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H.R. 3021—Amendments to 21st Century Green High-Performing Public School Facilities Act

H.R. 3021, the 21st Century Green High-Performing Public School Facilities Act (Chandler, D-KY), is scheduled to be considered on the House floor today, Wednesday, June 4, 2008, subject to a structured rule (<u>H.Res. 1234</u>), making in order the following 8 amendments, each debatable for 10 minutes, except for the Shea-Porter/Welch/Arcuri/Hodes Amendment, which is debatable for 30 minutes.

The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill, except those regarding PAYGO and earmarks, waives all points of order against the bill itself—except the PAYGO rule—and allows the Chair to postpone consideration of the legislation at any time during its consideration. The rule allows one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

<u>Note</u>: The summaries below are based on RSC staff review of *actual amendment text* and thus often differ significantly from what's on the Rules Committee website. For a summary of the underlying bill, see a separate RSC document released yesterday.

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AMENDMENTS MADE IN ORDER UNDER THE RULE

1. *Miller (D-CA)*. Manager's Amendment. The amendment would:

- add a new definition of public school facilities to include charter schools;
- defines the term "<u>Green Globes</u>" as the Green Building Initiative environmental design and rating system;
- clarify that roofs can mean extensive, intensive, or semi-intensive green roofs;
- clarify that doors can mean security doors;
- expand the uses of funds under the bill to include those measures that reduce or eliminate human exposure to mold or mildew;
- expand the use of funds under the bill to include science and engineering laboratory facilities, libraries, and career and technical education facilities, including improvements to building infrastructure to accommodate bicycle access;
- prohibit states from taking into consideration state aid;
- include language on reducing a local educational agency's funding for failing to meet the energy efficiency standards;

- add Green Globes to the types of programs that school districts can use to meet energy efficiency standards;
- require school districts to report on the number of charter schools that receive funding under the bill;
- prohibit school districts from employing illegal workers described in section 274(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and
- require local educational agencies to have a policy that requires a criminal background check on all employees of the agency.

2. Ehlers (R-MI). The amendment would establish a moratorium on using federal funds to purchase carbon offsets with the funding authorized in the bill.

3. Shea-Porter (D-NH)/ Welch (D-VT)/Arcuri (D-NY)/Hodes (D-NH). The amendment would allow funding authorized by the bill to be used for renewable energy generation and heating systems in schools such as solar, photovoltaic, wind, geothermal, or biomass (including wood pellet).

4. Davis (R-VA). The amendment would allow for priority consideration to be given to science and technology schools once the funds reach local educational agencies.

5. *Stupak (D-MI)/Visclosky (D-IN).* The amendment would require a local educational agency to use American steel and iron for modernization, renovation, or repair projects at a public school facility. The amendment includes waivers if iron and steel are not produced in sufficient and reasonably available quantities, and if iron and steel produced will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

6. Brady (R-TX). The amendment would include Texas in Title II of the bill (grants to areas affected by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita), along with Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama.

7. *Matheson (D-UT)*. This amendment would provide that schools and local educational agencies receiving grants under this bill must report, if they installed flooring, whether it was:

- low- or no-VOC (Volatile Organic Compounds) flooring;
- made from sustainable materials; and
- cost effective.

8. Reichert (R-WA). The amendment would provide that local education agencies may use a grant for modernization, renovation, or repair of public school facilities to reduce class size.