



**Legislative Bulletin.....July 14, 2014**

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**H.R. 5031 – The STEM Education Act of 2013 (Lamar Smith, R-TX)**

**Order of Business:** The legislation is scheduled for consideration on Monday, July 14, 2014, under a suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** [H.R. 5031](#) defines STEM education for purposes of education activities at the National Science Foundation, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, the Department of Energy, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Institute of Standards and the Environmental Protection Agency. The legislation defines the term “STEM education” to mean education in the subjects of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, including other academic subjects that build on these disciplines such as computer science.” The legislation also requires the National Science Foundation continue to award grants to support informal STEM education and updates the Robert Noyce NSF Master Teaching Fellows program to allow teachers working towards a Masters to be eligible to participate in the program.

**Committee Action:** The legislation was introduced on July 8, 2014, and referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. There was no further action by the Committee.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The CBO preliminary estimate noted H.R. 5031 would not affect direct spending or revenue.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have power 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.” Congressman Smith’s statement in the Congressional Record can be viewed [here](#).

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## **H.R. 1786 – The National Windstorm Impact Reduction Act Reauthorization of 2014 (Neugebauer, R-TX)**

**Order of Business:** The legislation is scheduled for consideration on Monday, July 14, 2014, under a suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** [H.R. 1786](#) reauthorizes the National Windstorm Impact Reduction Program (NWIRP) through FY 2015. NWIRP was first created in 2004 as a multi-agency program to mitigate the harmful effects of windstorms through targeted research.

**Additional Information:** Committee Report 113-380 can be viewed [here](#).

**Committee Action:** The legislation was introduced on April 26, 2013, and referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and also to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. On February 28, 2014, the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology favorably reported the bill, as amended by voice vote. On March 13, 2014, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure discharged the bill.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** According to the Congressional Budget Office [cost estimate](#) “implementing H.R. 1786 would cost \$21 million over the 2015-2019 period.” This is below the last authorized level in FY 2008 of \$25 million.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1. The Congress shall have Power To . . . provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof.” Congressman Neugebauer’s statement in the Congressional Record can be viewed [here](#).

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## **H.R. 5035 – To reauthorize the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and for other purposes (Bucshon, R-IN)**

**Order of Business:** The legislation is scheduled for consideration on Monday, July 14, 2014, under a suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** [H.R. 5035](#) reauthorizes National Institute of Standards and Technology through FY 2015 and includes funding levels consistent with the House passed Appropriations bill. It also makes numerous changes to the law governing then National Institute of Standards and Technology.

**Additional Information:** The [National Institute of Standards and Technology](#) is an agency of the Department of Commerce. Congress founded it in 1901 to allow the United States to be more competitive with European nations that had more advanced measurement infrastructure.

**Committee Action:** The legislation was introduced on July 9, 2014, and referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The Committee took no further action.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The CBO preliminary estimate noted H.R. 5035 would have no significant net effect on direct spending or revenue.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; Article I, Section 8, Clause 5: To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have power 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.

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## **H.R. 5056 – The Research and Development Efficiency Act (Buschon, D-IN)**

**Order of Business:** The legislation is scheduled for consideration on Monday, July 14, 2014, under a suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** [H.R. 5056](#) requires the Director of the Office Science and Technology policy to establish a working group under the authority of the National Science and Technology Council to review federal regulations and to recommend ways to reduce the administrative burden on institutions of higher education conducting research with federal grant dollars.

**Committee Action:** The bill was introduced on July 10, 2014, and referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The Committee took no further action.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The CBO preliminary estimate noted H.R. 5056 would not affect direct spending or revenue.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:**

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## **H.R. 5029 – The International Science and Technology Cooperation Act of 2014 (Lipinski, D-IL)**

**Order of Business:** The legislation is scheduled for consideration on Monday, July 14, 2014, under a suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** [H.R. 5029](#) requires the establishment of a body under the National Science and Technology Council to identify and coordinate international science and technology cooperation that can strengthen the domestic science and technology enterprise and support United States foreign policy goals.

**Additional Information:** The [National Science and Technology Council](#) was established by Executive Order on November 23, 1993.

**Committee Action:** The legislation was introduced on July 8, 2014, and referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. The Committee took no further action.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** The CBO preliminary estimate noted H.R. 5029 would not affect direct spending or revenue.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** Article I, Section 8, Clause 3: The Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have power 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.” Congressman Lipinski’s statement in the Congressional Record can be viewed [here](#).

