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H.R. 4577 — Domestic Explosives Detection Canine Capacity Building Act of 2017 (Rep. Rogers, R-AL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4577](#) would direct the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to establish a working group to determine ways to develop a decentralized domestic canine breeding network to produce high quality explosives detection canines and modernize canine training standards.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates that “meeting the bill’s requirements would increase the agency’s costs by less than \$500,000 in 2018; such spending would be subject to appropriation.”

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. 4577 would direct TSA to establish a working group to determine ways to develop a decentralized domestic canine breeding network to produce high quality explosives detection canines and modernize canine training standards. The working group would be comprised of: the TSA; the Science and Technology Directorate of the Department of Homeland Security; national domestic canine associations with expertise in breeding and pedigree; universities with expertise related to explosives detection canines and canine breeding; and domestic canine breeders and vendors. The TSA Administrator would approve of two individuals from among the representatives of the working group to serve as the Chairpersons.

The working group would be required to submit to TSA: preliminary behavioral standards, medical standards, and technical standards for the domestic canine breeding network and canine training described in such subsection, including recommendations on how TSA can engage stakeholders to further the development of such network and training. TSA would be required to submit to Congress a strategy for expanding the domestic canine breeding network based on such recommendations. The working group would terminate two years after the strategy and recommendations are submitted to Congress.

Not later than 270 days after the submission of recommendations to TSA, the Administrator would be required to issue baseline behavioral standards, medical standards, and technical standards for

explosives detection canines. These standards would be incorporated into all statements of work for TSA explosives detection canine contracts and reflect the detection capabilities required to effectively mitigate terrorist threats. TSA may revise the standards as necessary. The [Federal Advisory Committee Act](#) (5 U.S.C. App.) would not apply to the working group established by the legislation.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4577 was introduced on December 6, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [December 13, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be reported (amended) 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 I, Section 8, Clause I empowers the Congress to provide for the common defense. Explosives detection canines have proven invaluable in conflicts throughout American history. Servicemembers and first responders entrust their safety to these incredible animals. However international demand for capable working dogs has driven up prices and depleted supply abroad. This bill aims to connect domestic canine breeders and vendors with the federal procurement process and streamline the procurement of quality working dogs from the United States rather than overseas. This legislation will ensure continued access to critical defense asset."

H.R. 4567 — DHS Overseas Personnel Enhancement Act of 2017 (Rep. Katko, R-NY)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4567](#) would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to brief Congress on overseas Department of Homeland Security personnel. The bill would require the Department to submit a plan to Congress to enhance the effectiveness of Department of Homeland Security personnel at foreign locations.

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is 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:

H.R. 4567 would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to brief Congress on Department of Homeland Security personnel with primary duties that take place outside of the United States. The briefing would include: a detailed summary of each type of personnel position with primary duties that take place outside of the United States and how each such position contributes to the Department of Homeland Security's counterterrorism mission; information related to how the geographic and regional placement of such positions contributes to the Department's counterterrorism mission; information related to the position-specific training received by such personnel before and during placement at a foreign location; challenges that may impede the communication of counterterrorism information between Department personnel at foreign locations and Department entities in the United States, including technical, resource, and administrative challenges; as well as several status updates.

H.R. 4567 would require the Department to submit a plan to Congress to enhance the effectiveness of Department of Homeland Security personnel at foreign locations, to include proposals to: improve efforts of Department of Homeland Security personnel at foreign locations for purposes of providing foreign partner capacity development and furthering the Department's counterterrorism mission; redeploy Department personnel to respond to changing threats to the United States as appropriate; and enhance collaboration among Department personnel at foreign locations, other Federal

personnel at foreign locations, and foreign partners; improve the communication of counterterrorism information between Department personnel at foreign locations and Department entities in the United States, including to address technical, resource, and administrative challenges; and maintain practices to guard against counter-espionage threats associated with Department personnel. The briefing requirement in the bill would terminate four years after the plan is submitted to Congress.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4567 was introduced on December 6, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [December 13, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be reported (amended) 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 18 To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution for 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."

