



Bills in regular font were included in the Part 1 e-mail, bills listed in **bold** are new to this e-mail. Bills listed in **Red** include substantive conservative concerns described in the Legislative Bulletin. Bills listed in **Blue** do not have a CBO score available at this time.

1. **H.R. 670: Special Needs Trust Fairness Act**
2. **H.R. 5963 – Supporting Youth Opportunity and Preventing Delinquency Act, as amended**
3. H.R. 4887—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23323 Shelby Road in Shelby, Indiana, as the "Richard Allen Cable Post Office"
4. H.R. 5150—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3031 Veterans Road West in Staten Island, New York, as the Leonard Montalto Post Office Building
5. H.R. 5309—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 401 McElroy Drive in Oxford, Mississippi, as the Army First Lieutenant Donald C. Carwile Post Office Building
6. H.R. 5356—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14231 TX-150 in Coldspring, Texas, as the E. Marie Youngblood Post Office
7. H.R. 5591—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 N US Highway 83 the Zapata Veterans Post Office
8. H.R. 5612—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2886 Sandy Plains Road in Marietta, Georgia, as the Marine Lance Corporal Squire 'Skip' Wells Post Office Building
9. H.R. 5676—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6300 N. Northwest Highway in Chicago, Illinois, as the Officer Joseph P. Cali Post Office Building
10. H.R. 5798—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1101 Davis Street in Evanston, Illinois, as the Abner J. Mikva Post Office Building
11. H.R. 5889—To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1 Chalan Kanoa VLG in Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, as the "Segundo T. Sablan and CNMI Fallen Military Heroes Post Office Building
12. H.R. 4419: District of Columbia Judicial Financial Transparency Act
13. **H.R. 5037: District of Columbia Courts and Public Defender Service Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments Act**
14. H.R. 5687: GAO Mandates Revision Act of 2016
15. House Amendment to S. 1550 - Program Management Improvement Accountability Act, as amended

16. H.R. 5690: GAO Access and Oversight Act of 2016
17. H.R. 5785: To amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for an annuity supplement for certain air traffic controllers
18. H.R. 5625: Modernizing Government Travel Act
- 19. H.R. 6004: MGT Act**
- 20. H.R. 5713 – Sustaining Healthcare Integrity and Fair Treatment Act of 2016, as amended**
- 21. H.R. 3957: Emergency Citrus Disease Response Act of 2016**
22. H.R. 5659 – ESRD Choice Act of 2016, as amended
23. H.R. 5613 – CAH Act of 2016, as amended
24. H.R. 5320: Social Security Must Avert Identity Loss (MAIL) Act of 2016
- 25. H.R. 5946: United States Appreciation for Olympians and Paralympians Act of 2016**
26. H.R. 2285 — Preventing Trafficking in Cultural Property Act
27. H.R. 5523: Clyde-Hirsch-Sowers RESPECT Act
28. H.R. 6007: To amend title 49, United States Code, to include consideration of certain impacts on commercial space launch and reentry activities in a navigable airspace analysis, and for other purposes
29. H.R. 5977: To direct the Secretary of Transportation to provide to the appropriate committees of Congress advance notice of certain announcements, and for other purposes
30. H.R. 5944: To amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to certain grant assurances, and for other purposes
31. H.R. 5957: Federal Aviation Administration Veteran Transition Improvement Act of 2016
32. H.R. 5147: BABIES Act
33. H.R. 6014: A bill to allow the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to enter into reimbursable agreements for certain airport projects
34. H.R. 3937: To designate the building utilized as a United States courthouse located at 150 Reade Circle in Greenville, North Carolina, as the “Judge Randy D. Doub United States Courthouse”
- 35. H.R. 5859 — Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act, as amended**

H.R. 670: Special Needs Trust Fairness Act (Thompson, R-PA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 670](#) would make several changes to the Medicaid program, including changes to supplemental needs trusts, tobacco cessation services for postpartum women, and ending payments for drugs used for hair growth. In addition, the bill would deposit \$24 million in the Medicaid Improvement Fund over fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that enacting H.R. 670 would reduce direct spending, on net, by \$5 million over the 2017-2026 period. Pay-as-you-go procedures apply because enacting the legislation would affect direct spending. H.R. 670 would not affect revenues.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

Some conservatives may be concerned that the legislation would expand the already bankrupting Medicaid program into a new service with a 90% expected failure rate.

Some conservatives may also be concerned that the legislation appropriates \$24 million in the Medicaid Improvement Fund in future years, which, if not allocated by future legislation, could be used at the discretion of the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The Medicaid and Medicare Improvement Funds have been repeatedly used as parking spots for scored budgetary savings that are later used to allow for increase total spending. If the intent is to save money, the savings could be deposited in the Treasury instead of in the Medicaid Improvement Fund.

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** Yes. This bill expands two programs within Medicaid. First, the bill would expand the scope of special needs trusts by allowing individuals to establish a trust on their own behalf. Next, the bill would create a new smoking cessation program for postpartum women that is mandatory for states. This program is expected to cost \$11 million over the ten year period; yet, CBO expects it to only have a 10 percent success rate. The Medicaid program is already overextended and [costs](#) over \$475 billion per year.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** The bill would require states to expand Medicaid to cover postpartum smoking cessation.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** Funds made available in the Medicaid Improvement Fund would be available to be spent at the Secretary of health and human Services discretion unless the funds are reappropriated in subsequent legislation.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

First, this bill would allow non-elderly individuals with disabilities to establish a special needs trust on their own behalf. Under current law, these trusts can only be established by parents, grandparents, legal guardians, or a court. While federal law counts most trusts as assets when determining Medicaid eligibility, this specific trust is exempt under the special needs trust exemption; therefore, allowing beneficiaries to

retain their Medicaid eligibility. These funds in the trust are used specifically for the disabled individual and cover expenses not paid for by Medicaid.

Next, this bill would require state Medicaid programs to cover smoking cessation programs for women up to one year after childbirth. Current law requires Medicaid to only cover such services for pregnant women. This bill would require a report from the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to submit a report that assesses the use of the tobacco cessation services in Medicaid. CBO estimates 10,000 more women per year would receive services; however, only 10 percent of those would quit smoking as a result.

This bill would eliminate federal Medicaid matching funds for drugs used for cosmetic purposes or hair growth except where medically necessary. Under current law, states are not required to cover these drugs, and according to CBO analysis, “very few prescriptions for drugs used for cosmetic purposes or hair growth are paid for by state Medicaid programs.”

Finally, this bill would take some of the savings from eliminating the federal matching funds for drugs used for cosmetic purposes or hair growth and make them available in the Medicaid Improvement Fund. For 2021 it would make \$10 million available and in 2022 it would make \$14 million available.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Thompson and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. It was marked-up on July 13, 2016, and ordered to be reported, as amended, by voice vote.

Read the committee report [here](#).

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 14; and including, but not solely limited to the 14th Amendment's Equal Protection Clause.

