



1. [H.R. 5322 – U.S. Territories Investor Protection Act of 2016](#)
2. [H.R. 5469 – To require the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to support the capacity of the International Monetary Fund to prevent money laundering and financing of terrorism](#)
3. [H.R. 5594 – National Strategy for Combating Terrorist, Underground, and Other Illicit Financing Act](#)
4. [H.R. 5606 – Anti-terrorism Information Sharing Is Strength Act, as amended](#)
5. [H.R. 5607 – Enhancing Treasury’s Anti-Terror Tools Act, as amended](#)
6. [H.R. 5602 – To amend title 31, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to include all funds when issuing certain geographic targeting orders, and for other purposes](#)
7. [H.R. 4785 – Department of Homeland Security Stop Asset and Vehicle Excess Act](#)
8. [H.R. 5385 – Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Technical Correction Act](#)
9. [H.R. 5056 – Airport Perimeter and Access Control Security Act of 2016](#)
10. [H.R. 4404 – Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2016, as amended](#)
11. [H.R. 5252 – To designate the United States Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry located at 1400 Lower Island Road in Tornillo, Texas, as the "Marcelino Serna Port of Entry"](#)
12. [H.R. 5588 – Veterans’ Compensation COLA Act of 2016](#)
13. [H.Con.Res. 138 – Designating the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library](#)
14. [H.R. 5530 – HBCU Capital Financing Improvement Act](#)
15. [H.R. 3178 – Strengthening Transparency in Higher Education Act, as amended](#)
16. [H.R. 3179 – Empowering Students Through Enhanced Financial Counseling Act](#)
17. [H.R. 5528 – Simplifying the Application for Student Aid Act](#)
18. [H.R. 5529 – Accessing Higher Education Opportunities Act](#)

19. [H.R. _____ – Providing for Concurrence in the Senate Amendments to H.R. 636 with House Amendments](#)
20. [H.R. 5639 – National Institute of Standards and Technology Improvement Act of 2016](#)
21. [H.R. 5636 – National Institute of Standards and Technology Campus Security Act](#)
22. [H.R. 5640 – Electricity Storage Innovation Act, as amended](#)
23. [H.R. 5638 – Solar Fuels Innovation Act, as amended](#)

H.R. 5322 — U.S. Territories Investor Protection Act of 2016 (Rep. Velazquez, D-NY)

CONTACT: [Jennifer Weinhart](#), 202-226-0706

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5322](#) would amend the Investment Company Act of 1940 to end an exemption for investment companies located in the U.S. territories.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not yet available.

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibit measures from being scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules without an accompanying cost estimate. Rule 28(b) provides that the cost estimate requirement may be waived by a majority of the Elected Leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Presently, investment companies located in U.S. territories are exempt from the Investment Company Act's mutual fund regulations if they sell their shares only to residents of the territories in which they are located. This allows some companies to underwrite bonds, while repackaging the bonds into mutual funds to be sold only to investors in the territories. This bill ends that exemption.

This bill would also allow for a three-year safe harbor for companies currently enjoying the exemption. It would also allow the Securities and Exchange Commission to delay the effective date for at most three years following the termination of the safe harbor.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5322 was introduced on May 25, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Financial Services, where it was reported, 59-0, on June 16, 2016.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 3.

H.R. 5469 — To require the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to support the capacity of the International Monetary Fund to prevent money laundering and financing of terrorism (Rep. Pearce, R-NM)

CONTACT: [Jennifer Weinhart](#), 202-226-0706

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5469](#) would amend the [International Financial Institutions Act](#) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to instruct the U.S. Director of the International Monetary Fund to support the use of the administrative budget of the Fund to provide for technical assistance to improve the ability of Fund members to prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not yet available.

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibit measures from being scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules without an accompanying cost estimate. Rule 28(b) provides that the cost estimate requirement may be waived by a majority of the Elected Leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Money laundering [occurs](#) when a source of illegal assets is obtained through the concealment of its funding source, creating a disconnect between the funds used and the illegal criminal activity. Terrorist financing, on the other hand, involves raising and processing both finances and assets. These illicit activities often target the same vulnerabilities in financial systems to achieve a certain level of anonymity. This legislation would direct the US IMF Executive Director to support the use of funds to improve the ability of the Fund to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. It would also require the Secretary of the Treasury to submit a report to Congress on the activities of the fund to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing and the efficacy of these efforts.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5469 was introduced on June 14, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 9, Clause 7.

H.R. 5594 — National Strategy for Combating Terrorist, Underground, and Other Illicit Financing Act (Rep. Fitzpatrick, R-PA)

CONTACT: [Jennifer Weinhart](#), 202-226-0706

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5594](#) would require the president, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to develop and publish an annual government-wide strategy to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not yet available.

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibit measures from being scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules without an accompanying cost estimate. Rule 28(b) provides that the cost estimate requirement may be waived by a majority of the Elected Leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This legislation includes a detailed congressional findings section, which elaborates on both the severity of the threat of terrorist financing and money laundering to U.S. national security, and the speed with which new threats may develop. This legislation would require the president, through the Secretary of the Treasury, to develop and publish an annual government-wide strategy to combat money laundering and terrorist financing and to submit this report to Congress. Each strategy should detail the effectiveness of efforts, how the U.S. addresses the highest levels of risks, and detail how the strategy is integrated into the broader counter terrorism strategy of the United States.

At minimum, the strategy must detail: (1) threats, goals, objectives, and priorities; (2) coordination efforts; (3) proposed changes; (4) detection and prosecution initiatives; (5) the role of the private financial sector; (6) the enhancement of intergovernmental cooperation; (7) project and budget priorities over a 3-year projection; (8) assessment of funding; (9) trend analysis; (10) an enforcement report; (11) policies pertaining to the enforcement of the Bank Secrecy Act; (12) a discussion of the Treasury Department attachés; (13) a discussion of illicit finance and cybercrime; and (14) an analysis of ways to leverage technology to improve the fight against terror financing.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5421 was introduced on June 28, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8.

