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# H.R. 2345 — National Suicide Hotline Improvement Act of 2017 (Rep. Stewart, R-UT)

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

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 2345](#) would require the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to study the feasibility of designating a simple, easy-to-remember dialing code to be used for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system.

### COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing the provisions of H.R. 2345 would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2019-2023 period for the agencies to coordinate and develop the analyses and reports required under the bill; that spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Enacting H.R. 2345 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 2345 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the bill which would be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

### CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill would require the FCC to study the feasibility of designating a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system.
- **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. 2345 would require the FCC in coordination with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to conduct a study that examines the feasibility of designating an N11 dialing code or other covered dialing code to be used for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system; and analyzes the effectiveness of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline as of the date on which the study is initiated, including how well the lifeline is working to address the needs of veterans. The FCC would be directed to submit a report on the study that recommends whether a particular N11 dialing code or other covered dialing code should be used for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system to Congress.

No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the bill which would be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

The House report (H. Rept. 115-836) accompanying H.R. 2345 can be found [here](#).

**COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 2345 was introduced on May 3, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. The bill was ordered to be reported on July 18, 2018.

**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 Sec 8." No enumerating clause was listed.

# H.R. 4881 — Precision Agriculture Connectivity Act of 2018 (Rep. Latta, R-OH)

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

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4881](#) would require the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to establish a task force for meeting the connectivity and technology needs of precision agriculture in the United States.

### COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 4881 would cost \$1 million over the 2018-2023 period for the agency to oversee and appoint members to serve on the task force and to produce the required reports. However, under current law, the FCC is authorized to collect fees sufficient to offset the costs of its regulatory activities each year; therefore, CBO estimates that the net cost to the FCC to implement the bill would be negligible, assuming appropriation actions consistent with that authority. CBO estimates that the costs to USDA to coordinate with the task force and produce the required report would not be significant. Enacting H.R. 4881 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 4881 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

No additional funds would be authorized to be appropriated to carry out the bill, which would be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

### CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill would require the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to establish a task force for meeting the connectivity and technology needs of precision agriculture in the United States.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** Some conservatives may believe that expanding access to broadband is more appropriately handled by state and local governments, or by market forces.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

### DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 4881 would direct the FCC to establish the Task Force for Reviewing the Connectivity and Technology Needs of Precision Agriculture in the United States to consult with the Secretary of Agriculture, and collaborate with public and private stakeholders in the agriculture and technology fields to identify and measure current gaps in the availability of broadband Internet access service on agricultural land; develop policy recommendations to promote the rapid, expanded deployment of broadband Internet access service on unserved agricultural land, with a goal of achieving reliable capabilities on 95 percent of agricultural land in the United States by 2025; promote effective policy and regulatory solutions that encourage the adoption of broadband Internet access service on farms

and ranches and promote precision agriculture; recommend specific new rules or amendments to existing FCC rules that the Commission should issue to achieve the goals and purposes of the policy recommendations; recommend specific steps that the FCC should take to obtain reliable and standardized data measurements of the availability of broadband Internet access service as may be necessary to target funding support, from future programs dedicated to the deployment of broadband Internet access service, to unserved agricultural land in need of broadband Internet access service; and recommend specific steps that the FCC should consider to ensure that the expertise of the Secretary and available farm data are reflected in future programs of the FCC dedicated to the infrastructure deployment of broadband Internet access service and to direct available funding to unserved agricultural land where needed.

The FCC shall renew the Task Force every two years until the Task Force terminates on January 1, 2025.

No additional funds would be authorized to be appropriated to carry out the bill, which would be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

The House report (H. Rept. 115-837) accompanying H.R. 4881 can be found [here](#).

**COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 4881 was introduced on January 25, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. The bill was ordered to be reported on July 18, 2018.

**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 3: Congress shall have the Power... to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes."

# H.R. 5709 — Preventing Illegal Radio Abuse Through Enforcement Act (Rep. Lance, R-NJ)

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

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5709](#) would impose enhanced penalties for pirate radio broadcasting.

### 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?** The bill would impose enhanced penalties for pirate radio broadcasting.
- **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. 5709 would amend [title V of the Communications Act of 1934](#) (47 U.S.C. 501 et seq.) by mandating that any person who willfully and knowingly does or causes or suffers to be done any pirate radio broadcasting to be subject to a fine of not more than \$2 million.

Any person who willfully and knowingly violates the bill or any rule, regulation, restriction, or condition made or imposed by the Federal Communications Commissions (FCC) under authority of the bill, or any rule, regulation, restriction, or condition made or imposed by any international radio or wire communications treaty or convention, or regulations annexed thereto, to which the United States is or may hereafter become party, relating to pirate radio broadcasting shall, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, be subject to a fine of not more than \$100,000 for each day during which such offense occurs.

The bill would mandate that any person who knowingly and intentionally facilitates pirate radio broadcasting shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$2 million. The bill would require a report to Congress summarizing the bill's implementation and associated enforcement activities for the previous fiscal year, which may include the efforts by the FCC to enlist the cooperation of Federal, State, and local law enforcement personnel (including United States Attorneys and the United States Marshals Service) for service of process, collection of fines or forfeitures, seizures of equipment, and enforcement of orders.

