

women who were fortunate enough to survive and served so bravely, both on the home front and overseas, make up a generation that many Americans consider the “Greatest Generation,” a generation that has and continues to dedicate themselves to service and sacrifice to their communities and to our great country. This generation has promoted civic engagement and created numerous organizations and institutions in the post-war years that have truly made America and the world a better place.

Today, the sacrifice, courage and dedication of those who served during World War II still inspires those who wear the uniform and defend our Nation each and every day. The men and women in our Armed Forces who fight for our freedoms every day in Iraq, Afghanistan and all over the world are the children and grandchildren of those who gave so much in World War II. Undoubtedly, today’s soldiers have been influenced and motivated by those who served during the great World War.

Madam Speaker, as we move further away from this historic anniversary, and with many of this generation passing away on a daily basis, it is so easy to forget both the sacrifices that this generation made during the war, and what they did after the war. America’s victory catapulted our Nation to become the predominant world superpower, and allowed the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of this generation to grow up in a more prosperous and safe country.

Like my colleagues and all Americans, I am truly thankful for the sacrifices endured by so many during the war and after August 14, 1945. And on the second Sunday in August, the proposed Spirit of ’45 Day, I urge each and every American to reflect on the importance of this day and what it means to our country.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this resolution and urge all Members to join me in supporting H. Con. Res. 226.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER), the author of the resolution.

Mr. FILNER. Madam Speaker, as the chairman of the House Veterans’ Affairs Committee, I ask all my colleagues to support H. Con. Res. 226, to honor our great heroes of the Second World War.

We all know that this was the war that was carried out by the “Greatest Generation.” And the Spirit of ’45 Memorial Day is to set aside for us and our children and our grandchildren and their children to think about the courage and the heroism and of course the victory of the troops who fought on the Allied side in the Second World War.

This day of remembrance was celebrated several months ago in San Diego on the aircraft carrier *Midway*, which is stationed as both a learning environment and as a tourist attraction in the San Diego harbor.

One of the great spirits of that day was the nurse, Edith Shain, who was the one who was pictured on the iconic Life Magazine cover of the sailor coming home and kissing the nurse that we all remember as emblematic of the joyous spirit at the end of the war. Edith would go around the country talking about our great heroes. Unfortunately, before we could pass this bill today, she passed away at the age of 91 a few weeks ago.

So in her spirit, and in the spirit of all of those incredible people of the “Greatest Generation,” we offer this resolution so our country can always remember their bravery and courage.

I rise in support of this resolution: H. Con. Res. 226 which supports the Spirit of ’45, a year-long national campaign to raise public awareness of the 65th anniversary of the end of World War II and the Spirit of ’45 Day.

1945 was a defining year in the last century. Even after victory in Europe, our nation still faced many hard-fought battles in the Pacific and the decision to drop the atomic bomb. In August of that year, Japan surrendered, the war was over, and America joined the world to begin the work of peace.

The United States started with the job of rebuilding allies and former enemies alike, leading the effort to form the United Nations, and helping millions of returning veterans begin their civilian lives with the G.I. Bill.

This resolution calls on Congress to support the observance of the “Spirit of ’45 Day.” A national day of observance is planned for the second Sunday in August to ensure that future generations remember the inspiring courage, sacrifice, and service of what has been called the “greatest generation.”

To raise awareness about this 65th anniversary, the Spirit of ’45 has encouraged communities across the nation to hold commemorative events on August 14 of this year to honor the legacy of the World War II generation whose members are rapidly passing into history. Everyone is asked to collect first-hand memories of those who experienced August 14, 1945, memories that will be preserved on a web site and shared with schools, libraries, museums, memorials and the public as a permanent reminder of a time when people came together to face common challenges as a united country. Many of the memories can also be provided to the Veterans History Project of the Library of Congress.

We officially kicked off this year’s activities at a reunion of World War II veterans on the USS *Midway* in San Diego, on January 18. We were joined by families, students, active duty military personnel, and veterans of WWII and other conflicts.

