

113TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 1880

To prohibit an agency or department of the United States from establishing or implementing an internal policy that discourages or prohibits the selection of a resort or vacation destination as the location for a conference or event, and for other purposes.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 8, 2013

Mr. AMODEI (for himself, Mr. HECK of Nevada, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. HORSFORD) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

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## A BILL

To prohibit an agency or department of the United States from establishing or implementing an internal policy that discourages or prohibits the selection of a resort or vacation destination as the location for a conference or event, and for other purposes.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Protecting Resort Cit-  
5       ies from Discrimination Act of 2013”.

6       **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7       Congress makes the following findings:

1           (1) Tourism, including conventions and meet-  
2           ings, is an important part of the United States econ-  
3           omy that generates billions of dollars in tax revenues  
4           for many localities.

5           (2) Analysts estimate that approximately 90  
6           percent of employers in the travel industry are small  
7           businesses and more than 12 percent of United  
8           States employees are employed by the travel indus-  
9           try.

10          (3) Many local economies around the country  
11          have developed into destinations for vacationers and  
12          conventioners alike, and those local economies de-  
13          pend on the travel industry to support local employ-  
14          ment, create new jobs, and generate tax revenues for  
15          critical public services.

16          (4) These same destinations are home to large  
17          and small businesses that have unique skills, amen-  
18          ities, and resources for planning and facilitating  
19          meetings and conventions for all purposes and, con-  
20          sequently, may deliver value and convenience for in-  
21          dividuals and organizations in need of a location for  
22          an official event.

23          (5) Locating an official event in such a city fre-  
24          quently may save taxpayer dollars, as compared to  
25          other locations.

1           (6) Agencies and departments of the United  
2 States have a responsibility to find ways to maximize  
3 taxpayer dollars in conducting official business, in-  
4 cluding planning and conducting official meetings  
5 attended by Federal employees.

6           (7) In deciding where to locate an official gov-  
7 ernment meeting by applying this principle of maxi-  
8 mizing taxpayer dollars, government officials often  
9 will conclude that many locations known as resort  
10 destinations also will provide the best value and con-  
11 venience for official meetings and business.

12           (8) Resort and vacation destination cities tend  
13 to be affected disproportionately during economic  
14 downturns and, therefore, are especially vulnerable  
15 to discrimination by meeting and convention plan-  
16 ners, which could exacerbate unemployment and re-  
17 lated demands on United States taxpayers.

18 **SEC. 3. LIMITATION ON CERTAIN TRAVEL AND CON-**  
19 **ERENCE POLICIES OF AGENCIES OF THE**  
20 **UNITED STATES.**

21       No agency or department of the United States may  
22 establish or implement an internal policy regarding travel,  
23 event, meeting, or conference locations that discourages

- 1 or prohibits the selection of such a location because the
- 2 location is perceived to be a resort or vacation destination.