The FCC would assign appropriate enforcement personnel to focus specific and sustained attention on the elimination of pirate radio broadcasting within the top five radio markets identified as prevalent for such broadcasts. The FCC would conduct monitoring sweeps to ascertain whether the pirate radio broadcasting identified by enforcement sweeps is continuing to broadcast and whether additional pirate radio broadcasting is occurring. The FCC shall not decrease or diminish the regular enforcement efforts targeted to pirate radio broadcast stations for other times of the year.

The FCC may not preempt any State or local law prohibiting pirate radio broadcasting. The FCC shall publish a database in a clear and legible format of all licensed radio stations operating in the AM and FM bands. No additional funds would be authorized to be appropriated to carry out the bill, which would be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

**COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 5709 was introduced on May 8, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. The bill was ordered to be reported (amended) on July 18, 2018.

**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, Sec 8, Clause 3: Congress shall have the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."



# H.R. 3994 — ACCESS BROADBAND Act (Rep. Tonko, D-NY)

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

**FLOOR SCHEDULE:** July 23, 2018 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

## TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3994](#) would establish the Office of Internet and Connectivity and Growth within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in order to promote broadband access in underserved areas.

## COST:

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

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 provide that no additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this act. This act would be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

## CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** This legislation will establish a new office within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** Some conservatives may believe that promoting broadband access is an activity most appropriately handled by state and local government, or by market forces.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

## DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 3994 would establish the Office of Internet and Connectivity and Growth within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration in order to promote broadband access in underserved areas.

### Sec 2. Establishment of the Office of Internet and Connectivity and Growth.

This section would require that not later than 180 days after enactment of this legislation, the Assistant Secretary of Commerce shall establish the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth (Office) within the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

### Sec 3. Duties.

This section would require that the Office shall conduct certain outreach including: 1) Connecting with communities that need access to high-speed internet and improved digital inclusion efforts through various forms of outreach and communication techniques; 2) hold regional workshops

across the country to share best practices and effective strategies for promoting broadband access and adoption; 3) develop targeted broadband training and presentations for various demographic communities through various media; and 4) develop and distribute publications providing guidance, strategies, and insights to communities as the communities develop strategies to expand broadband access and adoption.

This section would require the Office to track the construction and use of access to any broadband infrastructure built using any Federal Support in a central database.

This section would require the Office to develop a streamlined accounting mechanism by which any agency offering a federal broadband support program shall provide information in a standardized and efficient fashion.

This section would require that not later than one year after the enactment of this act, and every year thereafter, the office shall make public and submit to Congress a report on the following: 1) a description of the work of the Office for the previous years and the number of residents of the United States which received broadband because of the program; 2) a description of how many residents of the United States were provided broadband by which universal service mechanism or which Federal broadband support program; and 3) an estimate of the economic impact of such broadband deployment efforts on the local economy, including any effect on small businesses or jobs.

#### **Sec 4. Streamlined Applications for Support.**

This section would require that the Office consult with any agency offering a Federal Broadband support program to streamline and standardize the applications process for financial assistance or grants for such program.

This section would require any agency offering Federal broadband support to amend their applications for broadband support to streamline and standardize applications for programs across the government.

This section would require the Office to create one application that may be submitted for all Federal broadband support programs.

This section would require that not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this act, the Office shall create a central website through which potential applicants can learn about and apply for support through any federal broadband support program.

#### **Sec 5. Coordination of Support.**

This section would require that any agency that offers a Federal broadband program to communicate and coordinate with the Office to ensure support is being distributed in an efficient way.

#### **Sec 7. No Additional Funds Authorized.**

This section would state that no additional funds are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this act. This act would be carried out using amounts otherwise authorized.

#### **COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 3994 was introduced on October 6, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. A markup was held on June 13, 2018, and was reported by voice vote

#### **ADMINISTRATION POSITION:**

No stated Administration position available at this time.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:**

According to the author of this legislation: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause I, it provides Congress with the power to "lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises" in order to provide for the...general welfare of the United States"

# H.R. 959 — Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act of 2017 (Rep. Joyce, R-OH)

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

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 959](#) would extend a series of grants related to advanced education nursing through 2023.

### 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 \$74,581,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for the grant programs related to nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, nurse anesthetists, and other advanced education nurses.

The bill would authorize \$17,343,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for grants related to increasing nursing workforce diversity.

The bill would authorize \$41,913,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for grants related to career advancement for nursing personnel.

The bill would extend and authorize \$87,135,000 for the Loan Repayment and Scholarship Programs each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023. It would also extend and authorize \$28,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for the Nurse Faculty Loan Program.

### CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** Some conservatives may believe that education is an issue that is most appropriately funded by state and local governments.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

### DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 959 would amend [title VIII of the Public Health Service Act](#) by clarifying that funds awarded as a grant for a project or activity would be used to supplement, not supplant, the non-Federal funds that would otherwise be made available for such project or activity.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services would establish procedures to ensure the annual evaluation of programs and projects operated by recipients of grants under the bill. The procedures would ensure that continued funding for such programs and projects will be conditioned upon the submission of data demonstrating that satisfactory progress has been made by the program or project in meeting the performance outcome standards of such program or project; and a detailed description of activities conducted by such program or project to meet such performance outcome standards. The bill would require an annual report to Congress containing an assessment of the programs and activities of the Department of Health and Human Services related to enhancing the nursing workforce, including the extent to which programs and activities under this title meet identified goals and performance measures developed for the respective programs and activities.