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**H.R. 451 – A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 500 North Brevard Avenue in Cocoa Beach, Florida, as the "Richard K. Salick Post Office" — (Posey, R-FL)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 451](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** This bill would designate the U.S. Post Office located at 500 North Brevard Avenue in Cocoa Beach, Florida, the “Richard K. Salick Post Office.”

**Additional Background:** Richard Salick was a locally well-known National Kidney Foundation Surf Festival organizer and former professional surfer who died on July 2, 2012.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 451 was introduced on February 1, 2013, and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee. On May 21, 2014 the Committee held a mark-up where the bill was ordered to be reported by unanimous consent.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** No CBO score was available at press time, but the only costs associated with naming U.S. federal buildings and post offices are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 7 (power to establish Post Offices) and Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 (the Necessary and Proper Clause).” Read the statement [here](#).

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**H.R. 606- A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, as the "Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building" — (Reed, R-NY)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 606](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** This bill would designate the U.S. Post office located at 815 County Road 23 in Tyrone, New York, the “Specialist Christopher Scott Post Office Building.”

**Additional Background:** Army Specialist Christopher Scott, 21, of Tyrone, New York, died on September 3, 2011 in Kandahar province, Afghanistan, of wounds sustained when insurgents attacked his unit with small-arms fire. He was assigned to 716th Military Police Battalion, 101st Sustainment Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault).

**Committee Action:** H.R. 606 was introduced on February 8, 2013 and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee. On May 21, 2014, the Committee held a mark-up where the bill was ordered to reported by unanimous consent.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** No CBO score was available at press time, but the only costs associated with naming U.S. federal buildings and post offices are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to establish Post Offices and post roads, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.” Read the statement [here](#).

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**H.R. 2223 - A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 220 Elm Avenue in Munising, Michigan, as the "Elizabeth L. Kinnunen Post Office Building" — (Benishek, R-MI)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 2223](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.



**Summary:** This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 220 Elm Avenue in Munising, Michigan, the “Elizabeth L. Kinnunen Post Office Building.”

**Major Changes Since the Last Time This Legislation was Before the House:** Previously introduced as H.R. 3378, the bill was brought before the House of Representatives on December 20, 2012 and was passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate where no further legislative action was taken.

**Additional Background:** Elizabeth L. Paasto Kinnunen is a double gold star mother: her son Bisio was killed in action during the Battle of the Bulge in World War II, while her son Raymond was killed during the Korean War. She also operated a boarding house in Marquette, Michigan.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 2223 was introduced on June 3, 2013 and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee. On May 21, 2014, the Committee held a markup where the bill was ordered to be reported by unanimous consent.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** No CBO score was available at press time, but the only costs associated with naming U.S. federal buildings and post offices are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 ‘The Congress shall have Power . . . To establish Post Offices and post roads.’” Read the statement [here](#).

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**H.R. 3534 – A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 113 West Michigan Avenue in Jackson, Michigan, as the "Officer James Bonneau Memorial Post Office" — (Walberg, R-MI)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 3534](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 113 West Michigan Avenue in Jackson, Michigan, as the "Officer James Bonneau Memorial Post Office."

**Additional Background:** Police Officer James Bonneau, 26, of Jackson, Michigan, was shot and killed after responding to a domestic disturbance report on March 9, 2010.



**Committee Action:** H.R. 3534 was introduced on November 19, 2013 and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee. On May 21, 2014, the Committee held a mark-up where the bill was ordered to be reported by unanimous consent.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** No CBO score was available at press time, but the only costs associated with naming U.S. federal buildings and post offices are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 7.” Read the statement [here](#).

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**H.R. 2802 - To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 418 Liberty Street in Covington, Indiana, as the "Fountain County Veterans Memorial Post Office" — (Rokita, R-IN)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 2802](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 418 Liberty Street in Covington, Indiana, as the "Fountain County Veterans Memorial Post Office."

**Committee Action:** H.R. 2802 was introduced on July 23, 2013 and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee. On May 21, 2014, the Committee held a mark-up where the bill was ordered to be reported by unanimous consent.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** No CBO score was available at press time, but the only costs associated with naming U.S. federal buildings and post offices are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the Constitution grants Congress the authority to establish Post Offices.” Read the statement [here](#).

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**H.R. 4355 - A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 201 B Street in Perryville, Arkansas, as the "Harold George Bennett Post Office" — (Griffin, R-AR)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 4355](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** This bill would designate the U.S. Post Office located at 201 B Street in Perryville, Arkansas, as the "Harold George Bennett Post Office."