Also joining us at that momentous event was Edith Shaht, the nurse who was photographed being kissed by a joyous sailor in Times Square on August 14, 1945. This photograph became an iconic reminder of the joy and enthusiasm felt by an entire generation who had sacrificed to bring an end to WWII, and who would take that same energy and devotion to rebuild in the war’s aftermath.

Edith was a devoted spokesperson for the Spirit of ’45, and I am sad to say that Edith recently passed away on June 20, 2010, at the age of 91. Although Edith is not here today to join us as we pass this resolution, I am pleased to know that by honoring the Spirit of

’45 we are honoring the devotion of Edith Shain and millions of others like her whose dedication and actions changed the world.

The Spirit of ’45 campaign focuses on how to assure that our “latest generation” of veteran gets the kind of welcome home as did their forefathers of the World War II generation, through education and training under the newly-passed “Post 9/11 G.I. Bill,” employment opportunities, and ensuring they receive the care and support to reconnect with their families and communities.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the legacy and ideals of the Spirit of ’45 by supporting this resolution.

Mr. PETRI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Con. Res. 226, to commemorate the end of World War II by observing “Spirit of ’45 Day.” On August 14, 1945, the people of the United States received word of the long awaited end of the war. While there was celebration, there also was recognition of the 400,000 Americans who gave their lives to this effort.

This day marks the gratitude we have for our veterans, their families, and their sacrifice. We reflect on the beginning of a new era following the war, and the rebuilding of nations with the common goal of developing and maintaining a more peaceful global community. We celebrate the strengthening of American democracy, freedom and service to community and country. We are proud of the unprecedented national effort to defeat forces of aggression.

The achievements of the past continue to be relevant today. The World War II generation, often referred to as the Greatest Generation, is a model of courage and determination that serves as a source of inspiration not only for the men and women serving in Iraq, Afghanistan and around the world, but for civilians as well. It is important we recognize and honor their dedication and self-sacrifice.

That is why as we approach the 65th anniversary of the end of World War II, I proudly support the observance of the second Sunday in August as “Spirit of ’45 Day” to commemorate the end of World War II on August 14, 1945.

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge all Members to support passage.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the observance of the Spirit of ’45 Day.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution, H. Con. Res. 226.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1630

RECOGNIZING 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF “TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD”

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to

the resolution (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.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1525

Whereas Nelle Harper Lee was born on April 28, 1926, to Amasa Coleman Lee and Frances Finch in Monroeville, Alabama;

Whereas 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;

Whereas "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;

Whereas "To Kill a Mockingbird" was first published in 1960 and was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1961;

Whereas "To Kill a Mockingbird" was the basis for the 1962 Oscar-winning film of the same name starring Gregory Peck;

Whereas "To Kill a Mockingbird" is one of the great American novels of the 20th century, having been published in more than 40 languages and having sold over 30 million copies;

Whereas in 2007, Nelle Harper Lee was inducted into the American Academy of Arts and Letters;

Whereas 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"; and

Whereas "To Kill a Mockingbird" is celebrated each year in Monroeville, Alabama, through annual public performances featuring local amateur actors: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the historic milestone of the 50th anniversary of the publication of "To Kill a Mockingbird"; and

(2) honors Nelle Harper Lee for her outstanding achievement in the field of American literature in authoring "To Kill a Mockingbird".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BONNER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, I am pleased to present H. Res. 1525 for consideration. This measure honors the 50th anniversary of the publication of "To Kill a Mockingbird."

H. Res. 1525 was introduced by our colleague, Representative JO BONNER of Alabama, on July 15, 2010. It was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, which waived consideration of the measure in order to expedite its consideration on the floor today. It enjoys the bipartisan support of over 80 cosponsors.

Madam Speaker, "To Kill a Mockingbird" is one of the greatest works of

20th century American literature. The novel has sold over 30 million copies in its 50-year history and remains a staple in classrooms all over the country. For years, students have studied this coming-of-age tale, giving teachers the opportunity to facilitate frank discussions of its dark and challenging scenes.

The story deals with difficult issues of injustice and racial prejudice, but also provides an uplifting portrayal of courage, morality, and human decency. In particular, Atticus Finch continues to serve as a moral hero for many readers, as well as a model of integrity for the legal profession. Notably, in 1997, the Alabama State Bar erected a monument to the character in Harper Lee's hometown of Monroeville outside their historic Old Courthouse.