H.R. 5606 — Anti-Terrorism Information Sharing is Strength Act (Rep. Pittenger, R-NC)

CONTACT: [Jennifer Weinhart](#), 202-226-0706

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5606](#) would enhance safe harbor provisions pertaining to financial information sharing found in the USA Patriot Act.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not yet available.

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibit measures from being scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules without an accompanying cost estimate. Rule 28(b) provides that the cost estimate requirement may be waived by a majority of the Elected Leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Under current law, financial firms are indemnified from liability arising from sharing information with the government is believed in good faith to be related to terrorism or money laundering activities. faith

This legislation would expand the safe harbor provisions pertaining to information sharing to also apply to specified unlawful activities which would include: racketeering, manufacture of controlled substances, manufacture sale or distribution of controlled substances, murder, kidnapping extortion of violent crime, fraud by or against a foreign bank, bribery, smuggling, offenses involving required extradition, or trafficking. Disclosures would still be required to be made in good faith to qualify for the safe harbor protection.

This bill would also require a report to Congress on the risks and benefits of information sharing consistent with privacy protections and whether a financial institution that is not required to maintain an anti-money laundering program, should be required to share information if the institution voluntarily maintains such a program that regularly gets examined.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5606 was introduced on June 28, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8. No enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 5607 — Enhancing Treasury’s Anti-Terror Tools Act (Rep. Pittenger, R-NC)

CONTACT: [Jennifer Weinhart](#), 202-226-0706

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5607](#) would amend the section of the U.S. code regarding the issuance of “geographic targeting orders,” which are used to monitor for fraud or criminal activity. The bill would explicitly require more detailed information covering financial transactions taking place in a given geographic areas to be reported to the Department of the Treasury for all funds, rather than only for hard currency. The bill would also require Treasury to study several aspects of its counter-terrorism methods and their impact on Americans.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not yet available.

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibit measures from being scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules without an accompanying cost estimate. Rule 28(b) provides that the cost estimate requirement may be waived by a majority of the Elected Leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This legislation would require the Secretary of Treasury to, within 180 days, submit a report to Congress on American embassies abroad that have Treasury attachés, and to detail the role of the Treasury Department’s counter-terror financing activities at these embassies, including recommendations to improve cooperation between the Treasury Department and foreign financial ministers.

Identically to [H.R. 5602](#), this bill would amend the requirements for record keeping beyond U.S. coin and currency, generally to include the broader catch-all “funds” for geographic targeting orders.

This bill would also require a study and report to Congress on the advisability and implications of transforming the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence into a standalone bureau at the Department of Treasury, and what this might mean for halting terror financing or money laundering. It would further require a study and report to Congress to assess the efficacy of requiring banking regulators to begin a pilot program for technical assistance to depository institutions that want to provide account services to money services businesses serving people in Somalia, and how this would affect the ability for Americans to send money to loved ones, and any implications.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5607 was introduced on June 28, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Financial Services, Foreign Affairs, Ways and Means, Armed Services, and Intelligence.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8.

H.R. 5602 — To amend title 31, United States Code, to Authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to Include all Funds when Issuing Certain Geographic Targeting Orders, and for Other Purposes (Rep. Lynch, D-MA)

CONTACT: [Jennifer Weinhart](#), 202-226-0706

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5602](#) would amend the section of the U.S. code regarding the issuance of “geographic targeting orders,” which are used to monitor for fraud or criminal activity. The bill would explicitly require more detailed information covering financial transactions taking place in a given geographic areas to be reported to the Department of the Treasury for all funds, rather than only for hard currency.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not yet available.

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibit measures from being scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules without an accompanying cost estimate. Rule 28(b) provides that the cost estimate requirement may be waived by a majority of the Elected Leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Presently, section 5326 of title 31 of the U.S. code pertains only to “coin and currency.” This legislation would expand this section to allow the Secretary of the Treasury to include all funds when issuing certain geographic targeting orders. [Geographic targeting orders](#) are orders issued by the Secretary of the Treasury that require domestic financial institutions within a certain geographic area to report on transactions that exceed a specified value. The orders last, via an extension by the [USA Patriot Act](#), for 180 days.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5421 was introduced on June 28, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Financial Services.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

H.R. 4785 — Department of Homeland Security Stop Asset and Vehicle Excess Act (Rep. Perry, R-PA)

CONTACT: [Nicholas Rodman](#), 202-226-8576

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on July 11, 2016 under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4785](#) would require the Under Secretary of Management for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to manage vehicle fleets throughout the Department.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 4785 would cost about \$2 million in fiscal year 2017 and about \$1 million annually thereafter, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. Most of those funds would cover costs for hiring additional staff for the Under Secretary and for upgrading computer systems. H.R. 4785 could lead to more efficient use of DHS vehicles, but CBO has no basis for estimating the magnitude or timing of any savings that may result. Because enacting the legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 4785 would require the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to oversee all vehicle fleets within the Department, including: (1) ensuring that components are in compliance with federal law, federal regulations, executive branch guidance, and Department policy; (2) developing and distributing a standardized vehicle allocation methodology and fleet management plan for components to use to determine optimal fleet size; (3) ensuring that components formally document fleet management decisions; (4) approving component fleet management plans, vehicle leases, and vehicle acquisitions.

