



[1. H.R. 1433 - DHS MORALE Act](#)

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H.R. 1593 – CLASS Act (Rep. Payne, D-NJ)

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on April 1, 2019 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for final passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 1593](#) would amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a School Security Coordinating Council, so that, to the extent possible, activities, plans, and policies directed at enhancing the security of an early childhood education program, elementary school, high school, or secondary schools against an act of terrorism are coordinated.

COST:

A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is not available.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** Yes, this legislation would require the establishment of a new council.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** Some may feel school security is best handled at the local level.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 1593 would amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a School Security Coordinating Council, so that, to the extent possible, activities, plans, and policies directed at enhancing the security of an early childhood education program, elementary school, high school, or secondary schools against an act of terrorism are coordinated.

This legislation would require the council to submit an annual report to Congress, beginning no later than January 30, 2021.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 1593 was introduced on March 7, 2019 and was referred to the House Committee on the Homeland Security where it was reported, as amended, on March 28, 2019.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor: Congress has the authority to enact this legislation under Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

H.R. 1433 – DHS Morale Act (Rep. Thompson, D-MS)

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on April 1, 2019 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for final passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 1433](#) would require the Department of Homeland Security to take steps to improve employee engagement and morale, and authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish an award to recognize significant employee contributions.

COST:

A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate for H.R. 1433 is not available. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimate](#) from last Congress indicates that implementing the bill's provisions would cost about \$1 million in fiscal year 2018; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

While last Congress' version of this legislation included a provision stating that the bill does authorize new funding to carry out the bill, this legislation does not include such a provision.

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** Yes, the bill would add new responsibilities to the DHS Chief Human Capital officer, direct the composition of a new steering committee within DHS, and create a new award program.
- **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. 1433 would expand the responsibilities of the DHS Chief Human Capital Officer to ensure that department employees are aware of and able to utilize educational and professional development opportunities, including interagency development and rotation programs. The office be charged with maintaining a catalogue of such programs. The officer would also be directed to ensure that employee disciplinary procedures comply with federal law and regulation. It would place a 90-day timeline for analysis of workforce satisfaction or morale survey.

The bill would allow the chief human capital officer to designate a Chief Learning and Engagement Officer to assist in carrying out the bills requirements.

The bill would direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to, within 120 days of enactment, establish a steering committee composed of department supervisors, employees, and labor organizations that would: (1) identify factors that have a negative impact on employee engagement and morale; (2) Identify initiatives and best practices to improve employee engagement and morale; (3) monitor efforts of DHS components to address morale problems; (4) advise the secretary on efforts to improve morale; ad, (5) report quarterly on efforts to improve employee engagement and morale. The chief human capital officer and each component head would be required to issue an engagement action plan based on the input of the steering committee. These plans would also be submitted to Congress.

The bill would authorize the secretary to establish and publicize an award program honoring employees or groups of employees for significant contributions. The secretary would be authorized to establish an internal review board to make recommendations for such awards.

Finally, the bill would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review of whether the department has a disciplinary process in which discipline and adverse employee actions are administered in a consistent and equitable manner for both supervisory and non-supervisory employees.

While last Congress' legislation included a prohibition on new funding, this legislation does not include such a prohibition. Moreover, this legislation would require the Secretary of DHS to report to Congress on the indirect impact on the lapse of appropriations between December 22, 2018 and January 25, 2019 on DHS human resources operations, DHS's ability to meet hiring benchmarks, and retention, attrition and morale of DHS personnel.

The RSC Legislative Bulletin from last Congress can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 1433 was introduced on February 28, 2019 and was referred to the House Committee on the Homeland Security where it was reported, as amended, on March 28, 2019.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor: Congress has the authority to enact this legislation under Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

H.R. 1590 – Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2019 (Rep. Guest, R-MS)

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on April 1, 2019 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for final passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 1590](#) would require the Department of Homeland Security to conduct national exercises related to the threat of terrorist and foreign fighters moving in and out of the United States.

COST:

According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimate](#) implementing the legislation would not significantly affect the federal budget over the 2020-2024 period because the new exercises would be integrated into existing programs.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

While last Congress' version of this legislation included a provision stating that the bill does authorize new funding to carry out the bill, this legislation does not include such a provision.

- **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. 1590 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.

The bill requires that the [National Exercise Program](#) includes emerging threats into its programming.

While last Congress' version of this legislation included a provision stating that the bill does authorize new funding to carry out the bill, this legislation does not include such a provision.

Similar legislation passed last Congress by voice vote. Last Congress' legislative bulletin can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 1590 was introduced on March 7, 2019 and was referred to the House Committee on the Homeland Security where it was reported on March 28, 2019.

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 1, Section 8, Clause 18--To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department of Officer thereof.

H.R. 1589 - CBRN Intelligence and Information Sharing Act of 2019, as amended (Rep. Walker, R-NC)

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on April 1, 2019 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for final passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 1589](#) would direct the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to gather and analyze intelligence on terrorist threats involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) materials.

COST:

A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is not available.

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. 1589 would require DHS's Office of Intelligence and Analysis to: (1) support homeland security-focused intelligence analysis of terrorist actors, their claims, and their plans to conduct attacks involving chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials; (2) support homeland security-focused intelligence analysis of global infectious disease, public health, food, agricultural, and veterinary issues; (3) support homeland security-focused risk analysis and risk assessments of homeland security hazards; (4) leverage existing and emerging homeland security intelligence capabilities and structures to enhance early detection, prevention, protection, response, and recovery efforts with respect to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attack; (5) share information and provide tailored analytical support on these threats to state, local, territorial and tribal authorities as well as other national biosecurity and biodefense stakeholders and other federal agencies, as appropriate; and, (6) perform other responsibilities, as assigned by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

The Office of Intelligence and Analysis would additionally be directed to coordinate with other relevant DHS components, others in the intelligence community, and other federal, state, local, territorial and tribal authorities, as well as major urban area fusion centers, and local public health

departments. The bill would also require the Secretary of Homeland Security to ensure that homeland security information analyzed by DHS concerning terrorist threats is provided to state, local, private entities and the public.

Similar legislation passed last Congress by voice vote. The past legislative bulletin can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 1589 was introduced on March 7, 2019 and was referred to the House Committee on the Homeland Security where it was reported, as amended, on March 28, 2019.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor: Congress has the authority to enact this legislation pursuant to: 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 or Officer thereof.

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.*