The novel is set in the 1930s, but it is closely associated with the civil rights movement, and some scholars believe some of the events and characters of the novel are based on events and figures from that very movement. The novel is a product of that period in our Nation's history in which we began to make serious progress addressing racial inequality and injustice. The hope, courage, and morality that the novel inspired during the civil rights movement helped motivate leaders to support it, bringing national attention to these difficult issues through the eyes of the narrator, a young child.

Harper Lee has won many awards for "To Kill a Mockingbird," including the Pulitzer Prize in 1961, after 41 weeks on the bestseller list. Lee was named to the National Council on the Arts by President Johnson in 1966, inducted into the Alabama Academy of Honor in 2001, received an honorary doctorate from the University of Notre Dame in 2006, and was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Bush in 2007.

Her novel's impact on the world will be felt for generations to come as people around the country and around the world continue to read, study, and learn from the work.

Madam Speaker, let us now take the time to honor Harper Lee and her classic American novel through the passage of H. Res. 1525.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Res. 1525, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from the District of Columbia for her assistance today as well, as we bring this American classic to the floor of the House of Representatives.

On behalf of my colleagues in the Alabama delegation, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. DAVIS, Dr. GRIFFITH, and Mr. ROGERS—as well as our two United States Senators from Alabama, Senator SHELBY and Senator SESSIONS—I am extremely proud to rise today in support of House Resolution 1525, honoring the 50th anniversary of

the publication of a truly great American novel, "To Kill a Mockingbird."

It was 50 years ago this month when Nelle Harper Lee of Monroeville penned what is today considered one of the most beloved American stories of all time.

Before I speak further about Ms. Lee and her masterpiece, however, I'd like to take just a minute to thank Chairman TOWNS and Ranking Member ISSA of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee and their staffs for working with my staff and me to get this resolution brought to the House floor before Congress breaks for the August district work period. If approved, I hope to present a copy of this resolution to the people of Monroe County when I return home later this week.

I would also like to thank the Speaker of the House, the majority leader, and the majority whip, Mr. HOYER and Mr. CLYBURN, as well as the minority leader, Mr. BOEHNER, and minority whip, Mr. CANTOR, not to mention all of the other Members of Congress who have cosponsored this resolution, for their encouragement and support in finding an appropriate way to honor Ms. Lee, her family, as well as the wonderful people of Monroeville, Alabama, a town of approximately 7,000 people, which I am proud to say I represent in Alabama's First Congressional District.

Without a doubt, the people of Monroeville and Monroe County all join with me and this body as we will celebrate this proud moment. For as people all across America know, Monroeville provided the real-life setting for the fictional town of Maycomb, where the story of "To Kill a Mockingbird" comes to life.

Madam Speaker, I am pleased to offer this resolution, which also honors the remarkable achievements of a Pulitzer Prize-winning south Alabama author, whose words have not only inspired generations, but in a very real way have helped to change our Nation and the world for the better.

Born on April 28, 1926, to A.C. and Frances Finch Lee, Nelle Harper completed her first and only novel in 1960. In fact, it appeared for the very first time on July 11 of that year. Upon its publication, Nelle, as she is affectionately known to her family and close friends, reportedly remarked that she hoped that her book would win some encouragement for what was a budding writing career. Fifty years later, it is safe to say that her hopes have been more than realized.

In many ways, Harper Lee could not have foreseen that her brilliantly worded prose would one day become a literary beacon for equality and justice, not to mention an inspiration for the advancement of civil rights all across our land. Not only would "To Kill a Mockingbird" become one of the great books of the 20th century, but the 1962 movie version, starring Gregory Peck, has been immortalized in celluloid. In

fact, the courtroom interior shown in the movie is the exact replica of the interior of the Old Monroe County Courthouse, which people can visit today, and is part of the Monroe County Heritage Museum.

For her efforts, Ms. Lee's book won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1961. Today, as the gentle lady from the District of Columbia pointed out, "Mockingbird" has sold more than 30 million copies and has been published in more than 40 different languages.