The Under Secretary for Management would be directed: (1) to collect, on a quarterly basis, information regarding component vehicle fleets, including information on fleet size, composition, cost, and vehicle utilization; (2) to seek to achieve a capability to collect, on a quarterly basis, automated information regarding component vehicle fleets, including the number of trips, miles driven, hours and days used, and the associated costs of such mileage for leased vehicles; and (3) to track and monitor component information provided to ensure that component vehicle fleets are the optimal fleet size and cost effective.

The bill would require that component heads beginning with fiscal year 2018, to annually submit to the Under Secretary for Management a vehicle allocation tool and fleet management plan. The Under Secretary for Management would be directed to review and make a determination on the results of each component's vehicle allocation tool and fleet management plan to ensure each such component's vehicle fleets are the optimal fleet size and that components are in compliance with applicable federal law, federal regulations, executive branch guidance, and Department policy. The Under Secretary for Management would be directed to review and make determinations regarding annual component requests for funding for vehicle

fleets. If component heads have not taken steps in furtherance of achieving optimal fleet size in the prior fiscal year, the Under Secretary would be required to provide rescission recommendations to Congress.

Beginning in FY 2019, the Under Secretary for Management and component heads would be prohibited from approving a vehicle lease, acquisition or replacement request if such component heads did not comply in the prior fiscal year with the stipulated conditions. No Department official with vehicle fleet management responsibilities would be allowed to receive annual performance compensation pay in any fiscal year beginning with FY 2019 if such official did not comply with the stipulated conditions in the previous fiscal year. No senior executive service official of the Department whose office has a vehicle fleet would be allowed to receive access to a car service in any fiscal year beginning with FY 2019 if such official did not comply in the prior fiscal year. The Under Secretary would be authorized to determine the feasibility of operating a vehicle motor pool to permit components to share vehicles to reduce the number of excess vehicles in the Department.

H.R. 4785 would require the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to report to Congress on the Department's efforts at achieving a capability to collect automated information; the extent to which the Under Secretary for Management has identified and addressed any relevant security concerns, including cybersecurity risks, related to such automation; and the extent to which the Under Secretary collects, assesses, and reports on vehicle fleet event data recorder data. The bill would require the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security to review the implementation of vehicle allocation tool and fleet management plan requirements for fiscal years 2018 and 2020, and submit a report to Congress regarding the effectiveness of such requirements with respect to cost avoidance, savings realized, and component operations.

The House report (H. Rept. 114-494) accompanying H.R. 4785 can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. was introduced on March 17, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On April 14, 2016, the bill was ordered to be reported (amended) by the committee.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18--To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department of Officer thereof."

H.R. 5385 — Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Technical Correction Act (Rep. Watson Coleman, D-NJ)

CONTACT: [Nicholas Rodman](#), 202-226-8576

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

H.R. 5385 would amend the [Homeland Security Act of 2002](#) to make technical corrections to the requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security submit quadrennial homeland security reviews to Congress.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 5385 would have no significant effect on the department's spending. Because enacting the legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 5385 would amend the [Homeland Security Act of 2002](#) to make a series of technical corrections to the requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security submit quadrennial homeland security reviews to Congress. The bill would require the Secretary to conduct the quadrennial reviews in consultation with representatives from appropriate advisory committees including the Homeland Security Advisory Council, the Homeland Security Science and Technology Advisory Committee, and the Aviation Security Advisory Committee. The bill would further require the Secretary to retain and, upon request, provide to Congress documentation regarding the quadrennial homeland security review to include: records regarding consultation; all written communications; as well as information regarding the risk assessment required under the quadrennial reviews.

The Secretary would be required to submit to Congress information on the degree to which the findings and recommendations developed in the review were integrated into the acquisition strategy and expenditure plans for the Department. The bill would apply to reviews required to be submitted after December 31, 2017.

The House report (H. Rept. 114-662) accompanying H.R. 5385 can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5385 was introduced on June 7, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On July 5, 2016, the bill was reported, as amended, by the committee.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18."

H.R. 5056 — Airport Perimeter and Access Control Security Act of 2016 (Rep. Keating, D-MA)

CONTACT: [Nicholas Rodman](#), 202-226-8576

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on July 11, 2016 under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5056](#) would require the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to update aviation sector and airport security risk assessments.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that any increased spending by TSA to meet the bill's requirements would total less than \$500,000 annually; any such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Enacting H.R. 5056 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 5056 would direct the TSA Administrator to update the Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment (TSSRA) for the aviation sector and update, with the latest and most currently available intelligence information, the Comprehensive Risk Assessment of Perimeter and Access Control Security and determine a regular timeframe and schedule for further updates to the assessment. The bill would require TSA to conduct a system-wide assessment of airport access control points and airport perimeter security. The Department of Homeland Security would be directed to report the results of the assessments to Congress.

The TSA Administrator would additionally be required to update the 2012 National Strategy for Airport Perimeter and Access Control Security to include information from the Risk Assessment of Airport Security, the status of TSA efforts to address the goals and objectives, finalized outcome-based performance measures, and input from airport operators. H.R. 5056 would require TSA Administrator to implement a process for determining when additional updates to the strategy are needed.

The House report (H. Rept. 114-653) accompanying H.R. 5056 can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5056 was introduced on April 26, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On July 1, 2016, the bill was ordered to be reported by the committee.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution." No enumerating clause was listed.