**Additional Background:** Staff Sergeant Harold George Bennett, 24, of Perryville, Arkansas, was captured as a Prisoner of War in South Vietnam on December 29<sup>th</sup>, 1964, and was held until his death in captivity. He was the posthumous recipient of the Silver Star and the Prisoner of War Medal.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 4355 was introduced on April 1, 2014, and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee. On May 21, 2014, the Committee held a markup where the bill was ordered to be reported by unanimous consent.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** No CBO score was available at press time, but the only costs associated with naming U.S. federal buildings and post offices are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Constitutional Authority:** The Constitutional Authority Statement was unable to be obtained as of press time.

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**H.R. 3027 - A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 442 Miller Valley Road in Prescott, Arizona, as the "Barry M. Goldwater Post Office" — (Gosar, R-AZ)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 3027](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** This bill would designate the U.S. Post Office located at 442 Miller Valley Road in Prescott, Arizona, as the “Barry M. Goldwater Post Office.”

**Additional Background:** Barry Morris Goldwater served five terms as the United States Senator from Arizona (1953-65, 1969-87) and was the Republican nominee for President in the 1964 Presidential Election. He died on May 29<sup>th</sup>, 1998 in Paradise Valley, Arizona at the age of 89.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 3027 was introduced on August 2, 2013, and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee. On May 21, 2014, the Committee held a markup where the bill was ordered to be reported by unanimous consent.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** No CBO score was available at press time, but the only costs associated with naming U.S. federal buildings and post offices are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.” Read the statement [here](#).

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## **H.R. 2291 - A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the "Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office" — (Maloney, D-NY)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 2291](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** This bill would designate the U.S. Post Office located at 450 Lexington Avenue in New York, New York, as the “Vincent R. Sombrotto Post Office.”

**Additional Background:** Vincent R. Sombrotto was born in Manhattan, NY in 1923 and played a significant role in the postal strike of 1970. Sombrotto’s efforts helped to lead the National Association of Letter Carrier (NALC) to expand into over 100 cities. He retired in 2002 and died in Port Washington, NY aged 89.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 2291 was introduced on June 6, 2013, and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee. On May 21, 2014, the Committee held a markup where the bill was ordered to be reported by unanimous consent.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** No CBO score was available at press time, but the only costs associated with naming U.S. federal buildings and post offices are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.” Read the statement [here](#).

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## **H.R. 3085 - A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3349 West 111th Street in Chicago, Illinois, as the "Captain Herbert Johnson Memorial Post Office Building" — (Lipinski, D-IL)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 3085](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** This bill would designate the U.S. Post Office located at 3349 West 111th Street in Chicago, Illinois, as the “Captain Herbert Johnson Memorial Post Office Building.”

**Additional Background:** Chicago Fire Department Captain Herbert Johnson was a 32-year veteran firefighter who died battling a fire at a home on the southwest side of Chicago on November 2, 2012.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 3085 was introduced on September 12, 2013, and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee. On May 21, 2014, the Committee held a markup where the bill was ordered to be reported by unanimous consent.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** No CBO score was available at press time, but the only costs associated with naming U.S. federal buildings and post offices are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.” Read the statement [here](#).

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**H.R. 4416 - A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 161 Live Oak Street in Miami, Arizona, as the "Staff Sergeant Manuel V. Mendoza Post Office Building" — (Kirkpatrick, D-AZ)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 4416](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority vote for passage.

**Summary:** This bill would designate the U.S. Post Office located at 161 Live Oak Street in Miami, Arizona, as the “Staff Sergeant Manuel V. Mendoza Post Office Building.”

**Additional Background:** Master Sergeant Manuel Verdugo Mendoza was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor by President Barack Obama on March 18, 2014. Master Sergeant Mendoza received the award due to his role in foiling a German counterattack on October 8, 1944, in Mt. Battaglia, Italy.

**Committee Action:** H.R. 4416 was introduced on April 7, 2014, and referred to the House Oversight and Government Reform Committee. On May 21, 2014, the Committee held a markup where the bill was ordered to be reported by unanimous consent.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** No CBO score was available at press time, but the only costs associated with naming U.S. federal buildings and post offices are those for sign and map changes, none of which significantly affect the federal budget.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.” Read the statement [here](#).

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**H.R. 4193 - The Smart Savings Act, as amended— (Issa-R, CA)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 4193](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority for passage.