In survey after survey asking which one book civilized people should read, "To Kill a Mockingbird" routinely finishes second only to the Holy Bible. And the movie, which premiered in 1962, won three Oscars, including best actor for Mr. Peck, who brought the character of Atticus Finch to life.

We know the characters as though they lived just down the street from us. There is Scout, Ms. Lee's 6-year-old narrator, as well as her father, Atticus, who held every one of us with each word as he paced the courtroom floor while delivering his impassioned argument in defense of Tom Robinson. How many young lawyers today credit Atticus Finch with inspiring them to go into law? There is Scout's older brother, Jem; their housekeeper, Calpurnia; their neighbor Dill; and, of course, Tom Robinson, the black man who was wrongly accused of rape.

□ 1640

Madam Speaker, this month as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of "To Kill a Mockingbird," we also use this fitting occasion to honor the remarkable life of its author, Harper Lee.

The people of Monroeville have warmly embraced Miss Lee's legacy by staging annual public performances of her famous book to the delight of audiences in Monroeville and throughout the south, as well as at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C.—not to mention standing-room only crowds in England and Israel.

In fact, just a few weeks ago, Monroeville hosted a special 50th anniversary tribute to Ms. Lee and her famous novel, attracting admiring fans from all across the country. A half century after the ink has dried on this first edition of "To Kill a Mockingbird," its pages still call to our better instincts of decency and fairness to our fellow man, while reminding us that prejudice, though too common, must continue to be confronted.

On a personal note, I was honored to attend the 2007 White House ceremony during which Nelle Harper Lee was presented the Presidential Medal of Freedom—America's highest civilian honor—by President George W. Bush. In presenting this award to Ms. Lee, the President noted "To Kill a Mockingbird" has influenced the character of our country for the better. It's been a gift to the entire world. As a model of good writing and humane sensibility, this book will be read and studied forever. After the medal ceremony in the

East Room and after a brief reception in the State Dining Room, I was truly touched as people stood literally the length of the White House—including some of the other recipients of the award ceremony that day—just for the opportunity to thank Ms. Lee for her gift to mankind.

And in a moment that I will truly never forget, I remember as the ceremony was winding down standing next to Ms. Lee in the foyer of the White House while the conductor of the President's own, the United States Marine Band, led the orchestra in the musical score from the opening credits of the movie, "To Kill a Mockingbird," by Elmer Bernstein.

There were few dry eyes in the White House that afternoon, and it was a fitting close to a spectacular day.

Madam Speaker, here on the 50th anniversary of "To Kill a Mockingbird," the people of Monroeville, Monroe County, and all the people across Alabama could not be more proud of our favorite daughter and her lasting legacy.

To Miss Nelle, her sister Miss Alice, and the many others who helped inspire this story, America offers our warmest congratulations and love on this special occasion. And no doubt for the generation to come that will also be touched and inspired by this timeless story, we have a special word of thanks for the gift that has never stopped giving.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of the Members to support H. Res. 1525.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, one further word on this resolution.

I commend the gentleman from Alabama for coming forward with this resolution honoring Harper Lee, who is perhaps one of the most esteemed constituents he or any before him have had in his home State. Harper Lee's novel teaches us something about the American novel and indeed about fiction throughout human time: that fiction often tells us what history books cannot convey. This is what Harper Lee managed to do at a time when writing about her subject was anything but popular literature until she had put it on paper, in which case, it rose out of her skill to be embraced by the American people and many across the world.

This book is very interesting because it is a product of a very distinct era in American history and life, and yet the novel continues to reverberate and inspire our very different era, an era revising itself from that era. Unadulterated racial prejudice of a kind described in this novel has abated. It certainly is no longer openly celebrated as it once was.

Yet, what Harper Lee writes about has left a mark so deep in American history that it will never be entirely erased. That's why the novel continues to speak to us. It's not that we believe anything like what she writes about is what we find in American courtrooms,

even in the old South today. It is that it reminds us of the distance we have come and for many the distance we have to go.