H.R. 5963: Supporting Youth Opportunity and Preventing Delinquency Act, as amended (Curbelo, R-FL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5963](#) would reauthorize and amend the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and make amendments to account for the unique needs of youth, ensure local stakeholders and adolescent specialists are consulted on programs targeting juvenile delinquency, and increase oversight of the grant applications and grantees.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates that implementing H.R. 5963 would cost about \$340 million over the 2017-2021 period, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. The remaining \$515 million would be spent after 2021.

Pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply to this legislation because enacting it would not affect direct spending or revenues.

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:

The purpose of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act is to support states and local programs that prevent juvenile involvement in delinquent behavior and address juvenile crime. States would carry out federally supported programs that reflect the science of adolescent development and are designed to meet the needs of at-risk-youth.

Title II

Title II of the bill would refocus federal effort on developing priorities and long-term plans to improve the juvenile justice system based on scientific knowledge related to adolescent development and the effect delinquency prevention programs have on adolescents.

This title would amend the requirements of the state plans that must be submitted by a state to be eligible for a grant. It would require states to include in their plan how the programs implemented would take into account scientific knowledge regarding adolescent development and behaviors, and regarding the effects of delinquency prevention programs and the juvenile justice interventions on adolescents. In addition, the advisory group responsible for creating the state plan would be required to include a specialist on adolescent development. The bill would also include persons with expertise in preventing and addressing

mental health and substance abuse needs, and representatives of victim or witness advocacy groups with expertise in addressing the challenges of trauma to the list of representatives that could be included in the state plan advisory group.

The administrator of the state plans would be directed to provide an analysis of juvenile delinquency needs within a state and provide alternatives to detention for status offenders, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation, and others, where appropriate, such as specialized courts, diversion to home-based services or treatment for youth in need of mental health or substance abuse disorders. This analysis would also contain a plan to reduce the number of children in secure detention facilities, plans to engage family members in the delivery of prevention services, and a plan to promote evidence-based practices.

At least 75 percent of the funds available to states must be used for community-based alternatives (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization, including for youth who are active or former gang members. This bill would also require these funds to be used to ensure youth have access to appropriate legal representation. This bill would also prevent a juvenile who has committed or charged with an offense that would not be criminal if committed by an adult to be placed in a secure detention facility. These charges could include truancy or running away from home.

Next, the bill would require the administrator to annually publish and identify the purposes and goals of funds used for research and evaluation of issues in juvenile justice. It would direct new research to be conducted on the prevalence and duration of behavioral health needs among juveniles both pre-placement and post-placement in the juvenile justice system. It would also include new research on numerous areas including training efforts that reduce the use of dangerous practices, methods to improve the identification and response to victims of domestic child sex trafficking, and evaluating the impact of the prosecution and sentencing of juveniles as adults.

This bill would update the requirement that the administrator provide training and technical assistance to help entities meet the requirements of this act.

This bill would repeal the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Block Grant Program that, according to the committee, has never been funded.

The bill would update a number of annual reporting requirements. This would include: accounting for the number and rate at which juveniles are taken into custody; reporting on the use of restraints and isolation used on juveniles held in correctional facilities, juveniles released from custody and the type of living arrangement to which they are released; and, reporting the number of juveniles whose offense originated on school grounds. In addition, the report would require an analysis and evaluation of the total amount of payments made to grantees that were found to be in violation of policies and procedures of the Office of Justice and Delinquency Prevention grant programs.

To fund the preceding requirements this bill (found in title two), the bill would authorize for appropriation:

- \$76,125,000 for FY2018;
- \$76,125,000 for FY2019;
- \$77,266,875 for FY2020;
- \$78,425,878 for FY2021, and;
- \$79,602,266 for FY2022.

These activities were last authorized in 2007 at such sums as were necessary.

Title III

Title III of the bill would provide federal assistance to local communities to address the unmet needs of youth who are involved in, or at risk for, juvenile delinquency or gang activity. States can apply for grants and submit an application, but must ensure the grant will supplement not supplant local and state efforts to

prevent delinquency and ensure the application was prepared in consultation with local governments and organizations that carry out programs to prevent juvenile delinquency. States receiving a grant could award sub-grants to entities that demonstrate ability in providing innovative ways to involve the private nonprofit and business sector in delinquency prevention and potential savings and efficiencies associated with successful implementation of the plan. Eligible entities would have to agree to provide a 50 percent match of the amount of the sub-grant.

To fund the preceding requirements this bill (found in title three), the bill would authorize for appropriation:

- \$91,857,500 for FY2018;
- \$91,857,500 for FY2019;
- \$93,235,362 for FY2020;
- \$94,633,892 for FY2021, and;
- \$96,053,401 for FY2022.

Title IV

Title IV of the bill would require the GAO to conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the performance of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and its functions, programs and grants, in addition to a comprehensive audit and evaluation of grantees.

This title would also direct the Director of the Office of Audit, Assessment, and Management of the Office of Justice Programs at the Department of Justice to conduct a comprehensive analysis and evaluation of the internal controls of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to determine if states and Indian tribes receiving grants are following the requirements of the agency grant programs and what actions the agency has taken to recover any grant funds that were expended in violation of the grant requirements. Before the Attorney General awards a grant under this act, it must be determined if it duplicative of a grant awarded for the same purpose.

The bill also contains a sense of Congress that in order to ensure at-risk youth and youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system or the criminal justice system are treated fairly and that the outcome of that contact is beneficial to the nation.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Curbelo and referred to the House Committee on Education and the Workforce. A mark-up was held on September 14, 2016, and the bill was reported out by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

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

H.R. 4887— To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23323 Shelby Road in Shelby, Indiana, as the "Richard Allen Cable Post Office" (Rep. Visclosky, D-IN)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 20, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4887](#) would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23323 Shelby Road in Shelby, Indiana, as the "Richard Allen Cable Post Office".

COST:

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns.

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

[Richard Allen Cable](#), SP 4, died in the line of fire on June 14, 1967. He was killed at the Battle of Xom Bo 1 during Vietnam War. He was twenty years old and from Shelby, Indiana. He was awarded the National Defense Service Medal and the Purple Heart.

This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23323 Shelby Road in Shelby, Indiana, as the "Richard Allen Cable Post Office".

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4887 was introduced on March 23, 2016 and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. A Mark-up was held on July 12, and it was reported by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I Section 9 Clause 7 of the Constitution: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; To establish Post Offices and post Roads.

H.R. 5150— To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3031 Veterans Road West in Staten Island, New York, as the "Leonard Montalto Post Office Building" (Rep. Donovan, R-NY)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 20, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5150](#) would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3031 Veterans Road West in Staten Island, New York, as the "Leonard Montalto Post Office Building".

COST:

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns.

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

[Leonard Montalto](#) passed away when his basement flooded as a result of Hurricane Sandy. Montalto was 53-years-old and served as a postal worker on Staten Island for 28 years. He was a dedicated father of three daughters. He also served as the treasurer and secretary of the American Postal Workers Union.

This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 3031 Veterans Road West in Staten Island, New York, as the "Leonard Montalto Post Office Building".

