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H.R. 3842 — Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers Reform and Improvement Act of 2015, as amended (Rep. Carter, R-GA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on December 8, 2015 suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3842](#) would codify the role of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) within the Department of Homeland Security.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 3842 would not significantly affect spending by the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Law Enforcement Training Center.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns regarding this bill.

- **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. 3842 would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to maintain the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers program and clarify that its director would: (1) develop training goals and establish strategic and tactical organizational program plan; (2) provide direction and management for FLETC's training facilities, and programs; (3) develop homeland security and law enforcement training curricula; (4) monitor progress toward strategic and tactical FLETC plans; (5) ensure the timely dissemination of homeland security information to federal, state, local, international law enforcement, and the private sector; (6) carry out acquisition responsibilities in a manner that fully complies with federal law; (7) coordinate and share information with the heads of relevant components on digital learning and training resources; (8) and advise the Secretary of Homeland Security on matters relating to executive level policy and program administration of federal, state, local, and international law enforcement.

The FLETC's director would be authorized to provide training to federal employees engaged in homeland security operations or federal law enforcement activities, related to domestic preparedness and response to threats or acts of terrorism. The bill would further set structural and organizational guidelines for the FLETC regarding training, expenses and reimbursements, salaries, housing during training, and student support. Finally, the measure would authorize the Director to form partnerships with local entities to provide law enforcement training, provided that the local agency share in the cost of providing such training.

The functions included in the bill would only be authorized and carried using amounts otherwise appropriated.

The House report (H. Rept. 114- 343) accompanying H.R. 3842 can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3842 was introduced on October 28, 2015 and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. The bill was then ordered to be reported and amended by the committee on November 19, 2015.

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 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." No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 3859 — HSA Technical Corrections Act, as amended (Rep. Perry, R-PA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on December 8, 2015 suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3859](#) would make several technical and conforming corrections to the [Homeland Security Act of 2002](#), including several provisions that would strike obsolete offices and outdated reporting requirements.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 3859 would have no significant cost to the federal government. Because enacting the legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns regarding this bill.

- **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. 3859 would amend the [Homeland Security Act of 2002](#) by making a series of technical changes and corrections. The bill would update in statute the list of Deputy and Under Secretaries of Homeland Security within the Department to reflect changes in law. H.R. 3859 would additionally strike a series of one-time reporting requirements.

The bill would also insert a requirement for the Director of United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement to design and implement a managerial rotation program under which employees of United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement holding positions involving supervisory or managerial responsibility and classified as a GS-14 or above. The bill would further direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish the Homeland Security Rotation Program for employees of the Department, and would use applicable best practices, including those from the Chief Human Capital Officers Council.

The bill would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report to Congress and the President on: (1) the aggregate number of all immigration applications and petitions received, and processed by the Department; (2) region-by-region statistics on the aggregate number of immigration applications and petitions filed by an alien and denied, (3) the quantity of backlogged immigration applications and petitions that have been processed; and (4) the average processing period for immigration applications and petitions, disaggregated by application or petition type.

The House report (H. Rept. 114-333) accompanying H.R. 3859 can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3859 was introduced on October 29, 2015 and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On November 16, 2015, the bill was then reported 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 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." No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 3578 — DHS Science and Technology Reform and Improvement Act of 2015 (Rep. Ratcliffe, R-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on December 8, 2015 suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3578](#) would direct the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to clarify the Department of Homeland Security's science and technology functions and to establish a program to employ current scientific and engineering students or graduates of postgraduate programs.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that H.R. 3578's science and technology reform program would cost about \$1 million annually. Based on the cost of similar reports, CBO also estimates that it would cost GAO less than \$500,000 to prepare the report required by the bill. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns regarding this bill.

- **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. 3578 would clarify that within the Department of Homeland Security, the Directorate of Science and Technology would be the primary research, development, testing, and evaluation arm. The bill would additionally set guidelines and goals for DHS's Under Secretary for Science and Technology. Within the Directorate of Science, a Test, Evaluation, and Standards Division would be established.