Harper Lee, it is said over and over again, wrote this one great novel. My response is if you write this novel, you never need to write another single novel. You have said it perhaps all for yourself, and in many ways she said it all for that era in our country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for House Resolution 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. I would also like to commend my colleague, Representative JO BONNER and all of the cosponsors of this legislation. Your support for H. Res. 1525 ensures that our nation continues to recognize the importance of this landmark novel which examines both race relations and the human condition in the United States.

In 1960 Nelle Harper Lee published *To Kill a Mockingbird*, a novel that would soon transform the character of our nation and play a major influence in the discussion of race relations. Her novel focused on a small, rural Alabama town riveted by prejudice. Her novel served as a commentary on the tense and unequal relations between blacks and whites in the South. As a Representative for the state of Georgia I am constantly aware of the history of the state that I represent. I recognize that prior to the Civil Rights Movement the conditions in my district were similar to those described in Harper Lee's novel. I also recognize that her novel served as a catalyst for the national conversation on racial injustice during the Civil Rights Movement.

Harper Lee produced a controversial novel during the height of racial tension in the 1960s, and for that she deserves to be commended and her work should be forever praised, studied, and read by all. In 2007, President George W. Bush awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Nelle Harper Lee for her great contributions to literature and observed the positive influence her work has had on the character of our country. The novel was also proclaimed as a model of good writing and human sensibility.

Madam Speaker, on the 50th anniversary of *To Kill a Mockingbird* I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution. The story is an American story and it deserves to be recognized. Today we honor the remarkable achievement of Nelle Harper Lee and her novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*.

I ask the gentleman if he has any other speakers.

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I would again like to urge my colleagues to join me in honoring Harper Lee and her novel through the passage of H. Res. 1525.

I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House

suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1525.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT AMENDMENTS OF 2010

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1320) to amend the Federal Advisory Committee Act to increase the transparency and accountability of Federal advisory committees, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1320

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Federal Advisory Committee Act Amendments of 2010”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Ensuring independent advice and expertise.
- Sec. 3. Preventing efforts to circumvent the Federal Advisory Committee Act and public disclosure.
- Sec. 4. Increasing transparency of advisory committees.
- Sec. 5. Comptroller General review and reports.
- Sec. 6. Application of Federal Advisory Committee Act to Trade Advisory Committees.
- Sec. 7. Definitions.
- Sec. 8. Effective date.

## SEC. 2. ENSURING INDEPENDENT ADVICE AND EXPERTISE.

(a) BAR ON POLITICAL LITMUS TESTS.—Section 9 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in the section heading by inserting “MEMBERSHIP;” after “ADVISORY COMMITTEES;”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b) APPOINTMENTS MADE WITHOUT REGARD TO POLITICAL AFFILIATION OR ACTIVITY.—All appointments to advisory committees shall be made without regard to political affiliation or political activity, unless required by Federal statute.”.

(b) MINIMIZING CONFLICTS OF INTEREST.—Section 9 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is further amended by inserting after subsection (b) (as added by subsection (a)) the following:

“(c) PUBLIC NOMINATIONS OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS.—Prior to appointing members to an advisory committee, the head of an agency shall give interested persons an opportunity to suggest potential committee members. The agency shall include a request for comments in the Federal Register notice required under subsection (a) and provide a mechanism for interested persons to comment through the official website of the agency. The agency shall consider any comments submitted under this subsection in selecting the members of an advisory committee.

“(d) DESIGNATION OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS.—

“(1) An individual appointed to an advisory committee who is not a full-time or permanent part-time officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be designated as—

“(A) a special government employee, if the individual is providing advice based on the individual’s expertise or experience; or

“(B) a representative, if the individual is representing the views of an entity or entities outside of the Federal Government.

“(2) An agency may not designate committee members as representatives to avoid subjecting them to Federal ethics rules and requirements.

“(3) The designated agency ethics official for each agency shall review the members of each advisory committee that reports to the agency to determine whether each member’s designation is appropriate, and to redesignate members if appropriate. The designated agency ethics official shall certify to the head of the agency that such review has been made—

“(A) following the initial appointment of members; and

“(B) at the time a committee’s charter is renewed, or, in the case of a committee with an indefinite charter, every 2 years.