H.R. 4404 — Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2016, as amended (Rep. McSally, R-AZ)

CONTACT: [Nicholas Rodman](#), 202-226-8576

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on July 11, 2016 under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4404](#) would require the Department of Homeland Security to conduct an exercise related to the terrorist and foreign fighter threat.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing the legislation would not affect the federal budget over the 2017-2021 period because the new exercises would be integrated into existing programs. Because enacting H.R. 4404 would not affect direct spending or revenues, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 4404 would require the Department of Homeland Security to conduct an exercise related to the terrorist and foreign fighter threat to include a scenario involving persons traveling from the United States to join or provide material support or resources to a terrorist organization abroad and terrorist infiltration into the United States, including United States citizens and foreign nationals. The bill would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to Congress, an after-action report presenting the initial findings of such exercise, including any identified or potential vulnerabilities in United States defenses and any legislative changes requested in light of the findings. No additional funds would be authorized to carry out the legislation.

H.R. 4404 would amend the [Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006](#) to require the national exercise program to be designed, to the extent practicable, to include emerging terrorist threats, such as scenarios involving United States citizens departing the United States to enlist with or provide material support or resources to terrorist organizations abroad or terrorist infiltration into the United States, including United States citizens and foreign nationals.

The House report (H. Rept. 114-456) accompanying H.R. 4404 can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4404 was introduced on February 1, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On March 16, 2016, the bill was ordered to be reported, as amended, by the committee.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18--To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

H.R. 5252 — To designate the United States Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry located at 1400 Lower Island Road in Tornillo, Texas, as the "Marcelino Serna Port of Entry" (Rep. Hurd, R-TX)

CONTACT: [Rebekah Armstrong](#), 202-226-0678

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5252](#) would designate the United States Customs and Border Protection Port of Entry located at 1400 Lower Island Road in Tornillo, Texas, as the "Marcelino Serna Port of Entry".

COST:

A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not available at this time.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? No.
- Encroach into State or Local Authority? No.
- Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch? No.
- Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits? No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Born in Chihuahua City, Chihuahua, Mexico, [Marcelino Serna](#) traveled through Juárez to El Paso in 1916 in search of employment in the United States. In 1917, in the midst of World War I, he volunteered for Army and was sent to France. He received the Distinguished Service Cross, the second highest military decoration of the Army as well as the French Croix de Guerre for his bravery. Serna returned to the U.S. as the most decorated soldier from Texas. Soon after being discharged from the Army, he became an American citizen. He died on February 29, 1992, at the age of 95.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Hurd and referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means where it awaits further action.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Sections 1 and 8 of the United States Constitution. No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 5588 — Veterans' Compensation COLA Act of 2016 (Rep. Abraham, R-LA)

CONTACT: [Nicholas Rodman](#), 202-226-8576

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on July 11, 2016 under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5588](#) would increase the rates for the payment of disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation for veterans effective on December 1, 2016.

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is available.

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibit measures from being scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules without an accompanying cost estimate. Rule 28(b) provides that the cost estimate requirement may be waived by a majority of the Elected Leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill would create an automatic cost of living adjustment increase for several veterans' compensation programs.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 5588 would increase the rates for the payment of disability compensation and dependency and indemnity compensation for veterans effective on December 1, 2016. The bill would increase the dollar amounts for wartime disability compensation, additional compensation for dependents, clothing allowance, dependency and indemnity compensation to surviving spouses and to children, by the same percentage as the increase in benefits provided under [title II](#) of the Social Security Act.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs would be authorized to adjust administratively the rates of disability compensation payable to persons under section 10 of [Public Law 85-857](#) who have not received compensation.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5588 was introduced on June 28, 2018 and was referred to the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution." No enumerating clause was listed.

H. Con. Res. 138 — Designating the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library (Rep. Goodlatte, R-VA)

CONTACT: [Rebekah Armstrong](#), 202-226-0678

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H. Con Res. 138](#) would designate George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

COST:

A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not available at this time.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns.

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

[General George Catlett Marshall](#) was a U.S. military leader in the 20th century. During his career he served as the U.S. Army Chief of Staff during World War II, the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense. General Marshall was one of only five Army five-star generals in U.S. history and was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal. He was also awarded a Nobel Peace Prize in 1953 for proposing and supporting the Marshall Plan, also known as the European Recovery Program.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H. Con. Res. 138 was introduced on June 20, 2016 and referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce where it awaits further action.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

A Statement of Constitutional Authority is not available.

H.R. 5530 — HBCU Capital Financing Improvement Act (Rep. Adams, D-NC)

CONTACT: [Rebekah Armstrong](#), 202-226-0678

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5530](#) would amend the Higher Education Act to modify certain provisions relating to the capital financing of Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that enacting H.R. 5530 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Historically Black College and University (HBCU) [Capital Financing Program](#) provides low-cost capital to finance improvements to the infrastructure of the nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU). The loan proceeds of the HBCU Capital Financing Program can be used for repair, renovation or, in exceptional circumstances, the construction or acquisition of classrooms, instructional equipment and facility equipment. According to the [committee](#), the federal government guarantees the payment of principal and interest on qualified bonds, the proceeds of which are used for loans to participating HBCUs. Currently, 40 HBCUs contribute to the \$1.1 billion program, and the typical loan is between \$10 million and \$20 million.

This bill would increase clarity in current statute by renaming the escrow account associated with the program to the bond insurance fund. It would also allow HBCUs to receive financial counseling to assist the institutions in obtaining a capital improvement loan.