H.R. 4561 — Security Assessment Feasibility for Equipment Testing and Evaluation of Capabilities for our Homeland Act (Rep. Bilirakis, R-FL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4561](#) would require the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to develop a program to enable a vendor of transportation security screening technology to obtain testing by an appropriate third party.

COST:

The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) estimates “that implementing H.R. 4561 would cost about \$300,000 annually,” and such spending would be subject to appropriations.

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. 4561 would require the TSA to develop a program to enable a vendor of transportation security screening technology to obtain testing by an appropriate third party in consultation with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, before procurement or development of such technology. The third party testing program would include the detection testing to evaluate the performance of a security screening technology relating to the probability of detection, the probability of false alarm, and other indicators that such technology is able to meet the TSA’s mission needs. TSA would be required to coordinate the third party detection testing with any associated subsequent final Department of Homeland Security testing, without compromising the integrity of the Administration’s testing process or increasing costs.

In accordance with national security interests of the United States, TSA would be authorized to share detection testing information and standards with appropriate international partners; and coordinate with such appropriate international partners to align such testing information and standards to maximize the capability to detect explosives and other threats.

TSA would be required to establish a framework for the third party testing to determine if the security screening technology that is the subject of such testing satisfies the Administration’s requirements before such technology may enter or re-enter operational testing at an airport or other

transportation facility; and use phased implementation to allow TSA and the third party to establish best practices. TSA would be allowed to prioritize the field testing of security screening technology and equipment by third parties. An entity providing third party testing would be required to be owned and controlled by a citizen of the United States, but TSA would have specified waiver authority. TSA would ensure, to the extent possible, that an entity providing third party testing does not have a contractual, business, or other pecuniary interest (exclusive of any such testing) in the security screening technology subject to such testing; or the vendor of such technology.

TSA in coordination with the European Civil Aviation Conference, would be directed to continue development of a validation process for the reciprocal recognition of security validation processes for recognition of security screening technologies or certification authorities for deployment. H.R. 4561 would require a Government Accountability Office (GAO) a study on the third party testing program developed under the legislation.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4561 was introduced on December 6, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [December 13, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be reported (amended) 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 8, Clause 1: 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; but all Duties, Imposts, and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States. Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the forgoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

H.R. 1486 — Securing American Non-Profit Organizations Against Terrorism Act of 2017 (Rep. Thompson, D-MS)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 1486](#) would establish a non-profit security grant program within the Department of Homeland Security.

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is 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.

The bill would authorize \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022 for the grant program.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 1486 would establish a non-profit security grant program within the Department of Homeland Security to make grants to eligible nonprofit organizations through the State in which such organizations are located, for target hardening and other security enhancements to protect against terrorist attacks. Eligible nonprofit organizations would be organizations that are described in [section 501\(c\)\(3\) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986](#) and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code; and determined to be at risk of a terrorist attack by the Department.

The recipient of a grant under the bill would be authorized to use such grant for: target hardening activities, including physical security enhancement equipment and inspection and screening systems; fees for security training relating to physical security and cybersecurity, target hardening, terrorism awareness, and employee awareness; any other appropriate activity, including cybersecurity resilience activities. The Department would make funds available for use by a recipient of a grant for a period of not less than 36 months and would annually for each of fiscal years 2018

through 2022 submit a report containing information on the expenditure by each grant recipient of grant funds to Congress.

H.R. 1486 would authorize to be appropriated \$50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022. Of that amount, \$35,000,000 would be authorized for eligible recipients located in jurisdictions that receive funding under [section 2003 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002](#), under the [Urban Area Security Initiative](#) and \$15,000,000 is authorized for eligible recipients in jurisdictions not receiving funding under section 2003.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 1486 was introduced on March 9, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [December 13, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be reported (amended) 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 8 of the Constitution." No enumerating clause was listed.

H.R. 4578 — Counter Terrorist Network Act (Rep. Vela, D-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4578](#) would authorize U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to collaborate with appropriate agencies to enhance border security through operations that seek to disrupt and dismantle networks, including foreign terrorist organizations.