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5150 was introduced on April 29, 2016 and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. A Mark-up was held on September 15, where it was reported by Unanimous Consent.

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 of the Constitution of the United States. No enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 5309— To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 401 McElroy Drive in Oxford, Mississippi, as the "Army First Lieutenant Donald C. Carwile Post Office Building" (Rep. Kelly, R-MS)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 20, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5309](#) would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 401 McElroy Drive in Oxford, Mississippi, as the "Army First Lieutenant Donald C. Carwile Post Office Building".

COST:

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns.

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

[Army First Lieutenant Donald C. Carwile](#), age 29, was serving in Afghanistan when a roadside bomb struck his vehicle. Soon after, Carwile's vehicle was attacked by insurgents with rocket-propelled grenades. Carwile and another soldier, Pfc. Paul E. Conion were killed. Carwile previously served as a police officer, and left behind a wife and two daughters, ages 5 and 3.

This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 401 McElroy Drive in Oxford, Mississippi, as the "Army First Lieutenant Donald C. Carwile Post Office Building".

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5309 was introduced on May 23, 2016 and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. A Mark-up was held on September 15, where it was reported by Unanimous Consent.

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 of the Constitution of the United States. No enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 5356— To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14231 TX-150 in Coldspring, Texas, as the "E. Marie Youngblood Post Office" (Rep. Brady, R-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 20, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5356](#) would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14231 TX-150 in Coldspring, Texas, as the "E. Marie Youngblood Post Office".

COST:

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns.

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

[E. Marie Youngblood](#), a 52-year-old letter carrier, was murdered in her car on May 17, 2013, while delivering mail in rural Texas. While on the phone with her son, she was shot multiple times and her car was set on fire.

This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 14231 TX-150 in Coldspring, Texas, as the "E. Marie Youngblood Post Office".

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5356 was introduced on March 23, 2016 and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. A Mark-up was held on July 12, and it was reported by voice vote.

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 7: "The Congress shall have power . . . to establish Post Offices and Post Roads."

H.R. 5591— To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 N US Highway 83 in Zapata, Texas, as the Zapata Veterans Post Office (Rep. Cuellar, R-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 20, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5591](#) would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 N US Highway 83 in Zapata, Texas, as the "Zapata Veterans Post Office".

COST:

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns.

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This bill honors the veterans of Zapata, Texas by naming the United States Postal Service located at 810 N US Highway 83 the Zapata Veterans Post Office. [In 2014](#), about 500 of the roughly 14,000 residents of Zapata County were veterans.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5591 was introduced on June 28, 2016 and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. A Mark-up was held on September 15, where it was reported by Unanimous Consent.

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 7: To establish post offices and post road.

H.R. 5612— To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2886 Sandy Plains Road in Marietta, Georgia, as the Marine Lance Corporal Squire 'Skip' Wells Post Office Building (Rep. Price, R-GA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 20, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5612](#) would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2886 Sandy Plains Road in Marietta, Georgia, as the Marine Lance Corporal Squire 'Skip' Wells Post Office Building.

COST:

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns.

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

[Marine Lance Corporal Squire 'Skip' Wells](#) passed away on July 16, 2015 while attempting to help his fellow Marines during the attack on the Naval Reserve Center in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was 21-years-old. Wells was killed while running to the motor pool, disregarding his own safety in order to warn his colleagues.

This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2886 Sandy Plains Road in Marietta, Georgia, as the Marine Lance Corporal Squire 'Skip' Wells Post Office Building.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5612 was introduced on July 1, 2016 and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, where it was reported by Voice Vote on July 12.

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 7, "The Congress shall have Power to . . . Establish Post Offices and post Roads . . ." In the Constitution, the power possessed by Congress embraces the regulation of the Postal System in the

country. Therefore, the proposed legislation in naming a post office would fall under the powers granted to Congress in the Constitution.

H.R. 5676— To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6300 N. Northwest Highway in Chicago, Illinois, as the Officer Joseph P. Cali Post Office Building (Rep. Quigley, R-IL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 20, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5676](#) would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6300 N. Northwest Highway in Chicago, Illinois, as the Officer Joseph P. Cali Post Office Building.

COST:

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns.

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

[Officer Joseph P. Cali](#) was killed in the line of duty on May 19, 1975 during a routine traffic stop. He was targeted and shot by a sniper. He left behind a wife and two daughters, and was killed two days before his youngest daughter's birthday. Officer Cali was a Vietnam War veteran and served the Chicago Police Department for two years before he was killed.

This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6300 N. Northwest Highway in Chicago, Illinois, as the Officer Joseph P. Cali Post Office Building

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5676 was introduced on July 7, 2016 and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. A Mark-up was held on September 15, where it was reported by Unanimous Consent.

This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6300 N. Northwest Highway in Chicago, Illinois, as the Officer Joseph P. Cali Post Office Building.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 7 of the United States Constitution.

H.R. 5798— To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1101 Davis Street in Evanston, Illinois, as the Abner J. Mikva Post Office Building (Rep. Schakowsky, R-IL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 20, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5798](#) would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1101 Davis Street in Evanston, Illinois, as the Abner J. Mikva Post Office Building.

COST:

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns.

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

[Judge Abner Mikva](#) served five terms in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1969-1979. In 1979 he was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia by President Jimmy Carter. He served as Chief Judge for the last four of his fifteen year service. He eventually resigned to serve President Bill Clinton as a White House Council. He was also a veteran of World War II. Judge Mikva received the Thurgood Marshall Award from the American Bar Association and the Paul H. Douglas Ethics in Government Award from the University of Illinois. He passed away on July 4, 2016 from bladder cancer.

This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1101 Davis Street in Evanston, Illinois, as the Abner J. Mikva Post Office Building.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5798 was introduced on July 14, 2016 and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. A Mark-up was held on September 15, where it was reported by Unanimous Consent.

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 7.

H.R. 5889 — To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1 Chalan Kanoa VLG in Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, as the "Segundo T. Sablan and CNMI Fallen Military Heroes Post Office Building" (Rep. Sabian, R-MP)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 20, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5889](#) would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1 Chalan Kanoa VLG in Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, as the "Segundo T. Sablan and CNMI Fallen Military Heroes Post Office Building".

COST:

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

There are no substantive concerns.

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Segundo Tudela Sablan was a member of [the Mariana Scouts](#), a group of civilians living on the Northern Mariana Islands. During World War II, the Mariana Scouts helped Marines navigate the island of Saipan. Their actions helped save the lives of Marines during one of the fiercest battles of World War II. Afterwards, the Scouts helped root out Japanese soldiers that remained in the jungle and caves of Saipan. As civilians, the Scouts did not receive recognition for their actions during the war nor did they receive any medals or benefits until 55 years later, when the Department of Defense formally recognized their service.

This bill would designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1 Chalan Kanoa VLG in Saipan, Northern Mariana Islands, as the "Segundo T. Sablan and CNMI Fallen Military Heroes Post Office Building".

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5889 was introduced on July 14, 2016 and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. A Mark-up was held on September 15, where it was reported by Unanimous Consent.