Finally, the bill would provide oversight by requiring the Advisory Board which oversees this program to report on the status of all loans and submit administrative or legislative recommendations for addressing issues related to financing HBCUs.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Adams and referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce. On June 22, 2016, the committee held a mark-up and the bill was reported out by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States. No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 3178 — Strengthening Transparency in Higher Education Act, as amended (Rep. Foxx, R-NC)

CONTACT: [Rebekah Armstrong](#), 202-226-0678

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3178](#) would direct the Secretary of Education to develop a website that contains key pieces of information on institutions of higher education, including costs, aid available and details on the student population.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that enacting H.R. 3178 would cost \$1 million for administrative costs over the 2017-2021 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

Some conservatives may be concerned that a similar website administered by National Center for Education Statistics, the [College Navigator](#), already exists and that the new website would be needlessly duplicative

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This bill would direct the secretary to develop a website known as the College Dashboard that displays information, which is updated annually, on each institution of higher education that participates in a program under Title IV of the Higher Education Act. Information that must be included is: (1) a link to the website of the institution and an identification of the type of institution; (2) the number of students enrolled and the student-faculty ratio; (3) the percentage of degree-seeking or certificate-seeking students and the amount of time it takes to obtain the degree or certificate; (4) the average net price per year for students receiving federal financial aid; (5) the percentage of students who obtained a degree or certificate who borrowed federal student loans, and the average federal student loan debt incurred by a student; and, (6) link to the website of the institution containing information on campus safety. In addition, the secretary would publish information on the enrollment, completion, costs, financial aid and faculty information of each institution. The website must include an easy way for users to compare information between institutions.

All students who submit a Free Application for Federal Student Aid would be provided a link to the webpage for each institution the students includes on the application.

The net price calculator included on the website would be predominately placed and placed in locations of the website where information on costs or aid is provided. Results from the calculator would specify the net price, the cost of attendance, the average annual cost of books and supplies, and estimated costs of other expenses. In addition, the calculator would include the estimated total need-based grant aid and merit-based grant aid that may be available and the percentage of full-time students receiving aid.

This bill would make available \$1,000,000 from the funds authorized for the College Navigator website to be used to carry out this legislation. No additional funds would be authorized.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Foxx and referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce. On June 22, 2016, the committee held a mark-up and the bill was reported out by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the Constitution of the United States.

H.R. 3179 — Empowering Students Through Enhanced Financial Counseling Act (Rep. Guthrie, R-KY)

CONTACT: [Rebekah Armstrong](#), 202-226-0678

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3179](#) would enhance financial counseling for students using federal student loans and Pell Grants.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that implementing H.R. 3179 would cost \$2 million for the department's administrative expenses over the 2017-2021 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This bill would require individuals receiving a Pell Grant or [other](#) federal loan to receive comprehensive information on the on the terms and conditions of the loan and the responsibilities the individual has with respect to the loan. This information would be provided for each award year during an in-person counseling session, online, or through the use of an online counseling tool.

Information individuals could receive in counseling could include how to budget for expenses, explanation of rights, information on estimated average incomes and employment, and financial management resources. Students receiving Pell Grants would receive information on the terms and conditions of the grant and information on the use and repayment. Students receiving other federal aid would be counseled on the effect of accepting a loan, repayment requirements and consequences of defaulting, details on the borrowing limits and information on interest accrual, and an encouragement to use federal loans prior to taking on private loans. Borrowers receiving [parent PLUS loans](#) for dependent students would receive similar information to borrowers of other federal loans in addition to the estimate of projected monthly payments, outstanding balance on the loans, and repayment options.

Under [current law](#), prior to completion of the course of study for which the borrower enrolled at the institution, exit counseling for borrowers would be required. The bill would require the counseling to include a summary of the outstanding balance of principal and interest due, and explanation of the grace period preceding repayment, and an explanation of rights.

The secretary would be required to conduct a rigorous, longitudinal study of the impact and effectiveness of the student loan counseling.

\$2,000,000 would be available from the Department of Education's [Financial Awareness Counseling Tool](#) to carry out this legislation. No additional fund would be authorized.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Guthrie and referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce. On June 22, 2016, the committee held a mark-up and the bill was reported out by voice vote.

Click [here](#) for additional information provided by the committee.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States. No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 5528 — Simplifying the Application for Student Aid Act (Rep. Heck, R-NV)

CONTACT: [Rebekah Armstrong](#), 202-226-0678

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5528](#) would simplify and modernize the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) application process for students.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that implementing the additional administrative requirements in H.R. 5528 would cost \$3 million over the 2017-2021 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This bill would require the Department of Education to use income data from two years prior to the date of application. While the FASFA has traditionally used income tax data from the prior year, this change in policy would allow students to receive information on their total financial assistance earlier. The secretary currently has the authority to use data from two years prior; however, the department has only begun to exercise this authority. By codifying the change, it will ensure continuity in how the policy is applied to students.

The bill would require the secretary to improve the electronic application and make it available on mobile devices.

In addition, to simplify the application the secretary would make efforts to use data available from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to reuse the amount of original data entry by applicants and to ensure the data is reliable. This could include the IRS automatically populating relevant data in applications and directing applicants to appropriate questions based on previous answers.

\$3,000,000 would be made available from existing funds used to maintain the FASFA. No additional funds are authorized.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Heck and referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce. On June 22, 2016, the committee held a mark-up and the bill was reported out by voice vote.

Click [here](#) for additional information provided by the committee.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States. No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 5529 — Accessing Higher Education Opportunities Act (Rep. Heck, R-NV)

CONTACT: [Rebekah Armstrong](#), 202-226-0678

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5529](#) would amend the Higher Education Act to authorize additional grants for Hispanic-serving agencies.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that enacting H.R. 5529 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

The bill would authorize the appropriation of \$108 million for fiscal year 2016. The underlying authorization for the program has expired but the Congress has already appropriated \$108 million for those grants in fiscal year 2016.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This bill would authorize grants for Hispanic-serving Institutions for student-support organizations designed to facilitate the successful advancement of students from four-year institutions to doctoral degree programs that prepare students for health care occupations.

In addition, it would authorize grants to be used for developing or expanding access to dual or concurrent enrollment programs and early college high school programs.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Heck and referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce. On June 22, 2016, the committee held a mark-up and the bill was reported out by voice vote.