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is 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:

H.R. 4578 would authorize CBP to collaborate with appropriate agencies, including Federal, State, local, tribal, and international entities, to enhance border security through operations that seek to disrupt and dismantle networks, including foreign terrorist organizations.

The CBP Commissioner would be authorized to detail or assign CBP personnel to other appropriate agencies, including to serve overseas in support of global information sharing partnership operations in furtherance of enhancing border security, including by preventing entry into the United States by individuals known or suspected of being associated with a network, including a foreign terrorist organization. The bill would require CBP to brief Congress regarding activities related to the legislation, during the prior six months.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4578 was introduced on December 6, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [December 13, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be 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 I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution." No enumerating clause was listed.

H.R. 4559 — Global Aviation System Security Reform Act of 2017 (Rep. Estes, R-KS)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4559](#) would require the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to conduct a global aviation security review to address improving aviation security standards, including standards intended to mitigate cybersecurity threats, across the global aviation system.

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is 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:

H.R. 4559 would require the Transportation Security Administration to conduct a global aviation security review to address improving aviation security standards, including standards intended to mitigate cybersecurity threats, across the global aviation system. The global aviation security review would include input from: the Office of Global Strategies of the Administration; the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Administration; the Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement of the Administration. TSA would be directed to coordinate with: U.S. Customs and Border Protection; the Office of International Engagement of the Department of Homeland Security; the Department of State; and any other relevant office or agency of the Federal government.

The global aviation security review would establish best practices regarding: collaborating with foreign partners to improve global aviation security capabilities and standards; identifying foreign partners that have not successfully implemented security protocols from the International Civil Aviation Organization or the Department of Homeland Security and have not taken steps to implement such security protocols; improving the development, outreach, and implementation process for security directives or emergency amendments issued to domestic and foreign air carriers; assessing the cybersecurity and cyber espionage risk of security screening equipment. TSA would be required to report to Congress on the organization, development, and progress of the global aviation security review.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4559 was introduced on December 6, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [December 13, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be reported (amended) 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 18--To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any Department or Officer thereof."

H.R. 3202 — Cyber Vulnerability Disclosure Reporting Act (Rep. Jackson Lee, D-TX)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3202](#) would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on cyber vulnerability disclosures.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing the bill would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2018-2022 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Enacting H.R. 3202 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:

H.R. 3202 would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report to Congress that contains a description of the policies and procedures developed for coordinating cyber vulnerability disclosures. The report would include an annex with information on instances in which such policies and procedures were used to disclose cyber vulnerabilities in previous years, and where available, information on the degree to which such information was acted upon by industry and other stakeholders. The report may also contain a description of how the Secretary of Homeland Security is working with other Federal entities and critical infrastructure owners and operators to prevent, detect, and mitigate cyber vulnerabilities.

The House report (H. Rept. 115-283) accompanying H.R. 3202 can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3202 was introduced on July 12, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [July 26, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be 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:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3
and 18 of the United States Constitution."

H.R. 4555 — DHS Interagency Counterterrorism Task Force Act of 2017 (Rep. Rutherford, R-FL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4555](#) would authorize the Department of Homeland Security to assign Department personnel to participate in overseas interagency counterterrorism task forces.

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is 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:

H.R. 4555 would authorize the Department of Homeland Security to assign Department personnel to participate in overseas interagency counterterrorism task forces to: facilitate the sharing of counterterrorism information, and combat the threat of terrorism and associated risks to the United States stemming from overseas sources of conflict or terrorism. The Secretary may assign personnel from any component of the Department to participate in the overseas counterterrorism task forces.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4555 was introduced on December 5, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [December 13, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be reported (amended) 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 of the United States Constitution." No enumerating clause was listed.

H.R. 4564 — Post-Caliphate Threat Assessment Act of 2017 (Rep. Higgins, R-LA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4564](#) would require the Secretary of Homeland Security in coordination with the Secretary of State and Director of National Intelligence, to conduct a threat assessment of current foreign terrorist fighter activities.