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: Under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution. No enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 4419: District of Columbia Judicial Financial Transparency Act (Norton, D-DC)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4419](#) would amend the financial disclosure requirements in the D.C. Official Code governing the District of Columbia judges. In addition, it would give courts the authority to collect the payment of fees by credit card or check, increase the threshold under which cases may be heard in small claims courts from \$5,000 to \$10,000, and expand the authority and flexibility of DC courts to award attorney's compensation in excess of the legal maximum.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that the bill would have an insignificant effect on federal spending. Enacting the legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This bill would update financial disclosure requirements for District of Columbia judges. These financial disclosures would be made publically available unless it is determined that the information is sensitive. Judges would have to annually report on any income that: (1) exceeds \$200; (2) spousal income exceeding \$1,000; (3) the source and type of income which consists dividends, rents and capital gains; (4) private foundations or business that the judge was an officer or proprietor; any liabilities of \$10,000 or more; (5) source and value of gifts; (6) identity of property having a value of \$10,000 or more, and; (7) source and amount received in the form of an expense account or reimbursement. Failure to submit a report or filing a fraudulent report would be grounds for dismissal. This would align reporting requirements for D.C. judges with those of federal judges.

Next, this bill would allow District of Columbia Courts the authority to accept payment of fines, fees, bonds, or restitution by credit card or electronic fund transfer or check. The court could contract with a bank or credit card vendor for the purposes of accepting payment. In addition, the court could contract with a check guarantee vendor for the purposes of accepting payment by check.

This bill would allow certain judges to increase the limit for small claims cases in the District of Columbia from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Finally, the bill would expand the flexibility of the courts to approve compensation of attorneys in excess of maximum amount.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Norton and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. It was marked-up on July 12, 2016, and ordered to be reported, as amended, by voice vote.

Read the committee report [here](#).

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 17 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

H.R. 5037: District of Columbia Courts and Public Defender Service Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments Act (Norton, D-DC)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5037](#) would authorize the establishment of a program of voluntary separation incentive payments for nonjudicial employees in the District of Columbia courts and employees of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service.

COST:

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

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This bill would direct the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration to establish, by regulation, a voluntary separation incentive payments program for nonjudicial employees of the District of Columbia courts and employees of the Public Defender Service. Any amounts provided under this program may not exceed \$25,000.

This program would be similar to voluntary separation incentive payments program for certain federal employees and members of the uniformed services.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Norton and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. It was marked-up on July 12, 2016, and ordered to be reported, as amended, by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution. No enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 5687: GAO Mandates Revision Act of 2016 (Hice, R-GA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5687](#) would make numerous changes to statutorily mandated actions and reports at the Government Accountability Office (GAO).

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that implementing the legislation would reduce discretionary costs by about \$1 million over the 2017-2021 period; such reductions would be subject to future appropriations actions consistent with the provisions of this bill.

Enacting H.R. 5687 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

First, this bill would eliminate several the statutorily mandated GAO reports or actions. These include:

1. [Mandated](#) GAO review of reported legislation that requires financial audits of nonfederal entities receiving federal awards;
2. Review of Medigap premium levels;
3. Report on the [dispute resolution pilot program](#) in the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act for the alternative resolution for major disaster assistance disputes involving amounts of at least \$1 million, and;
4. A biennial satisfaction survey of recipients of transportation intelligence reports under the Department of Homeland Security's transportation security information sharing plan.

The bill would also modify several mandated actions at the GAO. These include:

1. [Amend](#) from every 60 days to annually the frequency of reporting on ongoing oversight of the activities and performance of the TARP and of any agents and representatives of the TARP;
2. Shorten the reporting timeframe on conflict minerals in Dodd-Frank;
3. Extend until December 31, 2023, the GAO's deadline for updating a report under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act with an analysis of how the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has addressed GAO recommendations for the implementation of payment for oral-only ESRD (end-stage renal disease)-related drugs in the bundled prospective payment system, and;
4. [Update](#) the appointment of review panel members and transfer authorities from GAO to HHS for the distribution of grants to states for demonstration programs to evaluate alternatives to current medical tort litigation.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Hice and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. It was marked-up on July 12, 2016, and ordered to be reported by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Sec. 8, Clause 18. ``To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing power ...'

House Amendment to S. 1550 - Program Management Improvement Accountability Act, as amended (Sen. Ernst, R-IA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

The [House amendment to S.1150](#) would direct the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to establish government-wide standards for the improvement of program and project management at executive agencies.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that implementing S. 1550 would increase the administrative costs of federal agencies by a total of \$20 million over the 2017-2021 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Enacting S. 1550 could affect direct spending by agencies not funded by annual appropriations; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures apply. CBO estimates, however, that any net changes in direct spending by those agencies would be negligible. Enacting the legislation would not affect revenues.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This bill would modify the functions of the Deputy Director for Management at OMB by requiring the adoption of government-wide standards for program and project management for executive agencies, and oversee the implementation of such standards, including a 5-year strategic plan.

The head of each agency would designate a senior executive as the Program Management Improvement Officer at the agency to implement program management policies and develop a strategy for enhancing the role of program managers within the agency.

This bill would establish within the OMB a five-member Program Management Policy Council to act as the principal interagency forum for improving agency practices related to program management. The Council would assist the deputy director for management, review high-risk programs, and advise on the development and applicability of standards for program management transparency.

Finally, the bill would require the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to report on the effectiveness of improving federal program and project management.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Senator Ernst and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, where it was reported out, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. It then

passed the Senate by unanimous consent on November 19, 2015, and was sent to the House. The House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform held a mark-up on May 17, 2016, and it was reported out, as amended, by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

Bills that originate in the Senate are not required to contain a constitutional authority statement.

H.R. 5690: GAO Access and Oversight Act of 2016 (Carter, R-GA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5690](#) would ensure the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has the ability to obtain agency information to discharge the duties of the Comptroller General, including by authorizing the GAO to bring a civil action against an agency in order to obtain information.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that enacting H.R. 5690 would have no significant effect on the federal budget. Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5690 would not increase direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This bill would ensure the Government Accountability Office (GAO) has the ability to obtain agency information and records to complete their duties. This could include bringing civil action. No provision in the Social Security Act could be construed to limit or supersede the authority of the Comptroller General to obtain any information.

Agency statements or actions that were taken due to a recommendation by the Comptroller General would require a written statement of action taken or planned and must be submitted to GAO and all relevant Congressional committees.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Carter and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. It was marked-up on July 12, 2016, and ordered to be reported by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Sec. 8. 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 numerating clause was included.

H.R. 5785: To amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for an annuity supplement for certain air traffic controllers (Russell, R-OK)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5785](#) would exempt full-time air traffic control instructors under contract with the Federal Aviation Administration from the reduction to the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) annuity supplement when an annuitant receives excess earnings.

COST:

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

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This bill would exempt full-time air traffic control instructors under contract with the Federal Aviation Administration from the reduction to the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) annuity supplement when an annuitant receives excess earnings.