The bill would direct the Under Secretary for Science and Technology to establish a process to identify, fund, and task the Directorate of Science and Technology's basic and applied homeland security research and development activities to meet the needs of the Department, and the first responder community. The Under Secretary for Science and Technology would be directed to submit to Congress a strategy to guide the activities of the Directorate of Science and Technology, and to develop, and update at least once every five years, a five-year research and development plan.

DHS would be directed to establish a Homeland Security Science and Technology Fellows Program to facilitate the placement of fellows in relevant scientific or technological fields for up to two years in components and offices of the Department with a need for scientific and technological expertise. The Department would also be directed to create establish integrated product teams to serve as a central mechanism for the Department to identify, coordinate, and align research and development efforts with departmental missions. The Under Secretary for Science and Technology would be directed to establish a Homeland Security Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) summer internship program. The bill would further require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study of to assess the university-based centers for homeland security program and provide recommendations to Congress.

The bill would stipulate that any successor facility to the [Plum Island Animal Disease Center](#), including the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF) under construction as of the bill's enactment, intended to replace the Plum Island Animal Disease Center, would be subject to the bill's requirements in the same manner as the Plum Island Animal Disease Center.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3578 was introduced on September 18, 2015 and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. The bill was then reported and amended by voice vote on September 30, 2015.

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." No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 2795 — FRIENDS Act (Rep. Jackson Lee, D-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on December 8, 2015 suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 2795](#), the First Responder Identification of Emergency Needs in Disaster Situations Act would direct the Department of Homeland Security to submit a report to Congress on state and local programs and policies related to the preparedness and protection of first responders.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that the report would cost about \$1 million over the 2016-2017 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns regarding this bill.

- **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. 2795 would require the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to submit a report to Congress on state and local programs and policies related to the preparedness and protection of first responders. The report would include information on: (1) the degree to which such programs and policies include consideration of the presence of a first responder's family in an area impacted by a terrorist attack; (2) the availability of personal protective equipment for first responders; and (3) the availability of home Medkits for first responders and their families for biological incident response. The bill would additionally require the Secretary of Homeland Security to consider the findings of the report and assess its applicability for federal first responders.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 2795 was introduced on June 16, 2015 and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On November 4, 2015, the bill was ordered to be reported and amended by voice vote.

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: This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution."

H.R. 3869 — State and Local Cyber Protection Act of 2015 (Rep. Hurd, R-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on under a suspension on December 8, 2015, which requires 2/3 majority for passage

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3869](#) would amend the [Homeland Security Act of 2002](#) to require the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) to assist and coordinate with state and local governments on cybersecurity risks and procedures.

COST:

A 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:

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:

State and local governments face a great deal of challenges in cybersecurity, and are responsible for hosting sensitive data that is vulnerable to cyber-attacks. According to the [committee report](#), in an October 2015 survey, 71% of IT security practitioners in state, local, tribal, and territorial governments believed their cybersecurity practices are not clearly defined, and only 19% rated their ability to prevent cyber-attacks favorably.

The Department of Homeland Security coordinates with state and local governments to protect their information systems. Currently, DHS provides assistance through the [Multi State Information Sharing Analysis Center](#), the [C-Cubed Voluntary Critical Infrastructure Program](#), the [Cyber Resilience Review](#), the [Enhanced Cybersecurity Services Program](#), the [Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation Program](#), the [National Cyber Awareness System](#), the [Cybersecurity Evaluation Tool \(CSET\)](#) and On-Site Cybersecurity Consulting.

H.R. 3869 would require the NCCIC to offer assistance, tools, and training to state and local governments, in order to assess and address security risks. It would allow the NCCIC to offer assistance, upon request from a state or local government, to secure information systems by identifying cyber risks and providing security tools and technology to diagnose and mitigate cyber threats. It would require the NCCIC to provide a web portal after consultation with the requesting government. This subsection also instructs the NCCIC to

coordinate with nationwide efforts, including through national meetings, like those from the National Governors Association and the National Association of State Chief Information Officers.

