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21. [H.Res. 401 - Urging China, South Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, India, and all nations to outlaw the dog and cat meat trade and to enforce existing laws against the trade, as amended](#)
22. [H.R. 6197 - RAWR Act](#)
23. [H.R. 5317 - To repeal section 2141 of the Revised Statutes to remove the prohibition on certain alcohol manufacturing on Indian lands, as amended](#)
24. [H.R. 6040 - Contra Costa Canal Transfer Act, as amended](#)

H.R. 6198 — Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Act of 2018 (Rep. Donovan, R-NY)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 6198](#) would establish a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) effectively renaming the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that enacting the bill would not significantly affect spending by DHS. Enacting the bills would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. CBO estimates that enacting the bills would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill would establish a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office within the Department of Homeland Security. According to [CBO](#), the bill would “mostly codify programs that currently exist at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).”
- **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. 6198 would establish a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office within the Department of Homeland Security. The office would be headed by an Assistant Secretary for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, appointed by the President. The Assistant Secretary would serve as the Secretary of Homeland Security’s principal advisor on weapons of mass destruction matters and strategies; and coordinating efforts to counter weapons of mass destruction.

The office would be responsible for coordinating with other Federal efforts and developing departmental strategy and policy to plan for, detect, and protect against the importation, possession, storage, transportation, development, or use of unauthorized chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials, devices, or agents in the United States and to protect against an attack using such materials, devices, or agents against the people, territory, or interests of the United States.

The authority of the Assistant Secretary would neither affect nor diminish the authority or the responsibility of any DHS officer with respect to the command, control, or direction of the functions, personnel, funds, assets, and liabilities of any entity within the Department or any Federal department or agency. Nothing in the bill would be construed to affect the responsibilities of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The bill would strike [section 1905 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002](#) related to the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office relationship with other Federal agencies.

The Secretary of Homeland Security, through the Assistant Secretary for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office, would establish the “Securing the Cities” (STC) program to enhance the ability of the United States to detect and prevent terrorist attacks and other high consequence events utilizing nuclear or other radiological materials that pose a high risk to homeland security in high-risk urban areas to assist State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments in designing and implementing, or enhancing existing, architectures for coordinated and integrated detection and interdiction of nuclear or other radiological materials that are out of regulatory control; and support the development of a region-wide operating capability to detect and report on nuclear and other radioactive materials out of regulatory control; as well as other directives.

The DHS Secretary would be directed to designate jurisdictions from among high-risk urban areas and other cities and regions and would be required to notify Congress of a jurisdictional change.

The authority of the Director of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office to make grants or enter into cooperative agreements would be transferred to the Assistant Secretary for the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office.

The bill would establish the Office a Chief Medical Officer, who would be appointed by the President, and would report to the Assistant Secretary. The DHS Under Secretary for Management would be responsible for workforce-focused health and medical activities of the Department.

The Secretary of Homeland Security shall transfer to the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office all functions, personnel, budget authority, and assets of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and the Office of Health Affairs; and to the Directorate of Management of the Department of Homeland Security all functions, personnel, budget authority, and assets of the Office of Health Affairs.

The bill would abolish the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office of the Department of Homeland Security and the Office of Health Affairs of the Department of Homeland Security, and the positions of Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs and Director for Domestic Nuclear Detection.

The Secretary of Homeland Security would be required to provide a briefing and report to Congress on the organization and management of the chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear activities of the Department of Homeland Security.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6198 was introduced on June 22, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Homeland Security. The bill was ordered to be reported (amended) by unanimous consent on [July 24, 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 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. 6720 — Dog and Cat Meat Trade Prohibition Act of 2018 (Rep. Buchanan, R-FL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 6720](#) would ban the slaughter of dogs and cats for human consumption and prohibit the transportation of dog and cat parts for human consumption.

COST:

No Congressional Budget Office (CBO) 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:

Some conservatives may believe this legislation attempts to address an issue that generally does not exist in the United States. According to the [Washington Post](#), “Documented cases of dog and cat consumption in the United States are rare. A database search of 10 years of U.S. newspaper articles turned up a single case from 2008, when two maintenance workers at a Hawaii golf club were accused of stealing a German shepherd-Lab mix from a man who was golfing there, then later eating it. Representatives from the Humane Society and the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, which also backed the measure, said they are not aware of any other cases in the past 10 years or of any evidence of a U.S. dog meat trade. Only four incidents have been widely reported in the past three decades.”

Some conservatives may be further concerned that the legislation is further unnecessary because the acts proposed to be banned are generally prohibited under current state and federal laws and regulations. According to the Animal Legal Defense Fund, [every state already has animal protection laws](#) already on the books. And according to [advocates](#) of this bill “It is... illegal in all states for slaughterhouses to handle dogs, and it’s illegal for stores to sell the meat.”

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** Yes, the bill would establish a new federal penalty. This may concern some conservatives because as the [Heritage Foundation](#) notes “the sheer number of federal laws that impose criminal penalties has grown to an unmanageable point. The Department of Justice and American Bar Association have been unable to tally the correct number.”
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** Many conservatives may believe that regulation of animal welfare is an issue traditionally and more appropriately handled 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. 6720 would prohibit the slaughter of dog and cats for human consumption and would additionally ban the transportation of dog and cat parts for human consumption. The bill would only apply to interstate or foreign commerce; or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The bill would make an exception to Indian tribes for religious purposes.

Any violator of the ban would be subject to a fine of an amount not greater than \$5,000 for each violation. Nothing in the bill would limit any State or local law or regulation protecting the welfare of animals, or prevent a State or unit of local government from adopting and enforcing an animal welfare law or regulation that is more stringent than the bill.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6720 was introduced on September 6, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. The Committee took no further action on the bill.