Clinical nurse specialist programs eligible for support under the bill would be education programs that provide registered nurses with full-time clinical nurse specialist education; and have as their objective the education of clinical nurse specialists who will upon completion of such a program be qualified to effectively provide care through the wellness and illness continuum to inpatients and outpatients experiencing acute and chronic illness.

The bill would authorize \$74,581,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for the grant programs related to nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, nurse anesthetists, and other advanced education nurses.

The bill would authorize \$17,343,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for grants related to increasing nursing workforce diversity.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to and enter into contracts with eligible entities for programs: to promote career advancement for nursing personnel in a variety of training settings, cross training or specialty training among diverse population groups, and the advancement of individuals, including to become professional registered nurses, advanced practice registered nurses, and nurses with graduate nursing education; and individuals, including licensed practical nurses, licensed vocational nurses, certified nurse assistants, and diploma degree or associate degree nurses, to become baccalaureate-prepared registered nurses or nurses with graduate nursing education to assist individuals in obtaining education and training required to enter the nursing profession and advance within such profession, such as by providing career counseling and mentoring; and to develop and implement internships, accredited fellowships, and accredited residency programs in collaboration with one or more accredited schools of nursing to encourage mentoring and development of specialties. The bill would further authorize \$41,913,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for such grants.

The bill would extend and authorize \$87,135,000 for the Loan Repayment and Scholarship Programs each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023. It would also extend and authorize \$28,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for the Nurse Faculty Loan Program.

The bill would repeal part I of title VIII of the Public Health Service Act ([42 U.S.C. 298d](#)).

#### **COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 959 was introduced on February 7, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. The bill was ordered to be reported (amended) by voice vote on July 12, 2018.

#### **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 of the United States Constitution."

# H.R. 1676 — Palliative Care and Hospice Education and Training Act (Rep. Engel, D-NY)

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

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 1676](#) would increase the number of permanent faculty in palliative care at accredited allopathic and osteopathic medical schools, nursing schools, social work schools, and other programs.

### 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 \$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to carry out grants and contracts to foster greater interest among a variety of health professionals in entering the field of palliative care.

The bill would authorize \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for grant programs to develop and implement, programs and initiatives to train and educate individuals in providing interprofessional team-based palliative care in health-related educational, hospital, hospice, home, or long-term care settings.

To offset the authorizations, the bill would reduce the total amount of the authorizations of appropriations for the National Institutes of Health for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 by \$20,000,000 for each fiscal year, and of such total amount not more than \$408,000,000 would be authorized to be appropriated for the National Library of Medicine for each of such fiscal years.

### CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill would provide authority to award grants or to entities for the establishment or the operation of Palliative Care and Hospice Education Centers, enter into contracts to provide support for projects that fund the training of physicians, and to establish a Palliative Medicine and Hospice Academic Career Awards program.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** Some conservatives may believe that training and education is most appropriately funded at the state and local level.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

## DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 1676 would amend part D of title VII of the Public Health Service Act ([42 U.S.C. 294 et seq.](#)) by authorizing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants or to entities for the establishment or the operation of Palliative Care and Hospice Education Centers.

The bill would require a Palliative Care and Hospice Education Center to meet certain requirements including if a center: improves the interprofessional team based training of health professionals in palliative care, including residencies, traineeships, or fellowships; develops and disseminates interprofessional team-based curricula relating to the palliative treatment of the complex health problems of individuals with serious or life-threatening illnesses; supports the training and retraining of faculty to provide instruction in interprofessional team-based palliative care; supports interprofessional team-based continuing education of health professionals who provide palliative care to patients with serious or life-threatening illness; provides students (including residents, trainees, and fellows) with clinical training in interprofessional team-based palliative care in appropriate health settings, including hospitals, hospices, home care, long-term care facilities, and ambulatory care centers; establishes traineeships for individuals who are preparing for advanced education nursing degrees, social work degrees, or advanced degrees in physician assistant studies, with a focus in interprofessional team-based palliative care in appropriate health settings, including hospitals, hospices, home care, long-term care facilities, and ambulatory care centers; supports collaboration between multiple specialty training programs and clinical training sites to provide training in interprofessional team-based palliative care.

Nothing in the bill would be construed to prevent the Secretary from providing grants to expand existing education centers, or limit the number of education centers that may be funded in a community.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services may make grants to, and enter into contracts with, schools of medicine, schools of osteopathic medicine, teaching hospitals, and graduate medical education programs for the purpose of providing support for projects that fund the training of physicians (including residents, trainees, and fellows) who plan to teach palliative medicine.

Each project would be staffed by full-time teaching physicians who have experience or training in interprofessional team-based palliative medicine; be based in a hospice and palliative medicine fellowship program accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education; provide training in interprofessional team-based palliative medicine through a variety of service rotations, such as consultation services, acute care services, extended care facilities, ambulatory care and comprehensive evaluation units, hospices, home care, and community care programs; develop specific performance-based measures to evaluate the competency of trainees.

The bill would additionally specify details of each training program to include 1-year retraining programs in hospice and palliative medicine, and 1- or 2-year training programs that are designed to provide training in interprofessional team-based hospice and palliative medicine for physicians who have completed graduate medical education programs.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services would be authorized to establish a program to provide awards, to be known as the Palliative Medicine and Hospice Academic Career Awards, to eligible individuals to promote the career development of such individuals as academic hospice and palliative care physicians. The bill would further establish requirements for the awards. The Secretary would make payments for awards to institutions, including schools of medicine and osteopathic medicine.