According to the sponsor, this bill prevents full-time air traffic control instructors, under contract with the Federal Aviation Administration, from being forced into early retirement due to burdensome annuity laws by waiving the retirement income limit for retired FAA air traffic controllers continuing to serve as full time air traffic control instructors.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Russell and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. It was marked-up on September 15, 2016, and ordered to be reported by unanimous consent.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

H.R. 5625: Modernizing Government Travel Act (Moulton, D-MA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5626](#) would direct the prescription of regulations for federal employees to be reimbursed for using innovative mobility technology companies or a transportation network company such as ridesharing services like Uber and Lyft for official travel.

COST:

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

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

In July, the Government Services Administration (GSA) issued a [bulletin](#) stating federal agencies could reimburse employees who use ride-sharing companies like Uber and Lyft for any travel on official business.

This bill would direct the Administrator of General Services to prescribe regulations to provide for federal employees to be reimbursed for using innovative mobility technology companies or a transportation network company while on travel for official technology business. This bill defines an innovative mobility technology company as an organization that applies to expand and enhance available transportation choices, better manage demand for transportation services, and provide alternatives to driving alone. A transportation network company is a corporation that uses a digital network to connect riders to drivers affiliated with the entity in order for the driver to provide transportation services.

This bill would require agencies to submit to the Government Services Administration (GSA) data on the total number of agency payments for travel, employee relocation costs, and an analysis of the total costs of transportation services by type. This data would be made publically available and submitted to relevant congressional committees.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Moulton and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. It was marked-up on September 15, 2016, and ordered to be reported in the nature of a substitute by unanimous consent.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

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

H.R. 6004: MGT Act (Hurd, R-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 6004](#) would establish within each agency an information technology modernization working capital fund and a government-wide information technology modernization fund at Treasury. Funds deposited into these accounts, either via discretionary appropriation or agency reprogramming, would be available at the discretion of agency heads for the purpose of introducing or developing new IT systems.

COST:

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

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

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** Yes, this bill would create a new funds within each agency and the Treasury to fund information technology projects within the federal government.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

This bill would establish an information technology system modernization and working capital fund for necessary expenses for the agency. These funds could be deposited into the fund through the reprogramming of available funds for the operation and maintenance of legacy systems or amounts made available through discretionary appropriations. The fund could be used to improve or retire existing systems, transition to a cloud-based platform, or support efforts to provide information technology capabilities that address security threats. The chief information officer (CIO) would evaluate the use of funds based on technical design, and procurement strategy.

This bill would also establish at the Treasury an Information Technology Modernization Fund for technology related activities and to enhance cybersecurity across the federal government. The Technology Modernization Fund would be used to transfer amounts, to remain available until expended, to the head of an agency to improve, retire, or replace existing information technology systems. In addition to any appropriated funds, the Technology Modernization Fund would be credited with all reimbursements, advancements, or refunds relating to information technology or services provided through the Fund. An Information Technology Board would be established to evaluate proposals for used of funding in the Technology Modernization Fund. The Board would provide input on the development of processes for agencies to submit modernization proposals and establish criteria to evaluate the proposals, and monitor the funding and execution of approved projects.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Hurd and referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. It was marked-up on September 15, 2016, and ordered to be reported, as amended, by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section IX, clause VII, of the United States Constitution.”

Clause 7 of Section 9 prohibits the withdrawal of funds from the Treasury without an appropriation in law; however, the section does not empower Congress to make such appropriations for any purpose. Such enumerated power would more likely be found in Article 1, Section 8.

H.R. 5713: Sustaining Healthcare Integrity and Fair Treatment Act of 2016, as amended (Tiberi, R-OH)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 14, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5713](#) would modify payments to Long-Term Care Hospitals (LTCH), and expand a moratorium on new Medicare or Medicaid services being provided to high-fraud areas.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that enacting the bill would, on net, increase direct spending by \$25 million over the 2017-2021 period but would have no net effect over the 2017-2026 period.

CBO estimates that the changes in payment rules for LTCHs would increase spending by \$45 million over the 2017-2026 period, while expanding the moratorium would reduce spending by the same amount over that time period.

The bill violates [Clause 10 \(a\)\(1\)\(A\) of Rule 21](#) makes it out of order in the House to consider any bill that would have the net effect of increasing mandatory spending over the five-year budget window.

While the measure would on net result in no increase in mandatory spending over the ten-year budget window, it would increase net mandatory spending over the five-year window by \$25 million as result of the spending authorized under the bill occurring mostly in the first year, while savings from enacting a moratorium on certain new providers would accrue only by small amounts in each of years two through ten of the window.

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:

First, this bill would delay the application of the [long term care hospital \(LTCH\) 25% rule](#) for discharges occurring on or after October 1, 2016, and before July 1, 2017. This rule would reduce the LTCH payment reimbursement for LTCHs that admit more than 25% of Medicare cases from an onsite or neighboring inpatient acute care hospital. This policy has been delayed by legislative or regulatory action since 2005.

This bill would also delay the application of the hospital-within-hospital regulation that adjusts the reimbursement level of a long-term acute care “hospital within hospital” if it has Medicare admissions from its host hospital that exceed 25%. This regulation would be delayed for discharges occurring after October 1, 2016 and before July 1, 2017.

Next, the bill would temporarily suspend the application of the Medicare LTCH site-neutral payments for fiscal years 2018 and 2019 for certain conditions treated by spinal cord specialty hospitals. The

Comptroller General would conduct a study on LTCHs and would analyze their Medicare payment rates, and the data on the number of health care needs of Medicare beneficiaries who have been diagnosed with catastrophic spinal cord or acquired brain injuries who are receiving care at LTCHs.

In addition the bill would suspend the application of the Medicare LTCH site-neutral payments for fiscal years 2018 for certain discharges with severe wounds.

Under [current law](#), the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) may impose a temporary moratorium on the enrollment of new providers of services and suppliers, including categories of providers of services and suppliers, in the Medicaid or CHIP program if the secretary determines such moratorium is necessary to prevent or combat fraud, waste, or abuse under either such program. According to CBO, this authority is set to specific geographic locations, and since it became available, the secretary has imposed temporary moratoria for home health providers in six metropolitan areas and for ambulance providers in two metropolitan areas. This bill would prohibit payment by newly enrolled providers and suppliers located outside an area subject to a moratorium from billing for services provided within a region covered by the moratorium. This would not apply to areas where the secretary determines that imposition of such a temporary moratorium would adversely impact beneficiaries' access to medical assistance.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Tiberi and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce. The Ways and Means Committee held a mark-up and the bill was ordered to be reported, as amended, by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

Conservatives should be concerned that this bill cites the authority of Congress to govern the US Armed Forces as authorizing the enactment of legislation relating to the regulation and provision of civilian healthcare services.

H.R. 3957: Emergency Citrus Disease Response Act of 2016 (Rep. Buchanan, R-FL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3957](#) would allow investors that help pay for the costs of damaged citrus trees to expense the costs of their investment for the purpose of federal taxation.