**Summary:** This bill changes the default investment fund for Thrift Savings Plan (TSP) participants. If a participant fails to elect to allocate their investment funds in the Thrift Savings Fund these assets would default into an age-appropriate fund consistent with the recommendations of the Executive Director of the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (FRTIB). These assets would no longer default into the Government Securities Investment Fund (G Fund) but into the age-appropriate Lifecycle Funds (L Funds).

**Additional Background:** The [Thrift Savings Plan](#) (TSP) is a tax-deferred defined contribution plan available to federal workers and administered by the Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board (FRTIB). 4.6 million federal workers take advantage of the TSP which allows for a choice of investment options, including [five core funds](#). According to the Oversight and Government Reform Committee [report](#), those are: the Government Securities Investment Fund (G Fund), the Fixed Income Index Investment Fund (F Fund), the Common Stock Index Investment Fund (C Fund), the Small Cap Stock Index Investment Fund (S Fund), and the International Stock Index Investment Fund (I Fund). Participants may also invest in the Lifecycle Funds (L Funds), which are tied to a target withdrawal date and invested exclusively in the G, F, C, S, and I Funds.

Current law allows for the auto-enrollment of new civilian employees into the TSP which automatically assigns any assets by default into the Government Securities Investment Fund (G Fund). It was suggested by the FRTIB that by enrolling new workers in a more age-appropriate L Fund it would provide for asset diversification and yield a better return on investment. This change was unanimously supported by the Employee Thrift Council.

**Committee Action:** This bill was introduced by Representative Issa on March 11, 2014, and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. On March 12, 2014, a [mark-up](#) was held and the bill was ordered to be reported by voice vote.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** [CBO](#) estimates that enacting H.R. 4193 would not affect direct spending. The Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT) estimates that there could be a small revenue effect because enacting the bill might change the number of federal employees who choose to contribute to the TSP, thus modifying their total tax liability. Therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures apply. However, JCT estimates that any revenue effects would be negligible.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** H.R. 4193 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

**Does the Bill Contain Any Federal Encroachment into State or Local Authority in Potential Violation of the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?:** H.R. 4193 does not include any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “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.” Read the statement [here](#).

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## **H.R. 4195 - The Federal Register Modernization Act— (Issa-R, CA)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 4195](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority for passage.

**Summary:** This bill amends the [Federal Register Act](#) which was enacted in 1935, to allow for more flexibility for the Office of the Federal Register (OFR) and the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO), and to let them adjust to new technologies which are currently blocked by outdated statutes. This bill removes the requirement to print the Federal Register and the requirement for agencies to submit multiple copies of documents to be printed in the Federal Register. In lieu of the printing requirement is the requirement to publish. This would allow the OFR and the GPO to publish (circulate or distribute) materials including making the materials available online.

**Additional Background:** The current statute which governs the OFR and GPO is outdated and not updated to reflect current technologies. Although great strides have been made to update the statute since the use of hot metal printing, this bill will allow current technologies to be employed and let the OFR direct their resources towards improving the ease of use and the dissemination of resources via new technologies. Read the committee report [here](#).

**Committee Action:** This bill was introduced by Representative Issa on March 11, 2014. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. H.R. 4195 was considered at a [mark-up](#) on March 12, 2014 and was ordered to be reported by voice vote.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** [CBO](#) estimates that enacting H.R. 4195 would have no significant effect on the federal budget.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any Federal Encroachment into State or Local Authority in Potential Violation of the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment?:** No.

**Does the Bill Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?:** No.



**Does the Bill Contain Any Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?:** H.R. 4195 does not include any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

**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 Law which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers . . .” Read the statement [here](#).

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## **H.R. 4185 - The District of Columbia Courts, Public Defender Service, and Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Act — (Holmes Norton- D, DC)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 4185](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority for passage.

**Summary:** This bill makes changes to the District of Columbia Official Code that governs the D.C. Courts System and allows an increased authority to make personnel and managerial decisions. For example, it allows for the Courts to collect debts and erroneous payments from employees and purchase uniforms for nonjudicial employees of the Court. In addition, it amends the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 to authorize the Director of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency the authority to develop and operate incentive programs for sentenced offenders, such as educational and vocational training. It also makes permanent the Director’s authority to accept, solicit, and use any gifts on behalf of the Agency. In this instance, gifts can be any monetary or nonmonetary donation such as the use of facilities, property, or services for the purpose of aiding and facilitating the work of the Agency.