The Secretary would award grants or contracts to entities that operate a Palliative Care and Hospice Education Center. A Palliative Care and Hospice Education Center that receives an award would use such funds to offer short-term intensive courses that focus on interprofessional team-based palliative care that provide supplemental training for faculty members in medical schools and other health professions schools with programs in psychology, pharmacy, nursing, social work, physician assistant education, chaplaincy, or other health disciplines. Each award shall be in the amount of \$150,000. A Palliative Care and Hospice Education Center that receives an award would provide assurances to the Secretary that funds provided to the Center under the award will be used only to supplement, not to supplant, the amount of Federal, State, and local funds otherwise expended by such Center.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services would be authorized to award grants or contracts to individuals to foster greater interest among a variety of health professionals in entering the field of palliative care. The bill would layout conditions and requirements for such award.

The bill would authorize \$15,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to carry out these grants and contracts.

The Secretary would be authorized to award grants to eligible entities to develop and implement, programs and initiatives to train and educate individuals in providing interprofessional team-based palliative care in health-related educational, hospital, hospice, home, or long-term care settings.

An eligible entity that receives a grant would use funds under such grant to provide training to individuals who will provide palliative care in health-related educational, hospital, home, hospice, or long-term care settings; develop and disseminate curricula relating to palliative care in health-related educational, hospital, home, hospice, or long-term care settings; train faculty members in palliative care in health-related educational, hospital, home, hospice, or long-term care settings; or provide continuing education to individuals who provide palliative care in health-related educational, home, hospice, or long-term care settings.

The bill would authorize \$5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for such grant programs.

None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to provide, promote, or provide training with regard to any item or service for which Federal funding is unavailable under section 3 of Public Law 105–12 ([42 U.S.C. 14402](#)).

‘The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the National Institutes of Health, would develop and implement a strategy to be applied across the institutes and centers of the National Institutes of Health to expand and intensify national research programs in palliative care in order to address the quality of care and quality of life for the rapidly growing population of patients in the United States with serious or life-threatening illnesses, including cancer; heart, kidney, liver, lung, and infectious diseases; as well as neurodegenerative diseases such as dementia, Parkinson’s disease, or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.

The total amount of the authorizations of appropriations for the National Institutes of Health for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 would be reduced by \$20,000,000 for each fiscal year, and of such total amount not more than \$408,000,000 would be authorized to be appropriated for the National Library of Medicine for each of such fiscal years.

**COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 1676 was introduced on March 22, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. The bill was ordered to be reported (amended) by voice vote on July 12, 2018.

**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 1 of the Constitution." No enumerating clause was listed.

# H.R. 3728 — Educating Medical Professionals and Optimizing Workforce Efficiency Readiness (EMPOWER) Act of 2017 (Rep. Burgess, R-TX)

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

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3728](#) would reauthorize certain health professions workforce programs within the Department of Health and Human Services.

### 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 \$23,711,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for various health centers of excellence programs. The bill would authorize \$48,970,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for scholarships, \$1,190,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for loan repayment and fellowships, and \$14,189,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for educational assistance in health professions regarding individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds.

The bill would authorize \$48,924,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 a series of primary care programs, and \$40,673,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for training in general, pediatric, and public health dentistry, as well as \$38,250,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for area health education centers.

The bill would authorize \$5,663,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for the National Center for Healthcare Workforce Analysis, and \$17,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for public health workforce programs.

The bill would authorize \$40,737,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to provide Geriatric Academic Career Awards.

### CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** Some conservatives may believe that workforce development is most appropriately funded by state and local government.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

## **DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:**

H.R. 3728 would amend title VII of the Public Health Service Act ([42 U.S.C. 293](#)), to authorize \$23,711,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for various health centers of excellence programs. The bill would [authorize](#) \$48,970,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for scholarships, \$1,190,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for loan repayment and fellowships, and \$14,189,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for educational assistance in health professions regarding individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds.

The bill would [authorize](#) \$48,924,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for a series of primary care programs, and \$40,673,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for training in general, pediatric, and public health dentistry, as well as \$38,250,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for area health education centers.

The bill would authorize \$5,663,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for the National Center for Healthcare Workforce Analysis, and \$17,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 for public health workforce programs.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to award grants to health professions schools or programs approved by the Secretary, for the establishment or operation of geriatrics workforce enhancement programs. The bill would outline requirements for such grants.

In awarding grants and contracts, the Secretary may give priority to programs that have the goal of improving and providing comprehensive coordinated care of older adults, including medical, dental, and psychosocial needs; support the training and retraining of faculty, preceptors, primary care providers, and providers in other specialties to increase their knowledge of geriatrics and gerontology; provide clinical experiences across care settings, including ambulatory care, hospitals, post-acute care, nursing homes, federally qualified health centers, and home and community-based services; emphasize education and engagement of family caregivers on disease self-management, medication management, and stress reduction strategies; as well as other measures.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services would establish a program to provide Geriatric Academic Career Awards to eligible entities applying on behalf of eligible individuals to promote the career development of such individuals as academic geriatricians or other academic geriatrics health professionals.

