement	4
Preemption Clarification	4
Advisory Committee Statement	4
Applicability of Legislative Branch	4
Section-by-Section Analysis of Legislation	4
Changes in Existing Law Made by the Bill, as Reported	5

PURPOSE OF LEGISLATION

H. Con. Res. 69 authorizes the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The Law Enforcement Torch Run for the Special Olympics raises awareness and funds for the Special Olympics movement. Each year, law enforcement officers and Special Olympics athletes carry the “Flame of Hope” into Opening Ceremonies of local competitions. In the District of Columbia, local and federal law enforcement agencies participate in the Law Enforcement Torch Run to show their support for the Special Olympics DC. The Law Enforcement Torch Run began in 1981 in Wichita, Kansas, as a way to involve local law enforcement with Special Olympics. Today, it has grown into the largest grassroots fundraising effort in the worldwide Special Olympics movement. Approximately 97,000 law enforcement officers in 46 countries have raised more than \$600 million since its inception.

On October 6, 2017, the 32nd annual District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run will run through the Capitol Grounds to carry the Special Olympics torch to honor local Special Olympics athletes.

HEARINGS

No hearings were held on H. Con. Res. 69.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND CONSIDERATION

On July 19, 2017, Delegate Eleanor Holmes Norton (D–DC) introduced H. Con. Res. 69, a concurrent resolution to authorize the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

On July 27, 2017, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure met in open session and ordered the concurrent resolution reported favorably to the House by voice vote with a quorum present.

COMMITTEE VOTES

Clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires each committee report to include the total number of votes cast for and against on each record vote on a motion to report and on any amendment offered to the measure or matter, and the names of those members voting for and against. There were no recorded votes taken in connection with consideration of H. Con. Res. 69.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee’s oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in this report.

NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY AND TAX EXPENDITURES

Clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives does not apply where a cost estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 has been timely submitted prior to the filing of the report and is included in the report. Such a cost estimate is included in this report.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the enclosed cost estimate for H. Con. Res. 69 from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, August 2, 2017.

Hon. BILL SHUSTER,
*Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H. Con. Res. 69, a concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Matthew Pickford.

Sincerely,

MARK P. HADLEY
(For Keith Hall, Director).

Enclosure.

H. Con. Res. 69—A concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run

H. Con. Res. 69 would authorize the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run to pass through the Capitol Grounds on October 6, 2017, or on such a date as the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration may jointly designate. CBO estimates that passage of H. Con. Res. 69 would result in no significant cost to the federal government.

Enacting H. Con. Res. 69 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that enacting H. Con. Res. 69 would not increase direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Matthew Pickford. This estimate was approved by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

With respect to the requirement of clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the performance goal and objective of this legislation is to authorize the use of the Capitol Grounds for the District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run.

ADVISORY OF EARMARKS

Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee is required to include a list of congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits

as defined in clause 9(e), 9(f), and 9(g) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. No provision in the bill includes an earmark, limited tax benefit, or limited tariff benefit under clause 9(e), 9(f), or 9(g) of rule XXI.

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Pursuant to clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee finds that no provision of H. Con. Res. 69 establishes or reauthorizes a program of the federal government known to be duplicative of another federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DISCLOSURE OF DIRECTED RULE MAKINGS

Pursuant to section 3(i) of H. Res. 5, 115th Cong. (2017), the Committee finds that enacting H. Con. Res. 69 does not direct the completion of a specific rule making within the meaning of section 551 of title 5, United States Code.

FEDERAL MANDATE STATEMENT

The Committee adopts as its own the estimate of federal mandates prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office pursuant to section 423 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (Public Law 104–4).

PREEMPTION CLARIFICATION

Section 423 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 requires the report of any Committee on a bill or joint resolution to include a statement on the extent to which the bill or joint resolution is intended to preempt state, local, or tribal law. The Committee states that H. Con. Res. 69 does not preempt any state, local, or tribal law.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE STATEMENT

No advisory committees within the meaning of section 5(b) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act are created by this legislation.

APPLICABILITY OF LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The Committee finds that the legislation does not relate to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services or accommodations within the meaning of section 102(b)(3) of the Congressional Accountability Act (Public Law 104–1).

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS OF LEGISLATION

Section 1. Authorization of use of Capitol Grounds for D.C. Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run

Section 1 authorizes the 32nd annual District of Columbia Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run to be run through the Capitol Grounds to carry the Special Olympics torch to honor local Special Olympics athletes.

Section 2. Responsibility of Capitol Police Board

Section 2 requires the Capitol Police Board to take such actions as may be necessary to carry out the event.

Section 3. Conditions relating to physical preparations

Section 3 authorizes the Architect of the Capitol to prescribe conditions for physical preparations for the event.

Section 4. Enforcement of restrictions

Section 4 requires the Capitol Police Board to enforce all of the restrictions contained in section 5104(c) of title 40, United States Code, concerning sales, advertisements, displays, and solicitations on the Capitol Grounds, as well as other restrictions applicable to the Capitol Grounds, in connection with the event.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

H. Con. Res. 69 makes no changes in existing law.