**Additional Background:** Under current law, the budget of the D.C. Courts system, including the Public Defender Service (PDS) and CSOSA, is funded by federal appropriations, and its expenditures are thus recorded in the federal budget. This bill allows for more flexibility for these district entities with the hopes increasing efficiency. Read the committee report [here](#).

**Committee Action:** H.R. 4185 was introduced by Delegate Holmes Norton on March 10, 2014. The Committee by [voice vote](#) ordered the legislation to be reported to the full House on March 12, 2014.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time

**Cost to Taxpayers:** [CBO](#) estimates that the proposed changes would not have a significant effect on the federal budget. Enacting the legislation would affect direct spending because it would authorize the Court Services and Offender Service Agency (CSOSA) to accept and spend

monetary gifts. Therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures apply. However, CBO estimates that the net effect on direct spending would be insignificant. Enacting H.R. 4185 would not affect revenues.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** H.R. 4185 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

**Does the Bill Contain Any Federal Encroachment into State or Local Authority in Potential Violation of the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment?:** No.

**Does the Bill Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?:** H.R. 4185 does not include any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.” Read the statement [here](#).

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## **H.R. 4197- The All Circuit Review Extension Act — (Cummings-D, MD)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 4197](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority for passage.

**Summary:** This bill extends for three years the authority for federal employees who appeal a judgment of the Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB) to file their appeal at any federal court instead of only the U.S. Court of Appeals.

**Additional Background:** The [Merit Systems Protection Board](#) was established in 1978 and is an independent, quasi-judicial agency in the Executive branch. The mission of the MSPB is to protect the federal merit systems against partisan political and other prohibited personnel practices and to ensure adequate protection for federal employees against abuses by agency management.

**Committee Action:** This bill was introduced by Representative Cummings on March 11, 2014, and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on the Judiciary. Oversight and Government Reform held a [mark-up](#) on March 12, 2014, and order the bill to be reported by voice vote.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time

**Cost to Taxpayers:** [CBO](#) estimates that enacting H.R. 4197 would have no significant effect on the federal budget. The legislation could affect direct spending by agencies not funded through the annual appropriations process (such as the Tennessee Valley Authority); therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures apply. CBO estimates, however, that any net increase in spending by those agencies would not be significant. Enacting the bill would not affect revenues.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any Federal Encroachment into State or Local Authority in Potential Violation of the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment?:** No.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States grants the Congress the power to enact this law.” Read the statement [here](#).

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## **H.R. 1192 - To redesignate Mammoth Peak in Yosemite National Park as “Mount Jessie Benton Frémont” — (McClintock-R, CA)**

**Order of Business:** [H.R. 1192](#) is scheduled to be considered on July 14, 2014, under a motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, which requires a two-thirds majority for passage.

**Summary:** This bill renames the peak known as “Mammoth Peak” in Yosemite National Park to “Mount Jessie Benton Frémont” or to be known informally as “Mt. Jessie.”

**Additional Background:** According to the bill’s findings, Jessie Benton Frémont was the daughter of U.S. Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri. She married John C. Frémont, an American military officer and explorer. She used her gift of writing to detail his journeys west, and her writings eventually were used as guides for future pioneers. She and her husband later moved to Bear Valley, California where she realized the need to preserve the land that would later become Yosemite National Park. Through her work, she laid the foundation for the creation of national parks and California State parks. Read the committee report [here](#).

**Committee Action:** H.R. 1192 was introduced on March 14, 2013, by Representatives McClintock. The bill was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and within the Committee to the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation. On February 26, 2014, the Subcommittee held a hearing on the bill. On March 13, 2014, the Natural Resources Committee met to [consider](#) the bill. The Subcommittee on Public Lands and Environmental Regulation was discharged by unanimous consent. The bill was adopted and ordered favorably reported to the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

**Administration Position:** No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**Cost to Taxpayers:** [CBO](#) estimates that implementing H.R. 1192 would have no significant effect on the federal budget. Enacting H.R. 1192 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

**Does the Bill Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any New State-Government, Local-Government, or Private-Sector Mandates?:** H.R. 1192 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act and would not affect the budgets of state local, or tribal governments.

**Does the Bill Contain Any Federal Encroachment into State or Local Authority in Potential Violation of the 10<sup>th</sup> Amendment?:** This bill is not intended to preempt any State, local or tribal law.

**Does the Bill Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?:** No.

**Does the Bill Contain Any Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?:** This bill does not contain any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined under clause 9(e), 9(f), and 9(g) of rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

**Constitutional Authority:** According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause), which confers on Congress the power to make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the property belonging to the United States.” Read the statement [here](#).

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