In awarding grants, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that apply on behalf of eligible individuals who are on the faculty of institutions that integrate geriatrics education, training, and best practices into academic program criteria; may give priority to eligible entities that operate a geriatrics workforce enhancement program; shall ensure that grants are equitably distributed across the various geographical regions of the United States, including rural and underserved areas; shall pay particular attention to geriatrics health care workforce needs among underserved populations and rural areas; and may not require an eligible individual, or an eligible entity applying on behalf of an eligible individual, to be a recipient of a grant or contract.

The amount of an award under this subsection for eligible individuals who are physicians shall equal \$100,000 for fiscal year 2017, adjusted for subsequent fiscal years to reflect the increase in the Consumer Price Index. The Secretary would determine the amount of an award under this subsection for individuals who are not physicians.

The bill would authorize \$40,737,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to carry out these awards.

**COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 3728 was introduced on September 11, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.

**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: 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."

# H.R. 5385 — Children's Hospital GME Support Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Rep. Green, D-TX)

CONTACT: [Gavin Proffitt](#), 202-226-2076

**FLOOR SCHEDULE:** July 23, 2018 under a suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

## **TOPLINE SUMMARY:**

[H.R. 5385](#) would reauthorize payments to Children's Hospitals which operate graduate medical education programs for a period of five years.

## **COST:**

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

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?** Yes, some conservatives may believe that education is most appropriately funded by state and local governments.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

## **DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:**

H.R. 5385 would reauthorize payments to Children's Hospitals which operate graduate medical education programs for a period of five years.

This legislation would reauthorize payments to Children's Hospitals which operate graduate medical education programs through Fiscal Years 2019 through 2023.

This legislation would require a report to Congress from the Secretary of Health and Human Services including: 1) a summary of the information submitted in reports to the Secretary; 2) a description of the results of the program; and 3) recommendations for improvements to the program.

This legislation would authorize direct graduate medical education for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 at a level of \$105 million.

This legislation would authorize indirect medical education for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 at a level of \$220 million.

## **COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 5385 was introduced on March 22, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. The bill was marked up on June 27, 2018, and reported by voice vote.

**ADMINISTRATION POSITION:**

No stated Administration position available at this time.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:**

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution: 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.

# H.R. 5954 — Anti-terrorism Clarification Act (Rep. Goodlatte, R-VA)

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

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 23, 2018, under a suspension of the rules which requires 2/3 majority for final passage.

## TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5954](#) would provide clarity and improvements to the Antiterrorism Act of 1992, so that victims of international terrorism can seek justice through the U.S. court system. This bill would end the abuse of the “Acts of war” exemption, clarifying that the exemption does not apply to acts carried out by designated foreign terrorist organizations, or any court-determined person found not to be a part of a military force.

## COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is not yet available.

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

## CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **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. 5954 would provide clarity and improvements to the Antiterrorism Act of 1992, so that victims of international terrorism can seek justice through the U.S. court system. It would clarify the definition of “an act of war” and would end the abuse of the “Acts of war” exemption, clarifying that the exemption does not apply to acts carried out by designated foreign terrorist organizations, or any court-determined person found not to be a part of a military force.

This bill would [further](#) allow for assets frozen under the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act to be made available to satisfy judgements court-awarded judgements for narco-terrorism victims.

This bill would also clarify U.S. court jurisdiction as it pertains to foreign terrorism cases. Some U.S. court cases have challenged the ability of the United States to hold terrorists and their supporters and try them in the U.S. This legislation would clarify that defendants that have enjoyed U.S. benefits, including foreign assistance or maintaining an office, headquarters, premises, or presence in the United States, have consented to U.S. Court jurisdiction for the purposes of lawsuits related to the Antiterrorism Act. The consent to personal jurisdiction would not apply to those who have ceased to



engage in activity that would constitute assistance or benefits provided by the U.S. for five consecutive years.

**COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 5954 was introduced on May 24, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, where it was reported, amended by voice vote on June 13, 2018.

**ADMINISTRATION POSITION:**

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available at this time.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:**

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact H.R. 5954 pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, and Article III, Section 1, Clause 1 and Article III, Section 2, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution.

# H.R. 1689 — Private Property Rights Protection Act of 2017 (Rep. Sensenbrenner, R-WI)

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

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 23, 2018 under a suspension of the rules which requires 2/3 majority for final passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 1689](#) would prohibit states that receive economic development funding from exercising eminent domain for economic development.

### COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is not yet available.

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

### CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

Some [conservatives](#) will be pleased the bill would disincentivize states from using eminent domain for “economic development” purposes.

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** The bill would prohibit states that receive federal economic development funding from exercising eminent domain for economic development.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

### DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Eminent domain is the process by which the government gains ownership of private property for public use without the owner’s consent. Traditionally, this power has been used governments to build public use projects such as highways, railroads, and parks. A more recent development in eminent domain practice has been for governments to seize private property for “public benefit” such as economic development. A 2005 United States Supreme Court decision, *Kelo v. City of New London*, confirmed the constitutionality of this practice.

H.R. 1689 would bar states that exercise eminent domain powers for property to be used for economic development or use property seized through eminent domain within seven years for economic development from receiving Federal economic development funds.

This legislation would further prohibit states that received federal economic development funds prohibited from seizing property to be used for economic development within the same fiscal year that the federal funds were received. States would be afforded the opportunity to cure the violation

by returning all real property found to have constituted a violation and by replacing or repairing any other property damaged or destroyed.