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is 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:

H.R. 4564 would require the Secretary of Homeland Security in coordination with the Secretary of State and Director of National Intelligence, to conduct a threat assessment of current foreign terrorist fighter activities. The assessment would include: a detailed summary of current foreign terrorist fighter travel and trends, including countries of origin, travel destinations, and means of travel; an analysis of any country or region with a significant increase in foreign terrorist fighter activity; and an analysis of foreign terrorist fighter travel trends in and out of Iraq and Syria.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4564 was introduced on December 6, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [December 13, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be 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: clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution."

H.R. 4569 — Counterterrorism Information Sharing Improvement Act of 2017 (Rep. Gallagher, R-WI)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4569](#) would require the President, acting through the Secretary of Homeland Security to ensure that the Department of the Homeland Security has access to biographic and biometric data collected by the United States Government on individuals associated with a terrorist organization for counterterrorism purposes, and in compliance with the [Privacy Act of 1974](#).

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is 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:

H.R. 4569 would require the President, acting through the Secretary of Homeland Security to ensure that the Department of the Homeland Security has access to biographic and biometric data collected by the United States Government on individuals associated with a terrorist organization for counterterrorism purposes. The President would be required to direct the heads of relevant Federal departments and agencies to coordinate with the Secretary of Homeland Security to minimize and overcome any administrative, technical, capacity, or classification challenges.

The Secretary of Homeland Security would be required to ensure that all relevant laws, rules, and procedures, including the [section 552\(a\) of title 5, United States Code](#) (Privacy Act of 1974), regarding classification levels and civil rights and civil liberties are followed while seeking to carry the legislations. The bill would require a report to Congress on the implementation of the legislation.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4569 was introduced on December 6, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [December 13, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be reported 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 I, Section 8, Clause 18--To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

H.R. 4581 — Screening and Vetting Passenger Exchange Act of 2017 (Rep. Fitzpatrick, R-PA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4581](#) would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop best practices for utilizing advanced passenger information and passenger name record data for counterterrorism screening and vetting operations.

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is 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:

H.R. 4581 would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop best practices for utilizing advanced passenger information and passenger name record data for counterterrorism screening and vetting operations.

The Secretary of Homeland Security would be directed to the greatest extent practicable make available to certain countries, including visa waiver program countries the best practices and provide assistance to such countries in their implementation.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4581 was introduced on December 7, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [December 13, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be 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 1.”

H.R. 4433 — Securing Department of Homeland Security Firearms Act of 2017 (Rep. Correa, D-CA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4433](#) would require the Under Secretary for Management to develop and disseminate a Department-wide directive for achieving adequate security over firearms and other sensitive assets across the Department.

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is 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:

H.R. 4433 would amend [section 701 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002](#) (6 U.S.C. 341) to include the securing of firearms and sensitive assets as a responsibility of the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security. The bill would define the term 'sensitive assets' to mean any asset, regardless of value that the Department of Homeland Security issues to a Department employee; and that either the Under Secretary for Management of the Department or a component head determines requires special control and accounting.

The bill would require the Under Secretary for Management to develop and disseminate a Department-wide directive for achieving adequate security over firearms and other sensitive assets across the Department. The Under Secretary for Management would be directed to review and update the directive, including adding a requirement relating to recording in the inventory systems maintained by each component of the Department the acceptance or transfer of a firearm or other sensitive asset. The Under Secretary would additionally be required to disseminate a revised version of the Personal Property Asset Management Program Manual that includes: requirements for component heads to develop procedures to safeguard firearms and other sensitive assets during on and off-duty time; requirements for the issuance of safety locking devices and policies on the use of

such assets, as applicable; requirements for initial, recurrent, and remedial training on safeguarding such assets; examples, with detail, of how to report and record lost sensitive assets across components of the Department, and an enforcement mechanism to ensure supervisors maintain such records; and a requirement that the file maintained on a lost firearm or other sensitive asset contains both the corresponding police report and the Department report detailing the circumstances surrounding such loss, including information on adherence to safeguarding procedures.