COST:

The [Joint Committee on Taxation](#) (JCT) estimates that enacting H.R. 3957 would reduce revenues by \$30 million over the FY 2017 – 2026 period.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

Some conservatives may be concerned that this bill would complicate the tax code and would only benefit investors in one particular industry, as opposed to the broader mission of the Speaker's [Better Way](#) plan for comprehensive tax reform, which promises to make the tax code simpler and fairer.

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Under current law, farmers and growers are permitted to [expense](#) the costs of replanting crops for human consumption following their loss or damage due to freezing, disease, drought, pests, or casualty. Expensing allows an individual to deduct the full cost from taxable income in the first year, rather than over longer period of time, thereby reducing current tax liability.

H.R. 3957 would expand the ability to expense the costs of replanting citrus plants that have been killed to investors with an equity interest in the new plants or who purchase the entire property for the purpose of replanting. [According to the bill sponsor](#), some citrus farmers have needed to bring in investors to help pay for the costs of orange trees that have been killed by the [citrus greening disease](#).

OUTSIDE GROUP SUPPORT:

- [California Citrus Mutual](#)
- [Florida Citrus Mutual](#)
- [Juice Products Association](#)

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3957 was introduced on November 5, 2015, and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. The Committee marked up and reported the bill on [September 14, 2016](#), by a voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

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

H.R. 5659: ESRD Choice Act of 2016 (Smith, R-MO)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5659](#) would eliminate the prohibition on enrolling in Medicare Advantage (MA) after being diagnosed with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) beginning in January 2020.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that, on average, payments to MA plans would be equal to the spending that otherwise would have occurred for those beneficiaries in the fee-for-service portion of Medicare. Thus, the budgetary effect of enacting this provision would be negligible.

The bill would also transfer responsibility for the costs of acquiring organs for kidney transplants from MA plans to the fee-for-service portion of Medicare. Payments to MA plans would be adjusted to reflect that shift. Thus, CBO estimates that this provision would not have a significant effect on federal spending.

Because enacting H.R. 5659 would affect direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures apply; however CBO estimates that effects would be negligible over the 2017-2026 period. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5659 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Under [current law](#), if a beneficiary is enrolled in Medicare Advantage and develops ESRD, the beneficiary would be eligible to remain in the plan. However, if a beneficiary is enrolled in fee-for-service Medicare and develops ESRD, they would be ineligible to switch to a Medicare Advantage plan. This bill would lift the current law prohibition on enrolling in Medicare Advantage after an ESRD diagnosis beginning in 2020.

Next, the bill would transfer responsibility for the costs of acquiring organs for kidney transplants from MA plans to the fee-for-service portion of Medicare. Payments to MA plans would be adjusted to reflect that shift.

Finally, the bill would require a report from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) on the impact of the changes contained in this bill on spending under the traditional Medicare fee-for-service program.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Smith and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and House Ways and Means Committee. It was marked-up on July 13, 2016, and ordered to be reported, as amended, by voice vote by the Ways and Means Committee.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

H.R. 5613: CAH Act of 2016, as amended (Jenkins, R-KS)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5613](#) would continue to instruct Medicare contractors not to enforce requirements for direct physician supervision of outpatient therapeutic services in critical access and small rural hospitals through 2016.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that enacting H.R. 5613 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. Additionally, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5613 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

In 2009, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) finalized a regulation that would require a physician or non-physician practitioner to be immediately available to furnish assistance and direction throughout the performance of a procedure for hospital outpatient therapeutic services. In short, this regulation requires a supervising physician be physically present in the department at all times when Medicare beneficiaries receive outpatient therapeutic services. Due to the way it was implemented, rural hospitals and critical access hospitals were at an increased risk for enforcement actions. Congress has [postponed](#) enforcement of this regulation for critical access hospitals because it could threaten Medicare beneficiary access to care in rural areas.

This bill would continue to instruct Medicare contractors not to enforce requirements for direct physician supervision of outpatient therapeutic services in critical access and small rural hospitals through 2016.

In addition, the bill would direct the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission to submit to Congress a report analyzing the effect of the extension, and the access to health care by Medicare beneficiaries and the economic impact upon staffing needs.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

This bill was introduced by Representative Jenkins and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce and House Ways and Means Committee. It was marked-up on July 7, 2016, and ordered to be reported, as amended, by voice vote by the Ways and Means Committee.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States. No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 5320: Social Security Must Avert Identity Loss (MAIL) Act of 2016 (Rep. Johnson, R-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5320](#) would require the Social Security Administration to not include full Social Security Numbers on documents it sends by mail unless necessary.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that enacting H.R. 5320 would “have no effect on the federal budget.”

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. 5320 would require the Social Security Administration to not include full Social Security Numbers on documents it sends by mail unless necessary.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5320 was introduced on May 25, 2016, and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. The Committee marked up and reported the bill on [July 13, 2016](#), by a voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

“Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Clause 1 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution to “provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.””

H.R. 5946: United States Appreciation for Olympians and Paralympians Act of 2016 (Rep. Dold, R-IL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5946](#) would exempt the cash awards from the U.S. Olympic Committee as well as the market value of gold, silver, and bronze medals from taxable income for winning U.S. Olympic and Paralympic athletes.

COST:

The [Joint Committee on Taxation](#) (JCT) estimates that enacting H.R. 5926 would reduce revenues by \$3 million over the FY 2017 – 2026 period.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

Some conservatives may be concerned that this bill would complicate the tax code and would only benefit certain athletes, as opposed to the broader mission of the Speaker's [Better Way](#) plan for comprehensive tax reform which promises to make the tax code simpler and fairer.

- **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:

The U.S. Olympic Committee provides each U.S. Olympic athlete \$25,000 for each gold medal, \$15,000 for each silver medal, and \$10,000 for each bronze medal in prize money for each medal won. U.S. Paralympic athletes receive \$5,000 for gold, \$3,500 for silver and \$2,500 for bronze medals. Under current law, these cash awards are treated as taxable income. Also, the fair market values of gold, silver, and bronze medals are treated as taxable income.

H.R. 5946 would exclude the cash awards and the marked value of the medals from taxable income for winning U.S. Olympic and Paralympic athletes.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5946 was introduced on September 7, 2016, and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. The Committee marked up and reported the bill on [September 14, 2016](#), by a voice vote.

Identical legislation, S. 2650, the United States Appreciation for Olympians and Paralympians Act, passed the Senate by unanimous consent on July 12, 2016.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

“Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.”

H.R. 2285 — Preventing Trafficking in Cultural Property Act (Rep. Keating, D-MA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 20, 2016 under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 2285](#) would require the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to designate a principal coordinator within U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to coordinate department efforts and develop strategies to protect international cultural property.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 2285 would cost less than \$500,000 annually. Such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Because enacting the legislation would not affect direct spending or revenues, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 2285 would state that it is United States policy to ensure DHS components enhance and unify efforts to interdict, seize, and investigate cultural property illegally imported into the United States, as well as to disrupt and dismantle smuggling and trafficking networks and transnational criminal organizations engaged in the illegal trade in cultural property, including stolen antiquities used to finance terrorism.

