

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM EXHIBITS ACT

—
FEBRUARY 8, 2018.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed
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Mr. BISHOP of Utah, from the Committee on Natural Resources, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 1417]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Natural Resources, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 1417) to amend the National Law Enforcement Museum Act to allow the Museum to acquire, receive, possess, collect, ship, transport, import, and display firearms, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of H.R. 1417 is to amend the National Law Enforcement Museum Act to allow the Museum to acquire, receive, possess, collect, ship, transport, import, and display firearms.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

Congress passed the National Law Enforcement Museum Act (Public Law 106-492) in 2000 to establish the National Law Enforcement Museum (NLEM). The NLEM was created to honor and commemorate the service and sacrifice of law enforcement officers in the United States.

The mission of the NLEM is to tell the story of American law enforcement by providing visitors a “walk in the shoes” of the law enforcement experience.¹ The NLEM will showcase interactive exhibits designed to allow visitors to get a first-hand experience of the life of law enforcement officers. In addition to the physical museum

¹National Law Enforcement Museum website retrieved from <http://lawenforcementmuseum.org/>.

space, the NLEM will have educational programs and experiences to engage schoolchildren and the public.

The NLEM is located directly across from the National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial in downtown Washington, D.C. and is set to open in Fall 2018.

H.R. 1417 amends the National Law Enforcement Museum Act to allow the NLEM to acquire, possess, collect, transship, import, and display firearms only for use in the NLEM.

COMMITTEE ACTION

H.R. 1417 was introduced on March 7, 2017, by Congressman Don Young (R-AK). The bill was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and within the Committee to the Subcommittee on Federal Lands. On January 17, 2018, the Natural Resources Committee met to consider the bill. The Subcommittee was discharged by unanimous consent. No amendments were offered, and the bill was ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Regarding clause 2(b)(1) of rule X and clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Natural Resources' oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the body of this report.

COMPLIANCE WITH HOUSE RULE XIII AND CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT

1. Cost of Legislation and the Congressional Budget Act. With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(2) and (3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and sections 308(a) and 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Committee has received the following estimate for the bill from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, February 8, 2018.

Hon. ROB BISHOP,
*Chairman, Committee on Natural Resources,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for H.R. 1417, the National Law Enforcement Museum Exhibits Act.

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

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL,
Director.

Enclosure.

H.R. 1417—National Law Enforcement Museum Exhibits Act

H.R. 1417 would allow the National Law Enforcement Museum (NLEM), which is privately operated on federal land in Wash-

ington, D.C., to acquire firearms of any type for display in museum exhibits. The bill also would exempt the NLEM from federal, state, and local firearms laws and regulations. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1417 would have no significant effect on the federal budget.

Enacting H.R. 1417 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1417 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

H.R. 1417 would impose an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) by preempting state and local laws that would otherwise impede the ability of the National Law Enforcement Museum to acquire, possess, transport, import, and display firearms. Although the bill would limit the application of state and local laws, it would impose no duty on state, local, or tribal governments that would result in additional spending or a loss of revenues.

The bill contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

The CBO staff contacts for this estimate are Janani Shankaran (for federal costs) and Andrew Laughlin (for mandates). The estimate was approved by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

2. General Performance Goals and Objectives. As required by clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII, the general performance goal or objective of this bill is to amend the National Law Enforcement Museum Act to allow the Museum to acquire, receive, possess, collect, ship, transport, import, and display firearms.

EARMARK STATEMENT

This bill does not contain any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined under clause 9(e), 9(f), and 9(g) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

COMPLIANCE WITH PUBLIC LAW 104-4

This bill contains no unfunded mandates.

COMPLIANCE WITH H. RES. 5

Directed Rule Making. This bill does not contain any directed rule makings.

Duplication of Existing Programs. This bill does not establish or reauthorize a program of the federal government known to be duplicative of another program. Such program was not included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111-139 or identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance published pursuant to the Federal Program Information Act (Public Law 95-220, as amended by Public Law 98-169) as relating to other programs.

PREEMPTION OF STATE, LOCAL OR TRIBAL LAW

This bill is not intended to preempt any State, local or tribal law.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italic):

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM ACT

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SEC. 5. AUTHORITY OF MUSEUM TO ACQUIRE, RECEIVE, POSSESS, COLLECT, SHIP, TRANSPORT, IMPORT, AND DISPLAY FIREARMS.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law, or any law or any rule or regulations of a State or any political subdivision thereof, the Museum may acquire, receive, possess, collect, ship, transport, import, and display firearms (as defined in section 921(a)(3) of title 18, United States Code, or section 5845(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) in fulfilling the purposes of the Museum.

(b) *DEFINITION OF STATE.*—In subsection (a), the term “State” means the several States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and the possessions of the United States.