This bill would also prohibit the federal government from using eminent domain for economic development purposes and would establish a private right of action for anyone harmed by violation of the legislation and would waive state immunity from those lawsuits. It would set the statute of limitations at seven years. Private property owners suffering injury would be permitted to report a violation by the federal government to the Attorney General, who could then bring an action to enforce the legislation if the property owner or tenant has not already done so. The Justice department would be required to provide states and the public information on the rights of property owners and tenants enumerated by this legislation and a list of the federal laws under which federal economic funds are distributed.

This legislation would prohibit federal and state governments, or political subdivisions, that receive federal economic development funds, from exercising eminent domain over religious institutions or nonprofits because of their tax-exempt status.

The legislation would further require the Attorney General of the United States to issue a report identifying States or political subdivision that have violated the Act as well as the percentage of minority vs nonminority residents and median incomes of those impacted by a violation. It would also require a report from relevant agencies to the Attorney General on any actions taken to bring rules, regulations, and procedures in compliance with this legislation.

This legislation includes a sense of congress that rural lands are unique in that they are not typically considered high tax revenue generating properties and need long-term certainty of their property rights and that the use of eminent domain is a threat to agricultural and other property in rural America. It also includes a sense of Congress that precautions should be taken to avoid unfair taking of property from Hurricane Katrina survivors. It would require that if a court determines that a violation of this act has a disproportionate impact on the poor or on minorities, the Attorney General would be required to use reasonable effort to locate past owners and tenants and notify them of violations. This legislation would favor a broad protection of private property rights and would take effect the first day of the first fiscal year following enactment. It would not apply to projects that are in condemnation proceedings initiated prior to enactment.

Similar legislation was passed by the House on September 26, 2014. A past legislative bulletin can be found [here](#).

#### **COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 19689 was introduced on March 22, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary, where it was reported, amended by voice vote on April 25, 2018.

#### **ADMINISTRATION POSITION:**

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available at this time.

#### **CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:**

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact H.R. 1689 pursuant to "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 Clause 1."

# H.R. 4100 — Foundation of the Federal Bar Association Charter Amendments Act of 2017 (Rep. Chabot, R-OH)

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

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 23, 2018, under a suspension of the rules which requires 2/3 majority for final passage.

## TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4100](#) would revise and modernize the charter for the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association

## COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is not yet available.

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

## CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **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. 4100 would amend the charter, eliminating provisions requiring the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association (the corporation) to be incorporated and domiciled in Washington, D.C.

It would require the membership procedures and board and officer election procedures for the National Council of the Federal Bar Association to be detailed in the bylaws rather than in the charter requirements. It would prohibit these terms from being discriminatory on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, disability, age, sexual orientation, or national origin.

Prohibitions on asset and income distributions to directors, officers or members would not prohibit: board-approved, reasonable compensation or reimbursement for expenses incurred while performing the business of the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association; grants to a Federal Bar Association chapter, officer, director, or member; or, reasonable compensation to employees. The corporation would not be permitted to issue stock or declare or pay a dividend. The corporation or its directors or officers would not be permitted to contribute to, support or participate in political activity, or influence legislation.

The current prohibition on loans to directors and officers would be expanded to also include members and employees.

Members and privileges would not be liable for the obligations of the corporation. The corporation would not be permitted to claim congressional approval or federal government authority for the activities it undertakes.

Any assets left following dissolution or liquidation of the foundation would be distributed by the board in compliance with the Charter and bylaws. Presently, remaining assets would be deposited in the Treasury.

**COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 4100 was introduced on October 24, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

**ADMINISTRATION POSITION:**

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available at this time.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:**

According to the sponsor, Congress has the power to enact H.R. 4100 pursuant to Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

# S. 2245 — KIWI Act (Sen. Hirono, D-HI)

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

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered on July 23, 2018, under a suspension of the rules which requires 2/3 majority for final passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[S. 2245](#) would make New Zealand nationals eligible for admission as E-1 and E-2 nonimmigrants if New Zealand provides reciprocal treatment.

### COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimate is not yet available.

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

### CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **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:

S. 2245 would make New Zealand nationals eligible for admission as E-1 and E-2 nonimmigrants if New Zealand provides reciprocal treatment.

E-1 and E-2 are temporary work visas that include treaty traders in goods, including services and technology, and investors.

### COMMITTEE ACTION:

S. 2245 was introduced on December 18, 2017, and was agreed to by the Senate by Unanimous Consent on June 28, 2018.

### ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available at this time.

### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

Constitutional authority statements are not required for Senate legislation.

# H.R. 2630 — La Paz County Land Conveyance Act (Rep. Gosar, R-AZ)

CONTACT: [Noelani Bonifacio](#), 202-226-9719

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 2630](#) would require the Secretary of the Interior to convey 8,800 acres of land in La Paz County to the county upon receipt of a written request.

### COST:

According to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimate](#), about \$1.5 million would be conveyed to the federal government within the first 10 years of enactment, which is about half of the total value. The bill would affect direct spending, so pay-go would apply. The bill 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:

H.R. 2630 would require the Secretary of the Interior to convey 8,800 acres of land in La Paz County, Arizona, to the county upon receipt of a written request.