Department component heads would be directed to comply with Federal law, Federal regulations, executive branch guidance, and Department policy, including directives required by the legislation, relating to the management and oversight of securing firearms and other sensitive assets, as well as other specified requirements. The bill would further direct the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security to, on an ongoing basis, review implementation of the legislation, and submit a review to Congress of the progress and effectiveness of such directive, including an assessment of the adequacy of such directive, as well as the level of compliance among the components of the Department to achieve adequate security of sensitive assets across Department components.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4433 was introduced on November 16, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. On [December 13, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be reported in the nature of a substitute (amended) 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: (1) The U.S. Constitution including Article 1, Section 8." No enumerating clause was listed.

H. Res. 676 — Supporting the rights of the people of Iran to free expression, condemning the Iranian regime for its crackdown on legitimate protests, and for other purposes (Rep. Royce, R-CA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H. Res. 676](#) would express the will of the House of Representatives supporting the rights of the people of Iran to free expression, and condemning the Iranian regime for its crackdown on legitimate protests.

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is available.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H. Res. 676 would state that the House of Representatives: stands with the people of Iran that are engaged in legitimate and peaceful protests against an oppressive, corrupt regime; condemns the Iranian regime's serious human rights abuses against the Iranian people, significant corruption, and destabilizing activities abroad; notes the statements of support for the protestors from key allies and calls on all democratic governments and institutions to clearly support the Iranian people's right to live in a free society; demands that the Iranian regime abide by its international obligations with respect to human rights and civil liberties, including freedoms of assembly, speech, and press; urges the Administration to use targeted sanctions and work to convene emergency sessions of the United Nations Security Council and the United Nations Human Rights Council to condemn the ongoing human rights violations perpetrated by the Iranian regime and establish a mechanism by which the Security Council can monitor such violations; encourages the Administration to expedite the license of communications technology to Iran to improve the ability of the Iranian people to speak freely; calls on companies to reject requests by the regime to cut off the Iranian people from social media and other communications platforms respects the proud history and rich culture of the Iranian nation and fully supports efforts by the people of Iran to promote the establishment of basic freedoms that build the foundation for the emergence of a freely elected, open, and democratic political system; and urges the President and the Secretary of State to work with the international community to ensure

that violations of human rights are part of all formal and informal multilateral or bilateral discussions with and regarding Iran.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H. Res. 676 was introduced on January 5, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

No constitutional authority statement is available.

H.R. 535 — Taiwan Travel Act (Rep. Chabot, R-OH)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 535](#) would express a sense of Congress that the United States Government should encourage visits between officials from the United States and Taiwan at all levels.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) enacting H.R. 535 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 535 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

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. 535 would additionally issue a statement of policy that the United States should: allow officials at all levels of the United States Government, including cabinet-level national security officials, general officers, and other executive branch officials, to travel to Taiwan to meet their Taiwanese counterparts; allow high-level officials of Taiwan to enter the United States, under conditions which demonstrate appropriate respect for the dignity of such officials, and to meet with officials of the United States, including officials from the Department of State and the Department of Defense and other cabinet agencies; and encourage the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office, and any other instrumentality established by Taiwan, to conduct business in the United States, including activities which involve participation by Members of Congress, officials of Federal, State, or local governments of the United States, or any high-level official of Taiwan.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 535 was introduced on January 13, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. On [October 12, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be 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 3 of the United States Constitution."

H.R. 3320 — To direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization, and for other purposes (Rep. Yoho, R-FL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on January 9, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3320](#) would direct the Secretary of State to develop a strategy to regain observer status for Taiwan in the World Health Organization.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing the bill would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2018-2022 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Enacting H.R. 3320 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 3320 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2028.

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. 3320 would direct the Department of State to include in a report to Congress required by [subsection \(c\) of section 1 of Public Law 108-235](#) (118 Stat. 656), an account of the changes and improvements the Secretary of State has made to the United States plan to endorse and obtain observer status for Taiwan at the World Health Assembly, following any annual meetings of the World Health Assembly at which Taiwan did not obtain observer status.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3320 was introduced on July 19, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. On [September 28, 2017](#), the bill was ordered to be 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: Section II Clause 18."

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