Click [here](#) for additional information provided by the committee.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States. No specific enumerating clause was included.

H. Res _____ — FAA Extension, Safety, and Security Act of 2016 (Rep. Shuster, R-PA)

CONTACT: [Matt Dickerson](#), 202-226-9718

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

July 16, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H. Res _____](#) would concur with the Senate amendments to H.R. 636 with House amendments consisting of an extension of the spending and tax authorities of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) through Fiscal Year 2017 as well as reforms related to aviation safety and unmanned aircraft, aviation consumer policies, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA).

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that enacting the amendments proposed to H.R. 636 would reduce direct spending by \$8 million over the FY 2016 – 2026 period.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

Some conservatives may be concerned that the bill includes a “Such Sums” authorization for appropriations, in violation of the [Majority Leader’s protocol](#) against scheduling legislation authorizing discretionary appropriations that fails to specify the actual amount of funds being authorized.

Some conservatives may be concerned that the bill would authorize up to 60 new TSA Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams. Current [law](#) allows VIPR teams “to augment the security of any mode of transportation at any location within the United States”. Amendments to prohibit funding for VIPR teams offered to the [FY 2013](#) and [FY 2014](#) Homeland Security Appropriations bills were supported by [187](#) and [161](#) Republicans.

Some conservatives may be concerned that the bill includes several provisions regulating the terms of commercial air travel, including baggage fees and airline seating policies. Some conservatives may feel that such terms of service are better addressed by consumer-driven free market forces.

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** Yes.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** Yes.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

The spending and taxing authorities of the FAA were most recently extended through July 15, 2016, by H.R. 4721, the Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2016.

H. Res _____ would concur with the Senate amendments to H.R. 636 (originally the [America's Small Business Tax Relief Act of 2015](#), but amended by the Senate to include the text of [S. 2658, the Federal Aviation Administration \(FAA\) Reauthorization Act of 2016](#)) with House amendments consisting of an extension of the spending and tax authorities of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) through FY 2017, as well as

reforms related to aviation safety and unmanned aircraft, aviation consumer policies, and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA).

FAA Extension: The bill would extend the spending and taxing authorities of the FAA and its programs through September 2017.

Pilot Training Requirements: The bill would require the FAA to require airlines to certify that their pilots are trained on monitoring auto-pilot systems as well as controlling the flight path without auto-pilot.

Mental Health Screening: The bill would require the FAA to consider recommendations on mental health screening for pilots.

Laser Pointer Incidents: The bill would require quarterly reports to Congress on laser pointers being aimed at aircraft. The legislation includes no termination date for this quarterly report.

Helicopter Fuel Systems: The bill would require the FAA to update standards for crash-resistant fuel systems for helicopters.

Air Traffic Control (ATC) Hiring: The bill would revise ATC hiring procedures to give preferences to applicants with ATC experience, including with the Department of Defense and contract towers. The bill would also give preference to applicants who have graduated from a Collegiate Training Initiative program. The bill would also increase the maximum hiring age for applicants with experience to 35.

Cyber Security: The bill would require the FAA to develop a framework to reduce cyber security risks to the aviation system.

Flight Attendants: The bill would require training for flight attendants on recognizing and responding to potential human trafficking victims.

Unmanned Aircraft Owner Identification: The bill would require the FAA to develop standards to allow the remote identification of the owners and operators of unmanned aircraft, including potentially the development of a publicly accessible database.

Interagency Cooperation on Unmanned Aircraft for Firefighting: The bill would require the FAA to work with the departments of the Interior and Agriculture to authorize the use of unmanned aircraft in support of fire fighting operations.

Fines for Interference to Federal Efforts with an Unmanned Aircraft: The bill will establish a civil penalty of up to \$20,000 for interference with wildfire suppression, law enforcement, or an emergency response effort with an unmanned aircraft.

Unauthorized Unmanned Aircraft Use: The bill would establish a program to allow the FAA to detect and mitigate the unauthorized use of unmanned aircraft that pose a risk to aviation safety.

Unmanned Aircraft Traffic Management: The bill would require the FAA and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to develop a research plan and pilot projects for unmanned aircraft traffic management.

Restricted Areas: The bill would require the FAA to establish a process to allow the operators of sites such as energy producers, oil refineries, chemical facilities, and amusement parks to petition the FAA to prohibit or restrict the operation of unmanned aircraft in close proximity to their sites.

Collision Research: The bill would require the FAA and NASA to research and report to Congress on collisions of unmanned aircraft and planes.

Air Service to Small Communities: The bill would require the establishment of a working group to identify obstacles to attracting air service to small communities and develop recommendations for improving air transportation to small communities. The working group is required to consider if current programs such as the Essential Air Service (EAS) program, current federal funding for airports serving small communities, and potential new programs are sufficient to ensure the continuation or improvement of air service to small communities. Many conservatives have opposed the subsidies provided by the EAS as the past voted to eliminate discretionary funding for the program during the consideration of annual appropriations bills.

Annuities for Air Traffic Controllers: The bill would change the formula for calculating the retirement benefits for some air traffic controllers. “Relative to current law, [CBO](#) expects that the proposed change would increase benefits for some existing retirees and increase benefits and delay retirement for some future retirees.”

Refunds for Delayed Baggage: The bill would require the Department of Transportation (DOT) to issue regulations to require airlines to provide passengers automatic refunds for checked baggage that is delayed.

Contract Weather Observers: The bill would require a report on the adverse effects of the potential loss of contract weather observers at 57 airports.

Tarmac Delays: The bill would require airlines to return to the gate after a 3 hour tarmac delay (4 hours in the case of an international flight).

Family Seating: The bill would require the DOT to issue regulations to mandate that airlines establish policies to enable children 13 or under to be seated next to a family member.