The bill would require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to designate a principal coordinator to direct and update their respective policies and procedures, as well as conduct interagency communications, regarding illegally imported cultural property. The principal coordinator would additionally be required to update existing CBP and ICE directives, regulations, and memoranda of understanding relating to policies and procedures on the illegal importation of cultural property to reflect changes in cultural property law.

The Secretary of Homeland Security would be directed to ensure that the heads of all components of the department involved in cultural property protection activities are authorized to enter into agreements or memoranda of understanding with the Smithsonian Institution to temporarily engage personnel from the institution for the purposes of furthering the protection of cultural property. The House report (H. Rept. 114-380) accompanying H.R. 2285 can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 2285 was introduced on May 13, 2015 and was referred to the House Committees on Ways and Means, Homeland Security, and Judiciary. On September 14, 2016, the bill was ordered to be reported (as amended) by voice vote by the subcommittee on trade of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

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

H.R. 5523: Clyde-Hirsch-Sowers RESPECT Act (Rep. Roskam, R-IL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5523](#) would restrict the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) civil asset forfeiture authority in certain cases unless it can prove that funds were connected to criminal activity.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office \(CBO\)](#) and [Joint Committee on Taxation \(JCT\)](#) estimate that enacting H.R. 5523 would reduce revenues by a negligible amount and would have no significant administrative cost.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Under the Bank Secrecy Act, banks and other financial institutions must report to the Treasury financial transactions of more than \$10,000 in cash. Individuals who attempt to avoid that requirement by conducting a series of smaller transactions (called structuring) are subject to both civil and criminal penalties. A high-profile recent conviction of this crime is the case of former [Speaker of the House Dennis Hastert](#). The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) is able to seize assets it believes have been involved in illegal activity, a practice referred to as civil asset forfeiture.

H.R. 5523 would prohibit the IRS from using civil asset forfeiture authority in structuring cases unless it can demonstrate probable cause that the funds were connected to criminal activity.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5523 was introduced on June 16, 2016, and referred to the House Ways and Means Committee as well as the House Financial Services Committee. The Ways and Means Committee marked up and reported the bill on [July 7, 2016](#), by a voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

"Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution, providing, in relevant part, that "[t]he Congress shall have the power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States."

H.R. 6007: To amend title 49, United States Code, to include consideration of certain impacts on commercial space launch and reentry activities in a navigable airspace analysis, and for other purposes (Rep. McCarthy, R-CA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 6007](#) would expand the studies conducted by the Secretary of Transportation on obstructions around airports to also cover the airspace surrounding space launch and reentry sites.

COST:

A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate for H.R. 6007 is not available.

Some conservatives may be concerned that a CBO estimate is not available for the bill in violation of the GOP Conference Rules. Rule 28 (a)(1) of [Rules of the House Republican Conference for the 114th Congress](#) states that the Republican Leader shall not schedule, or request to have scheduled, any bill or resolution for consideration under suspension of the Rules which fails to include a cost estimate. Rule 28 may be waived by a vote of the elected leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Under current law, the Secretary of Transportation conducts aeronautical studies of structures in the surrounding airspace near airports to determine their impact on the arrival, departure, and en route procedures for the aircraft using the airport.

Many spaceports are located at airports. However, the law does not allow the Secretary of Transportation to conduct studies on the impact of structures in the airspace on the launch and reentry of spacecraft.

H.R. 6007 would require the Secretary of Transportation to conduct studies on the impact of structures on spacecraft at licensed launch and reentry sites and would require rulemaking to implement this requirement within 18 months after enactment of the bill.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6007 was introduced on September 13, 2016, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. The Committee took no further action on the bill.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

“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 Indian tribes.”

H.R. 5977: To direct the Secretary of Transportation to provide to the appropriate committees of Congress advance notice of certain announcements, and for other purposes (Rep. Shuster, R-PA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5977](#) would require the Department of Transportation to notify the Congressional Transportation Committees three days before awarding certain grants.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that enacting H.R. 5977 would not have a significant cost.

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. 5977 would require the Department of Transportation to report to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee three days before announcing the award of a discretionary grant award or loan of \$750,000 or more.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5977 was introduced on September 9, 2016, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. The Committee marked up and reported the bill on [September 14, 2016](#), by a voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

“Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 7 (related to establishment of Post Offices and Post Roads).”

H.R. 5944: To amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to certain grant assurances, and for other purposes (Rep. Upton, R-MI)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5944](#) would make it easier for airport owners and operators to renew leases with state and federal entities to support the operation of Air Force and Air National Guard aircraft.

COST:

A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate for H.R. 5944 is not available.

Some conservatives may be concerned that a CBO estimate is not available for the bill in violation of the GOP Conference Rules. Rule 28 (a)(1) of [Rules of the House Republican Conference for the 114th Congress](#) states that the Republican Leader shall not schedule, or request to have scheduled, any bill or resolution for consideration under suspension of the Rules which fails to include a cost estimate. Rule 28 may be waived by a vote of the elected leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 5944 would allow airport operators and owners to renew a lease with a federal or state government entity that supports the operation of military aircraft by the Air Force or Air National Guard at a nominal rate without being treated as violating a written assurance requirement entered into as a condition of eligibility for airport improvement grants that the airport's schedule of charges will make the airport as self sustaining as possible.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5944 was introduced on September 7, 2016, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. The Committee took no further action on the bill.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

"Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, 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." No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 5957: Federal Aviation Administration Veteran Transition Improvement Act of 2016 (Rep. Larsen, D-WA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5957](#) would provide leave to any new Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) employee who is a veteran with a service-connected disability rated at 30 percent or more for the purposes of undergoing medical treatment, a benefit that is provided at other federal agencies.

COST:

A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate for H.R. 5957 is not available at this time.

Some conservatives may be concerned that a CBO estimate is not available for the bill in violation of the GOP Conference Rules. Rule 28 (a)(1) of [Rules of the House Republican Conference for the 114th Congress](#) states that the Republican Leader shall not schedule, or request to have scheduled, any bill or resolution for consideration under suspension of the Rules which fails to include a cost estimate. Rule 28 may be waived by a vote of the elected leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Under [current law](#), most new federal employees that are veterans with service connected disability rating of 30 percent or more are provided up to 104 hours of leave for the purpose of undergoing medical treatment. However, these provisions do not apply to veterans hired by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA).

H.R. 5957 would expand this benefit to veterans hired by the FAA.

OUTSIDE GROUP SUPPORT:

- [Veterans of Foreign Wars](#),
- [Federal Managers Association](#),
- [FAA Managers Association](#),
- [General Aviation Manufacturers Association](#),
- [American Federation of Government Employees](#),
- [American Legion](#),
- [Professional Aviation Safety Specialists](#),
- [National Air Traffic Controllers Association and](#)
- [Paralyzed Veterans of America](#)

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5957 was introduced on September 8, 2016, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. The Committee marked up and reported the bill on [September 14, 2016](#), by a voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

“Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: As described in Article 1, Section 1 “all legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress.””

Some members may be concerned that this Constitutional Authority Statement cites no enumerated legislative power.