Section 2 subsection (a) would also require the NCCIC to provide training to state and local cybersecurity analysts, upon request, including access to the training course at Argonne National Laboratory. It also would require the NCCIC to provide privacy and civil liberties training and operational and technical assistance for implementing tools, technologies, guidelines, and procedures for information security. The NCCIC would be required to compile and analyze data on state and local information security, and perform evaluations for state and local governments. This subsection would also require the NCCIC to help state and local governments coordinate vulnerability disclosures.

Section 2 subsection (b) would require the NCCIC to submit a report to Congress, two years after enactment, detailing their activities relating to state and local coordination and the effectiveness of such coordination. The NCCIC would be required to obtain feedback from state and local governments. This legislation is intended to provide assistance, by encouraging the NCCIC to assist governors and other appointed or elected officials with partnership opportunities. As such, this legislation would provide no new funding.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3689 was introduced on November 2, 2015 and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security, where it was reported, as amended, by Voice Vote on November 4, 2015.

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 Article I, Section 8, Clause 18. No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 3875 — Department of Homeland Security CBRNE Defense Act of 2015, as amended (Rep. McCaul, R-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on December 8, 2015 suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3875](#) would establish within the Department of Homeland Security, a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) Office, consisting of existing offices within the Department.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 3875 would not significantly affect DHS spending. Based on the cost of similar reports, CBO estimates that it would cost the Government Accountability Office (GAO) less than \$1 million over the 2016-2017 period to prepare the report required by the bill. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns regarding this bill.

- **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. 3875 would establish the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Office in the Department of Homeland Security, headed by the Assistant Secretary for the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Office. The Secretary of Homeland Security would transfer to the CBRNE Office, the functions, personnel, budget authority, and assets of the following: (1) the Office of Health Affairs, including the Chief Medical Officer and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center; (2) the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office; (3) CBRNE threat awareness and risk assessment activities of the Science and Technology Directorate; (4) the CBRNE functions of the Office of Policy and the Office of Operations Coordination; and (5) the Office for Bombing Prevention of the National Protection and Programs Directorate. The Assistant Secretary for CBRNE would be authorized to distribute funds through grants and cooperative agreements and would be required to develop, coordinate, and update periodically terrorism risk assessments of chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats.

The Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary, would additionally be required to develop an overarching risk communication strategy for terrorist attacks and other high consequence events utilizing chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear agents or explosives that pose a high risk to homeland security. The bill would require a series of reports and assessments on the Department's efforts, the organizational structure of the management, and execution of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives research and development activities.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) would additionally be required to conduct a review of the Department's organizational structure regarding the management and execution of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives research and development activities. The bill would further require the establishment within the CBRNE Office, of separate chemical, biological, nuclear, and explosives divisions.

The House report (H. Rept. 114-334) accompanying H.R. 3875 can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3875 was introduced on November 2, 2015 and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. The bill was then reported and amended by the committee on November 16, 2015.

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 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." No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 158 — Visa Waiver Program Improvement Act of 2015 (Rep. Miller, R-MI)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on under a suspension on December 8, 2015, which requires 2/3 majority for passage

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 158](#) would amend the [Immigration and Nationality Act](#) to include terrorism risk as a factor for consideration in determining whether or not an alien is eligible to travel to the United States, as considered by the Secretary of Homeland Security under the electronic system for travel authorization (ESTA). It would prevent dual nationals and individuals who have traveled to certain nations, including Syria and Iraq, from entering the United States through a visa-waiver program.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 158 would cost roughly \$1 million in 2016 and about \$500,000 annually thereafter.