The bill would require the secretary to convey the land in parcels over 20 years, as required to carry out the development of renewable energy or other economic development. The bill would require the county to pay fair market value for the land. The bill would require the county and subsequent owners, to the greatest extent practicable: (1) make good faith efforts to avoid the disturbance of tribal artifacts; (2) minimize impact on tribal artifacts if they are disturbed; (3) work with the Colorado River Indian Tribes Tribal Historic Preservation Office to identify the cultural and historical significance of artifacts; and, (4) allow representatives to rebury unearthened artifacts at or near where they were discovered.

The bill would withdraw the land from the operation of mining and mineral leasing laws.

The bill would require the county to pay the appraised value of the land and all conveyance costs.

The report accompanying H.R. 2630 (H.Rept. 115-536) can be found [here](#).

## COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 2630 was introduced on May 24, 2017, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. A mark-up session was held on November 30, 2018, and the bill was reported by unanimous consent.

**ADMINISTRATION POSITION:**

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:**

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause) -- Under this clause, Congress has the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. By virtue of this enumerated power, Congress has governing authority over the lands, territories, or other property of the United States--and with this authority Congress is vested with the power to all owners in fee, the ability to sell, lease, dispose, exchange, convey, or simply preserve land. The Supreme Court has described this enumerated grant as one "without limitation" *Kleppe v New Mexico*, 426 U.S. 529, 542-543 (1976) ("And while the furthest reaches of the power granted by the Property Clause have not been definitely resolved, we have repeatedly observed that the power over the public land thus entrusted to Congress is without limitation.")

Historically, the federal government transferred ownership of federal property to either private ownership or the states in order to pay off large Revolutionary War debts and to assist with the development of infrastructure. The transfers codified by this legislation are thus constitutional."



# H.R. 1220 — To establish the Adams Memorial Commission to carry out the provisions of Public Law 107-62, and for other purposes. (Rep. Lynch, D-MA)

CONTACT: [Noelani Bonifacio](#), 202-226-9719

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 1220](#) would establish the Adams Memorial Commission and transfer authorities and responsibilities from the Adams Memorial Foundation, currently codified under [Public Law 10762](#), to the commission to establish a memorial to honor John Adams in Washington, D.C.

### COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that the cost of implementing H.R. 1220, subject to appropriation, would not be significant. The bill would affect direct spending, so paygo would apply. However, CBO expects “amounts collected by the federal government would not be received for several years and would be offset by an expenditure soon thereafter. Thus, CBO estimates, the net effect on direct spending would be insignificant.”

### CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill transfers authorities and responsibilities from the Adams Memorial Foundation, currently codified under Public Law 10762, to the newly established Adams Memorial Commission.
- **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. 1220 would establish the Adams Memorial Commission to establish a memorial in Washington, D.C. honoring John Adams.

The commission would be comprised of 12 members: four members appointed by the President, four Senators, and four House Members. Members would serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for eligible expenses.

The commission would be allowed to make expenditures, accept gifts, and hold hearings. The commission would be required to submit a report to Congress and the President.

The commission would terminate seven years after enactment.

The bill transfers authorities and responsibilities from the Adams Memorial Foundation, currently codified under [Public Law 10762](#), to the newly established Adams Memorial Commission.

The report accompanying H.R. 1220 (H.Rept. 115-566) can be found [here](#).

**COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 1220 was introduced on February 27, 2017, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. A mark-up session was held on January 10, 2018, and the bill was reported by unanimous consent.

**ADMINISTRATION POSITION:**

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:**

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1 section 8 Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.."

# H.R. 3045 — Eastern Legacy Extension Act (Rep. Messer, R-IN)

CONTACT: [Noelani Bonifacio](#), 202-226-9719

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

## TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3045](#) would extend the [Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail](#) to 4,900 miles from 3,700 miles.

## COST:

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

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibits 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?** Some conservatives may be concerned the bill would extend the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail by 1,200 miles. The federal government's landholding constitutes over one-quarter of the U.S. landmass, and much of it is poorly managed. The National Park Service, in particular, suffers from a severe backlog of maintenance.
- **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. 3045 would extend the [Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail](#) to 4,900 miles from 3,700 miles. The bill would extend the beginning point of the Trail from Wood River, Illinois, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

## COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3045 was introduced on June 23, 2017, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. A mark-up session was held on May 16, 2018, and the bill was reported by unanimous consent.

## ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution; Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution."

# H.R. 5875 — To amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act and the Dingell-Johnson Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act, to provide parity for United States territories and the District of Columbia, to make technical corrections to such Acts and related laws, and for other purposes. (Rep. Bordallo, D-GU)

CONTACT: [Noelani Bonifacio](#), 202-226-9719

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5875](#) would remove caps on the amount of funding U.S. territories can receive under the Pittman-Robertson and Dingell-Johnson acts for hunter education, wildlife restoration, and fish restoration.

### COST:

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

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibits 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?** The bill would increase the amount of funds that could be provided to territories, but would not increase the total amount that would be provided to states and territories.
- **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:

Current [law](#) requires the Secretary of the Interior to provide 1/6 percent of certain revenues to American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands for basic hunter education programs. H.R. 5875 would increase their apportionment to one percent. This would equalize the treatment with the territories with that of the states.

Current [law](#) also caps the territories' apportionment under the Wildlife Conservation and Restoration Account at a quarter of a percent. The bill would increase the cap to half a percent.