“(4) The head of each agency shall inform each individual appointed to an advisory committee that reports to the agency whether the individual is appointed as a special government employee or as a representative. The agency head shall provide each committee member with an explanation of the differences between special government employees and representatives and a summary of applicable ethics requirements. The agency head, acting through the designated agency ethics official, shall obtain signed and dated written confirmation from each committee member that the member received and reviewed the information required by this paragraph.

“(5) The Director of the Office of Government Ethics shall provide guidance to agencies on what to include in the summary of ethics requirements required by paragraph (4).

“(6) The head of each agency shall, to the extent practicable, develop and implement strategies to minimize the need for written determinations under section 208(b)(1) of title 18, United States Code. Strategies may include such efforts as improving outreach efforts to potential committee members and seeking public input on potential committee members.”.

(c) REGULATIONS IMPLEMENTING FACA.—Section 7(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by inserting after “(c)” the following: “The Administrator shall promulgate regulations as necessary to implement this Act.”.

## SEC. 3. PREVENTING EFFORTS TO CIRCUMVENT THE FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.

(a) DE FACTO MEMBERS.—Section 4 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) TREATMENT OF INDIVIDUAL AS MEMBER.—An individual who is not a full-time or permanent part-time officer or employee of the Federal Government shall be regarded as a member of a committee if the individual regularly attends and fully participates in committee meetings as if the individual were a member, even if the individual does not have the right to vote or veto the advice or recommendations of the advisory committee.”.

(b) SUBCOMMITTEES.—Section 4 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended by striking subsection (a) and inserting the following:

“(a) APPLICATION.—The provisions of this Act or of any rule, order, or regulation pro-

mulgated under this Act shall apply to each advisory committee, including any subcommittee or subgroup thereof, except to the extent that any Act of Congress establishing any such advisory committee specifically provides otherwise. Any subcommittee or subgroup that reports to a parent committee established under section 9(a) is not required to comply with section 9(f). In this subsection, the term ‘subgroup’ includes any working group, task force, or other entity formed for the purpose of assisting the committee or any subcommittee of the committee in its work.”.

(c) COMMITTEES CREATED UNDER CONTRACT.—Section 3(2) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended in the matter following subparagraph (C) by adding at the end the following: “An advisory committee is considered to be established by an agency, agencies, or the President if it is formed, created, or organized under contract, other transactional authority, cooperative agreement, grant, or otherwise at the request or direction of an agency, agencies, or the President.”.

(d) ADVISORY COMMITTEES CONTAINING SPECIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Section 4 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e) SPECIAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.—Committee members appointed as special government employees shall not be considered full-time or permanent part-time officers or employees of the Federal Government for purposes of determining the applicability of this Act under section 3(2).”.

## SEC. 4. INCREASING TRANSPARENCY OF ADVISORY COMMITTEES.

(a) INFORMATION REQUIREMENT.—Section 11 of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and inserting the following:

“SEC. 11. DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION;”

(2) by redesignating subsection (a) as subsection (d) and in that subsection—

(A) by inserting the following subsection heading: “AVAILABILITY OF PAPER COPIES OF TRANSCRIPTS.—”; and

(B) by inserting after “duplication,” the following: “paper”;

(3) by striking “(b)” and inserting “(e) AGENCY PROCEEDING DEFINED.—”; and

(4) by inserting before subsection (d), as redesignated by paragraph (2), the following new subsections:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each advisory committee, the head of the agency to which the advisory committee reports shall make publicly available in accordance with subsection (b) the following information:

“(1) The charter of the advisory committee.

“(2) A description of the process used to establish and appoint the members of the advisory committee, including the following:

“(A) The process for identifying prospective members.

“(B) The process of selecting members for balance of viewpoints or expertise.

“(C) The reason each member was appointed to the committee.

“(D) A justification of the need for representative members, if any.

“(3) A list of all current members, including, for each member, the following:

“(A) The name of any person or entity that nominated the member.

“(B) Whether the member is designated as a special government employee or a representative.

“(C) In the case of a representative, the individuals or entity whose viewpoint the member represents.

“(4) A list of all members designated as special government employees for whom