

114TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. CON. RES. 37

Recognizing the need to improve physical access to many federally funded facilities for all people of the United States, particularly people with disabilities.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 16, 2015

Ms. ESTY (for herself, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. HIMES, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, and Mr. LANGEVIN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, the Judiciary, Energy and Commerce, and Transportation and Infrastructure, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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## CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Recognizing the need to improve physical access to many federally funded facilities for all people of the United States, particularly people with disabilities.

Whereas, in 2012, nearly 20 percent of the civilian population in the United States reported having a disability;

Whereas, in 2012, 16 percent of veterans, amounting to more than 3,500,000 people, received service-related disability benefits;

Whereas, in 2011, the percentage of working-age people in the United States who reported having a work limitation

due to a disability was 7 percent, which is a 20-year high;

Whereas the Act entitled “An Act to insure that certain buildings financed with Federal funds are so designed and constructed as to be accessible to the physically handicapped”, approved August 12, 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.) (referred to in this preamble as the “Architectural Barriers Act of 1968”), was enacted to ensure that certain federally funded facilities are designed and constructed to be accessible to people with disabilities and requires that physically handicapped people have ready access to, and use of, post offices and other Federal facilities;

Whereas automatic doors, though not mandated by either the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 or the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), provide a greater degree of self-sufficiency and dignity for people with disabilities and the elderly, who may have limited strength to open a manually operated door;

Whereas a report commissioned by the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board (referred to in this preamble as the “Access Board”), an independent Federal agency created to ensure access to federally funded facilities for people with disabilities, recommends that all new buildings for use by the public should have at least one automated door at an accessible entrance, except for small buildings where adding such doors may be a financial hardship for the owners of the buildings;

Whereas States and municipalities have begun to recognize the importance of automatic doors in improving accessibility;

Whereas the laws of the State of Connecticut require automatic doors in certain shopping malls and retail businesses, the laws of the State of Delaware require automatic doors or calling devices for newly constructed places of accommodation, and the laws of the District of Columbia have a similar requirement;

Whereas the Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service, published by the General Services Administration, requires automation of at least one exterior door for all newly constructed or renovated facilities managed by the General Services Administration, including post offices;

Whereas from 2006 to 2011, 71 percent of the complaints received by the Access Board regarding the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 concerned a post office or other facility of the United States Postal Service;

Whereas the United States Postal Service employs approximately 522,000 people, making it the second largest civilian employer in the United States;

Whereas approximately 3,200,000 people visit one of the 31,857 post offices in the United States each day; and

Whereas the United States was founded on principles of equality and freedom, and these principles require that all people, including people with disabilities, are able to engage as equal members of society: Now, therefore, be it

1        *Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate*  
2 *concurring), That Congress—*

1           (1) recognizes the immense hardships that peo-  
2           ple with disabilities in the United States must over-  
3           come every day;

4           (2) reaffirms its support of the Act entitled  
5           “An Act to insure that certain buildings financed  
6           with Federal funds are so designed and constructed  
7           as to be accessible to the physically handicapped”,  
8           approved August 12, 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4151 et seq.),  
9           commonly known as the “Architectural Barriers Act  
10          of 1968”, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of  
11          1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.), and encourages full  
12          compliance with such Acts;

13          (3) recommends that the United States Postal  
14          Service and Federal agencies install power-assisted  
15          doors at post offices and other federally funded fa-  
16          cilities, respectively, to ensure equal access for all  
17          people of the United States; and

18          (4) pledges to continue to work to identify and  
19          remove the barriers that prevent all people of the  
20          United States from having equal access to the serv-  
21          ices provided by the Federal Government.

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