TSA PreCheck Enrollment Expansion: The bill would require the TSA to add private sector application capabilities to increase enrollment access to the PreCheck program. The bill would also require the TSA to allow private sector marketing the PreCheck program. TSA is required to ensure PreCheck lanes are available during peak travel times.

Security Assessment of Foreign Entry Points: The bill would require the TSA to conduct a security risk assessment of all last point of departure airports with nonstop flights to the U.S. The assessment would include the number of known or suspected terrorists annually using the airport.

Security Coordination Enhancement Plan: The bill would require the TSA to submit to Congress a plan to enhance security collaboration and coordination between the U.S. and domestic and foreign partners relating to securing international bound aviation.

Donation of Security Equipment to Foreign Airports: The bill would authorize the TSA to donate security screening equipment to foreign last point of departure airports.

National Cargo Security Program: The bill would establish a program for the TSA to evaluate foreign countries’ air cargo programs to determine if their security procedures are commensurate with U.S. standards. If the TSA approves of a country’s program, then aircraft transporting cargo from that country to the U.S. would not be required to adhere to the otherwise applicable U.S. screening procedures.

Security Training for Foreign Governments: The bill would authorize the TSA to provide air security training to foreign governments.

TSA Checkpoint Staffing: The bill would require the TSA to complete an assessment to determine the necessary staffing at all airports at which the TSA operates.

Airport Credentials for Non-Citizens: The bill would require the TSA to issue guidance to airports so that the credentials they issue to non-citizen employees have an expiration date that is not longer than the time period in which the non-citizen is authorized to work in the U.S.

Covert Testing of Secure Areas: The bill would require the TSA to increase the use of covert testing of access to secure areas of airports.

Checkpoint of the Future: The bill would require the TSA and the Aviation Security Advisory Committee to develop recommendations for a more efficient and effective passenger screening program. The bill would also require the TSA to establish a pilot program of between 3 to 6 airports to reconfigure security systems to increase efficiency and reduce vulnerability.

VIPR Teams: The bill would provide an unlimited authorization (“such sums as necessary”) for up to 60 new TSA Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams for Fiscal Years 2016 through 2018. Current [law](#) allows VIPR teams “to augment the security of any mode of transportation at any location within the United States”.

Grants to States: The bill would expand the applicability of current Homeland Security grants to states to also include training of law enforcement for preparedness for mass casualty and active shooter incidents as well as for enhancing security of airports and surface transportation systems.

OUTSIDE GROUPS:

- National Business Aviation Association (NBAA): [NBAA Statement on House-Senate Agreement Over FAA Funding Extension](#)
- General Aviation Manufacturers Association (GAMA): [FAA Extension is Missed Opportunity to Support U.S. Manufacturing Jobs](#)

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H. Res. ___ is expected to be introduced on July 11, 2016.

H.R. 636 was originally introduced as the [America's Small Business Tax Relief Act of 2015](#) on February 2, 2015, and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. On February 4, 2015, Committee marked up and reported the bill by a 24 – 14 vote. The bill passed the House on February 13, 2015, by a [272 – 142](#) vote. In the Senate, H.R. 636 became the legislative vehicle for the Senate Commerce Committee’s [S. 2658, the Federal Aviation Administration \(FAA\) Reauthorization Act of 2016](#). The Senate passed H.R. 636, as amended with the FAA reauthorization, on April 19, 2016, by a [95 – 3](#) vote.

In the 114th Congress, the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee has [held a number of hearings](#) and other events regarding the FAA reauthorization. In June 2015, the Committee [laid out principles](#) for reauthorization that would partially privatize the air traffic control system.

In February 2016, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee marked up and reported [H.R. 4441, the Aviation Innovation, Reform, and Reauthorization Act of 2016](#), which would extend aviation programs through 2022 and make major changes to the FAA’s air traffic control operations by transitioning those services to a new federally chartered ATC Corporation.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

No constitutional authority statement is available.

H.R. 5639 — National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Improvement Act of 2016 (Rep. Moolenaar, R-MI)

CONTACT: [Jennifer Weinhart](#), 202-226-0706

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5639](#) would reauthorize and update NIST scientific and technical research, services, construction of facilities, and Industrial Technology Services programs.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not yet available.

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibit measures from being scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules without an accompanying cost estimate. Rule 28(b) provides that the cost estimate requirement may be waived by a majority of the Elected Leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

Some conservatives may be concerned that the bill would authorize NIST to provide financial and technical support to Manufacturing Extension Centers under the Manufacturing Extension Partnership.

The House-passed [FY 16 Budget](#) would eliminate the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Centers and calls its activities “some of the worst cases of corporate welfare in the federal government.”

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This legislation would also require NIST to address recommendations from the Visiting Committee on Advanced Technology and to strengthen oversight of the NIST Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program, and to increase MEP participation by small manufacturers. It would require the evaluation of obstacles unique to these small manufacturers.

This bill would amend Section 2 of the [National Institute of Standards and Technology Act](#) by adding language stating that the Director of NIST is authorized to serve “as the President’s principal adviser on standards policy pertaining to the Nation’s technological competitiveness and innovation ability.” The director would be allowed to award research fellowships and other forms of assistance directly to college students and teachers who show promise as contributors to the NIST mission and to United States citizens performing research and technical activities relevant to NIST. A post-doctoral fellowship program would be established for at least 20 fellows per fiscal year.

It would require the Director of NIST to enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a comprehensive review and evaluation of the Institute’s laboratory programs. H.R. 5639 would also require NIST to enter into a contract with the National Research Council to perform and report on

assessments of technical quality and on the work done at Institute laboratories, with two laboratories assessed each year, and each laboratory assessed at least once every 3 years.