The bill would remove the current caps on funding provided to the territories under [16 U.S.C. 669g-1](#), which funds wildlife-restoration projects and hunter safety programs.

The bill would remove the caps on funding provided to the territories under [16 U.S.C. 777k](#) for fish restoration and management projects.

According to the committee [report](#), the removal of the caps will allow the secretary to use discretion when apportioning funds to the territories, in proportion to their populations, as is currently done for the states.

The report accompanying H.R. 5875 (H.Rept. 115-802) can be found [here](#).

**COMMITTEE ACTION:**

H.R. 5875 was introduced on May 18, 2018, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. A mark-up session was held on June 6, 2018, and the bill was reported by unanimous consent.

**ADMINISTRATION POSITION:**

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:**

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clauses 3, 17, and 18; and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the U.S. Constitution."

# H.R. 5979 — Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument Act (Rep. Rogers, R-KY)

CONTACT: [Noelani Bonifacio](#), 202-226-9719

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

## TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5979](#) would establish the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in Kentucky.

## COST:

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

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibits 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?** Some conservatives may be concerned the bill would establish the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument, as a unit of the National Park Service. The federal government's landholding constitutes over one-quarter of the U.S. landmass, and much of it is poorly managed. The National Park Service, in particular, suffers from a severe backlog of maintenance.
- **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. 5979 would establish the Mill Springs Battlefield National Monument in Kentucky.

The bill would prohibit the monument from being established prior to the Secretary of the Interior entering into a written agreement with any private or nonfederal land owners providing for the donation of the land to the U.S. for inclusion in the monument, and the secretary determining that enough land or land interests have been acquired to constitute a manageable unit.

Land may only be acquired by donation, purchase with donated funds, or exchange.

The bill would require the secretary to prepare a general management plan within three years of funds being made available, and submit the plan to Congress.

The bill would prohibit private or nonfederal land from being managed without written consent.

## COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5979 was introduced on May 25, 2018, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. A mark-up session was held on July 18, 2018, and the bill was reported by unanimous consent.

**ADMINISTRATION POSITION:**

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:**

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article IV Section 3 Clause 2."

# H.R. 6077 — National Comedy Center Recognition Act (Rep. Reed, R-NY)

CONTACT: [Noelani Bonifacio](#), 202-226-9719

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 6077](#) would designate the [National Comedy Center](#) in Jamestown, New York as the National Comedy Center.

### COST:

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

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibits 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. 6077 would designate the [National Comedy Center](#) in Jamestown, New York as the National Comedy Center. The center would not be a unit of the National Park System and the designation does not require or permit federal funds to be expended for any purpose related to the center.

The report accompanying H.R. 788 (H.Rept. 115-707) can be found [here](#).

## COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6077 was introduced on June 12, 2018, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. A mark-up session was held on July 11, 2018, and the bill was reported by unanimous consent.

## ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Commerce Clause of the United States Constitution."



# S. 2850 — A bill to amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 to clarify the use of amounts in the WMAT Settlement Fund. (Sen. Flake, R-AZ)

CONTACT: [Noelani Bonifacio](#), 202-226-9719

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

## TOPLINE SUMMARY:

H.R. 2850 would clarify that money from White Mountain Apache Tribe Settlement Fund ([Public Law 111-291, Section 312\(b\)](#)) may be used for the planning, design, and construction of the White Mountain Apache Tribe rural water system. In addition, the bill would make all Ohkay Owingeh pueblo lands and pueblo of Santa Clara lands eligible for 99-year leases.

## COST:

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

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibits 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:

S. 2850 would clarify that money from White Mountain Apache Tribe Settlement Fund ([Public Law 111-291, Section 312\(b\)](#)) may be used for the planning, design, and construction of the White Mountain Apache Tribe rural water system. In addition, the bill would make all Ohkay Owingeh pueblo lands and pueblo of Santa Clara lands eligible for 99-year leases. Current eligibility only extends to lands held in trust for these pueblos.

## COMMITTEE ACTION:

S. 2850 was introduced on in the Senate on May 15, 2018. The bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent and was sent to the house on July 19, 2018.

## ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:**

Constitutional authority statements are not required for bills that originate in the Senate.

# H.R. 5613 — Quindaro Townsite National Historic Landmark Act (Rep. Yoder, R-KS)

CONTACT: [Noelani Bonifacio](#), 202-226-9719

## FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered July 23, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

### TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5613](#) would designate the [Quindaro Townsite](#) National Commemorative Site. The site would not be considered a unit of the National Park System.

### COST:

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

Rule 28(a)(1) of the Rules of the Republican Conference prohibits 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. 778 would designate the [Quindaro Townsite](#) National Commemorative Site. The site would not be considered a unit of the National Park System. The bill would not affect the administration of the site by Kansas City or the State of Kansas.

The secretary would be allowed to enter into cooperative agreements, in consultation with the State of Kansas and Kansas City, with public or private entities, in order to protect historic resources and provide educational and interpretative programs.

The bill does not authorize the secretary to interfere with private property rights, local zoning ordinances, or land use plans, or acquire land or interests in land through condemnation.

The report accompanying H.R. 788 (H.Rept. 115-707) can be found [here](#).

## COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 778 was introduced on April 25, 2018, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. A mark-up session was held on July 11, 2018, and the bill was reported by unanimous consent.

## ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

**CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:**

According to the bill's sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution."

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