H.R. 5147: BABIES Act (Rep. Cicilline, D-RI)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5147](#) would require the installation of baby changing facilities in the publicly accessible restrooms of federal government buildings.

COST:

A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate for H.R. 5147 is not available at this time.

Some conservatives may be concerned that a CBO estimate is not available for the bill in violation of the GOP Conference Rules. Rule 28 (a)(1) of [Rules of the House Republican Conference for the 114th Congress](#) states that the Republican Leader shall not schedule, or request to have scheduled, any bill or resolution for consideration under suspension of the Rules which fails to include a cost estimate. Rule 28 may be waived by a vote of the elected leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 5147 would require the installation of “safe, sanitary, and appropriate” baby changing facilities in the publicly accessible restrooms of buildings controlled by the General Services Administration (GSA). The bill would provide an exception if the GSA determines that the costs of new construction would be unfeasible. GSA would also not be required to install a new baby changing facility if a restroom on the same floor of the building has a baby changing facility and the restroom without changing facilities have directions to the one that does.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5147 was introduced on April 29, 2016, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. The Committee marked up and reported the bill on [September 14, 2016](#), by a voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

“Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8”. No specific enumerating clause was included.

H.R. 6014: A bill to allow the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to enter into reimbursable agreements for certain airport projects (Rep. Nolan, D-MN)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 6014](#) would allow the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to reimburse state and local governments for “any construction or alteration” located at airports.

COST:

A Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates for H.R. 6014 is not available. According to the Leader’s office, there would be no increase in direct spending.

Some conservatives may be concerned that a CBO estimate is not available for the bill in violation of the GOP Conference Rules. Rule 28 (a)(1) of [Rules of the House Republican Conference for the 114th Congress](#) states that the Republican Leader shall not schedule, or request to have scheduled, any bill or resolution for consideration under suspension of the Rules which fails to include a cost estimate. Rule 28 may be waived by a vote of the elected leadership.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

Some conservatives may be concerned this legislation would allow the FAA broad authority to reimburse state and local governments for a wide variety of construction projects. The bill would allow reimbursement for “any construction or alteration” at virtually every airport and heliport in the country. The bill does not include any limitation on the dollar amount or type of projects that could be reimbursed.

Some conservatives may be concerned that this new program would be duplicative of [other FAA assistance programs](#) that are funded by dedicated taxes, such as the Airport Improvement Program and the Facilities and Equipment account.

Some conservatives may be concerned that the bill does not require cost-benefit analysis to determine what projects may receive a reimbursement agreement. Instead, the bill would require that the agreement include measures for a cost-effective completion of the project.

The bill [as originally introduced](#) would have relieved state departments of transportation from certain regulatory burdens related to proposed construction projects. However, some conservatives may be concerned that the [suspension print of the bill that will be considered by the House](#) no longer contains any of the regulatory relief provisions and would instead allow the FAA to reimburse state and local governments for construction projects. No reimbursement provisions were included in the introduced bill and the committee has taken no action on the bill to reveal why such dramatic changes would be appropriate.

Some conservatives may be concerned that the updated [text](#) of this legislation was only made available

on Monday September 19, 2016, at 2:30 pm. The [Majority Leader's Floor Protocols](#) state that "Measurers proposed to be considered through a motion to suspend the rules, shall be publicly available in an electronic format for three days prior to their consideration."

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Current [regulations](#) require notice to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) prior to the construction or alteration of a number of different types of projects, including:

- Any construction or alteration that is more than 200 ft. above ground level at its site,
- Certain tall construction or alteration near airports and heliports,
- Certain highway projects, and
- Any construction or alteration at certain airports and heliports.

H.R. 6014 would permit the FAA to enter into a reimbursable agreement with a state or local government to carry out a project located at an airport referenced by the above regulations if the agreement "includes measures for cost-effective completion of such project" and the project "would not negatively affect the safety or efficiency of the national airspace system."

The bill would allow reimbursement for "any construction or alteration" at virtually every airport and heliport in the country. The bill does not include any limitation on the dollar amount or type of projects that could be reimbursed.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6014 was introduced on September 13, 2016, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. The Committee took no further action on the bill.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

"Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18."

H.R. 3937: To designate the building utilized as a United States courthouse located at 150 Reade Circle in Greenville, North Carolina, as the “Judge Randy D. Doub United States Courthouse” (Rep. Butterfield, D-NC)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

September 20, 2016 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3937](#) would designate a U.S. Courthouse in Greenville, North Carolina, the Judge Randy D. Doub United States Courthouse.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that enacting H.R. 3937 “would have no significant effect on the federal budget”.

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. 3937 would designate a U.S. Courthouse in Greenville, North Carolina, the Judge Randy D. Doub United States Courthouse. Judge Doub served as chief bankruptcy judge for the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals from 2007 to 2014. Judge Doub passed away in January 2015.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3937 was introduced on November 5, 2015, and referred to the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee. The Committee marked up and reported the bill on March 2, 2016, by a voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

“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 I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.”

H.R. 5859 — Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act, as amended (Rep. McCaul, R-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 20, 2016 under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5859](#) would establish a major metropolitan area counterterrorism training and exercise grant program.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing this bill would cost \$141 million over the 2017-2021 period, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. Enacting H.R. 5859 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 5859 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

Some conservatives may be concerned that the bill fails to satisfy the discretionary cut-go requirements of the [Majority Leader's floor scheduling protocols](#). Under the protocol, no new authorization for discretionary spending may be included in a bill without an equal or greater decrease in authorization for other ongoing spending. This bill would, on net, authorize \$195 million in new spending.

Some conservatives may also be concerned that the grants may be duplicative of the existing Urban Areas Security Initiative, the current or previous receipt of which is a criterion for receipt of this grant. Further, the UASI grant program maintains an unlimited authorization for appropriation in current law.

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** Yes. The bill creates a new federal grant program for counterterrorism training in major metropolitan areas and authorizes \$195 million for its implementation.
- **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. 5859 would amend the [subtitle A of title XX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002](#) (6 U.S.C. 603) by directing the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to carry out a program for emergency response providers to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the most likely terrorist attack scenarios, including active shooters, against major metropolitan areas. The Department would provide to eligible applicants: (1) information, in an unclassified format, on the most likely terrorist attack scenarios, including active shooters, which such grants are intended to address; and (2) information on training and exercises best practices.

Emergency response providers in jurisdictions that are currently receiving, or that previously received, funding under the Urban Areas Security Initiative (Section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002)

would be allowed to apply for a grant under the program. The bill would further set minimum specific conditions for each eligible applicant. The recipient of a grant would only be authorized to use the grant to conduct training and exercises consistent with preventing, preparing for, and responding to the most likely terrorist attack scenarios, including active shooters. The FEMA Administrator would directed to make the provided funds available for not fewer than 24 months.

H.R. 5859 would authorize \$39,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2017 through 2022 to be appropriated for grants established by the bill.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5859 was introduced on July 14, 2016 and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On September 13, 2016, the bill was ordered to be reported (as amended) by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

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

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