The National Institute of Standards and Technology Act would provide assistance for the creation and support of the [Hollings Manufacturing Extension Centers](#). The objective of these centers is to enhance competitiveness, productivity, and technological performance in U.S. manufacturing. This section would allow the Secretary to provide financial support to a center; however, it must not be more than 50 percent of the capital and annual operating and maintenance funds required to create and maintain the center. Each center receiving assistance would undergo performance evaluations by the third year and shall undergo review in the 8th year. This legislation would also create a MEP Advisory Board, with not fewer than 10 members to be appointed by the Director. The House-passed [FY 16 Budget](#) would eliminate the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Centers and calls its activities “some of the worst cases of corporate welfare in the federal government.”

This legislation would provide for the elimination of obsolete reports, and would include a sense of Congress that partnerships that facilitate basic scientific research between the United States and Israel advance technology development and innovation and are beneficial to both nations.

The text of this legislation was included in the House passed [America COMPETES Act](#). The legislative bulletin for this bill can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5639 was introduced on July 6, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

H.R. 5636 — National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Campus Security Act (Rep. Loudermilk, R-GA)

CONTACT: [Jennifer Weinhart](#), 202-226-0706

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5636](#) would direct the Department of Commerce's Office of Security to oversee law enforcement and security programs at NIST, through the creation of a Director of Security for NIST.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not yet available.

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibit measures from being scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules without an accompanying cost estimate. Rule 28(b) provides that the cost estimate requirement may be waived by a majority of the Elected Leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

On July 18, 2015, a now former NIST security officer attempted to manufacture methamphetamine on duty in a NIST property, which resulted in an explosion and damage to government property. This individual also committed time-and-attendance fraud, and a subsequent investigation showed a culture of fraud and misconduct within the NIST Police Services Group. Following the explosion, further incidents have occurred on NIST property, including the possible exposure of a non-employee to chlorine gas. To address ongoing security concerns, H.R. 5636 would require the establishment of a Director of Security for NIST.

This legislation would not allow for an increase in the number of full-time employees at the Department of Commerce, including at NIST. It would require the Director of Security to report on NIST activities and on security to the Under Secretary for Standards and Technology, and to submit a report to Congress. H.R. 5636 would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study on the performance of the NIST Police Services Group and security contractors, and provide recommendations on how NIST should ensure security on campuses they protect.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5636 was introduced on July 6, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

H.R. 5640 — To provide for the establishment at the Department of Energy of an Electricity Storage Basic Research Initiative (Rep. Smith, R-TX)

CONTACT: [Jennifer Weinhart](#), 202-226-0706

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5640](#) would authorize an Electricity Storage Basic Research Initiative within the Department of Energy to augment the scientific and technical knowledge in chemistry and materials science needed for transformative electricity storage systems.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not yet available.

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibit measures from being scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules without an accompanying cost estimate. Rule 28(b) provides that the cost estimate requirement may be waived by a majority of the Elected Leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill would authorize new research initiatives within existing programs at the Department of Energy.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 5640 would amend the [Energy Policy Act of 2005](#) to replace outdated program direction to establish an Electricity Storage Basic Research Initiative to support early-stage research and advanced scientific knowledge pertaining to experimental electricity storage systems. It would require the Secretary to organize activities into multidisciplinary teams, using expertise from National Laboratories, universities, and the private sector. It would provide statutory direction, and authorize appropriations for the Secretary of Energy to use the expertise provided by the Office of Science and Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in order to carry out early research and development activities.

It would authorize \$50 million from funds within the Basic Energy Sciences Program and \$25 million from funds within the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Account per year from FY17-FY20 to study multivalent systems. It would also authorize \$30 million from the Basic Energy Sciences Program and Advanced Scientific Computing Research program accounts, and \$15 million from funds within the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy account for electrochemistry modeling and simulation. Finally, it would authorize \$20 million from funds within the Basic Energy Sciences Program and Biological and Environmental Research Program Accounts and \$10 million from funds within the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy account for mesoscale microchemistry.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this legislation.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5640 was introduced on July 6, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

H.R. 5638 — Solar Fuels Innovation Act (Rep. Knight, R-CA)

CONTACT: [Jennifer Weinhart](#), 202-226-0706

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 11, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5638](#) would authorize a Solar Fuels Basic Research Initiative within the Department of Energy to increase the scientific and technical knowledge in chemistry and materials science needed for solar fuels systems.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) cost estimate is not yet available.

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibit measures from being scheduled for consideration under suspension of the rules without an accompanying cost estimate. Rule 28(b) provides that the cost estimate requirement may be waived by a majority of the Elected Leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill would authorize new research initiatives within existing programs at the Department of Energy.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 5638 would amend the [Energy Policy Act of 2005](#) to replace outdated program direction to establish a Solar Fuels Basic Research Initiative to support early-stage research and advanced scientific knowledge pertaining to photochemistry, electrochemistry, biochemistry and materials science relevant to solar fuels systems. It would require the Secretary to organize activities into multidisciplinary teams, using expertise from National Laboratories, universities, and the private sector. It would require the Secretary of Energy to use the expertise provided by the Office of Science and Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in order to carry out early research and development activities.

It would authorize \$50 million from funds within the Basic Energy Sciences Program and \$25 million from funds within the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Account per year from FY17-FY20 to study artificial photosynthesis. It would also authorize \$50 million from the Basic Energy Sciences Program and Environmental Research program accounts, and \$25 million from funds within the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy account to study biochemistry, replication of natural photosynthesis, and related processes.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this legislation.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5638 was introduced on July 6, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

NOTE: *RSC Legislative Bulletins are for informational purposes only and should not be taken as statements of support or opposition from the Republican Study Committee.*