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:

H.R. 158 would require any dual nationals that have traveled to certain nations or state sponsors of terror, including Syria, Iran, and Iraq, to obtain a visa prior to entering the United States, like most foreign nationals already must. This legislation would also allow the Secretary of State to designate additional countries of concern, so that dual citizens or travelers to these countries are also required to obtain visas prior to entry to the United States.

This legislation would also direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to issue a report to Congress detailing: (1) the number and citizenship or nationality of individuals who were denied travel eligibility, or whose eligibility was revoked, under ESTA, because they were deemed a security risk to the United States; (2) efforts taken to strengthen ESTA; and, (3) any foreign government compliance with information sharing agreements dealing with passport loss or theft and whether a nation's citizens or nationals traveling to the U.S. are a security threat.

H.R. 158 would also authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to suspend a country from participation in the visa waiver program without notice if the country does not comply with information sharing agreements pertaining to whether its citizens or nationals traveling to the U.S. may be a security threat.

The [Visa Waiver Program](#) was established in 1986 to allow nationals from certain countries to travel to the United States without a visa for up to 90 days, if they meet certain requirements and possess a valid

passport. There are currently 38 countries participating in the program. In order to do so, the country must take part in security reviews, meet requirements, including reciprocal visa-free travel to U.S. citizens, and must participate in certain information sharing programs.

Due to domestic instability in Syria, hundreds of thousands of Syrian nationals have fled their home country and are seeking asylum in other nations, including the United States. ISIS terrorists have expressed plans to infiltrate the United States and other western nations through the refugee system. The recent attacks in Paris [demonstrated](#) their abuse of the system, with at least one of the attackers posing as a refugee to enter Western Europe. Because thousands of refugees will likely be settled in European countries, many of whom enjoy visa-waiver status, there are sincere concerns that a similar situation could unfold in the United States. Similar concerns have also been raised about foreign fighters who have traveled to Syria to fight with ISIS, but who may possess passports from visa-waiver eligible countries.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 158 was introduced on January 6, 2015 and was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, where it was reported amended by voice vote on June 25, 2015

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 Article I, Section 8. A specific enumerating clause was not provided.

H.R. 3766 — Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act, as amended (Rep. Poe, R-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on December 8, 2015 suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3766](#) would require the President to issue metrics and evaluation standards for monitoring foreign aid programs that provide development or economic assistance.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that developing and issuing guidelines, publishing existing information, and reporting to the Congress would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2016-2020 period. The bill would not require the guidelines issued by the President to be implemented, nor would it require agencies to collect and publish information that is not already required.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns regarding this bill.

- **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. 3766 would direct the President to set forth guidelines for the establishment of measurable goals, performance metrics, and monitoring and evaluation plans that can be applied with reasonable consistency to United States foreign development and economic assistance. The guidelines would be established according to best practices of monitoring and evaluation studies and analyses. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) would be required to submit a report to Congress that analyzes the established guidelines and a side-by-side comparison of the President's budget request for that fiscal year of every operational unit that carries out United States foreign development and economic assistance and the performance of each unit in the prior fiscal year.

The head of each federal department that administers United States foreign development and economic assistance would be required, on a quarterly basis to provide to the Secretary of State with comprehensive information about the United States foreign development and economic assistance programs carried out by the department.

The Secretary of State would be required to publish on its foreign assistance [website](#) comparable information on United States foreign development and economic assistance programs. If the head of a federal department, in consultation with the Secretary of State, makes a determination that the inclusion of a required item of information online would jeopardize the health or security of an implementing partner or program beneficiary or would require the release of proprietary information of an implementing partner or program beneficiary, the head of the federal department would be required to provide that determination to Congress. The online publication would be required to cover, at a minimum, during each fiscal year from 2016 through 2019, information from fiscal years 2012 through the current fiscal year.

Beginning in FY 2020 and each year thereafter, the publication would be required to cover data from the five preceding fiscal years.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3766 was introduced on October 20, 2015 and was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. On November 5, 2015, the bill was ordered to be reported by unanimous consent.

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 3 and Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7."

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