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 provides Congress with the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

H.R. 6690 – Fighting Fraud to Protect Care for Seniors Act of 2018 (Roskam, R-IL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE: Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY: [H.R. 6690](#) would establish a three-year pilot program to test smart cards to combat waste, and abuse and to protect beneficiary identify under the Medicare program.

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?** This legislation would establish a new three-year pilot program under the Medicare program.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** This legislation would provide the Secretary of Health and Human Services with authority to establish a pilot program, including certain discretion for how the program shall be conducted.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

[H.R. 6690](#) would establish a three-year pilot program to test smart cards to combat waste, and abuse and to protect beneficiary identify under the Medicare program.

This legislation would require that the Secretary of Health and Human Services, not later than 36 months after the date of the enactment of this legislation, establish a pilot program to evaluate the feasibility of using smart card technology for Medicare programs.

Smart cards under the program would be required to be a machine readable, tamper resistant card with a chip enabling the verification and authentication of the identity of a Medicare beneficiary at the point of service.

This legislation would state that such a program would be conducted for a period of three years. The Secretary would be required to select at least three geographic areas in which the pilot program will operate. The Secretary would also be required to select supplier and provider types to participate in such a program. The program would be limited to no more than 2,000 suppliers and providers. This legislation would provide the certain exemptions from participation in the pilot program.

This legislation would provide the Secretary with authority to select participants in the program. Additionally, the Secretary would be required to ensure that the pilot program complies with applicable Federal laws and regulations concerning individually identifiable health information.

This legislation would require that the Secretary, not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this legislation, convene a panel consisting of stakeholders including representatives of providers, suppliers, technology vendors, Medicare beneficiaries, and claims processing contractors, selected by the Secretary to give input on the program.

This legislation would require that, not later than two years after the date the pilot program is implemented, an interim report shall be submitted to Congress. Additionally, not later than 18 months after the completion of the program, a final evaluation of the effectiveness of the program shall be submitted to Congress.

OUTSIDE GROUPS:

Coalition Letter in Support:

- National Taxpayers Union
- Council for Citizens Against Government Waste
- Coalition to Reduce Spending
- 60 Plus Association
- American Consumer Institute
- Taxpayers Protection Alliance
- Consumer Action for a Strong Economy

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6690 was introduced on August 28, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, as well as the House Committee on Ways and Means. A markup was held on September 9, 2018, by the Committee on Ways and Means and the bill was reported by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

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

H.R. 6662 – Empowering Seniors’ Enrollment Decision Act of 2018 (Rep. Paulsen, R-MN)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE: Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY: [H.R. 6662](#) would extend the special election period under Medicare part C for curtailed deemed individuals enrolled in a reasonable cost reimbursement contract to any Medicare Advantage eligible individual in such a contract.

COST:

According to the [Congressional Budget Office](#), enacting H.R. 6662 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** This legislation would codify existing regulations.
- **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. 6662](#) would extend the special election period under Medicare part C for curtailed deemed individuals enrolled in a reasonable cost reimbursement contract (a [Medicare Cost Plan](#)) to any Medicare Advantage eligible individual in such a contract.

This legislation would codify existing regulatory authority under Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and extend the special enrollment period until February 27, 2019. The current enrollment period for Medicare is October 1 through December 15.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6662 was introduced on August 10, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce, as well as the Committee on Ways and Means. A markup was held on September 5, 2018, and the bill was reported by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor of the legislation: “Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1. Section 8: to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for

carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.”

H.R. 6561 – Comprehensive Care for Seniors Act of 2018 (Rep. Walorski, R-IN)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY: [H.R. 6561](#) would direct the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to finalize the Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) regulations under the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

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?** This legislation would require the Secretary to finalize updated regulations implementing an existing government run and subsidized program.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** This legislation would provide regulatory authority to the Secretary to finalize the PACE programs.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

[H.R. 6561](#) would direct the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to finalize the [Program of All-inclusive Care for the Elderly \(PACE\)](#) regulations under the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

This legislation would require that the Secretary of Health and Human Services, not later than December 31, 2018, to issue a final regulation based on the provisions of the proposed regulation titled "[Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Programs of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly \(PACE.\)](#)" The proposed rule, published in August 2016, would "revise and update the policies finalized in the 2006 final rule to reflect subsequent changes in the practice of caring for the frail and elderly and changes in technology... it is necessary to revise some regulatory provisions to afford more flexibility to POs and state administering agencies (SAAs) as a means to encourage the expansion of the PACE program to more states, thus increasing access for participants, and to further enhance the program's effectiveness at providing care while reducing costs... in this rule, including allowing non-physician

medical providers practicing within the scope of their state licensure and clinical practice guidelines to serve in place of primary care physicians in some capacities.”

According to [HHS](#), “PACE is a Medicare and Medicaid program that helps people meet their health care needs in the community instead of going to a nursing home or other care facility.” PACE was authorized as a state option by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6561 was introduced on July 26, 2018, and was referred to the House committee on Energy and Commerce, as well as the Committee on Ways and Means. A markup was held on September 5, 2018, by the Committee on Ways and Means and the bill was reported by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No stated Administration position available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

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

H.R. 3635 – Local Coverage Determination Clarification Act of 2018 (Jenkins, R-KS)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE: Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY: [H.R. 3635](#) would aim to increase transparency and effectiveness for Medicare administrative contractors to develop and issue Local Coverage Determinations.

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?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** This legislation provides the Secretary of Health and Human Services with authority to establish a process to review a Medicare administrative contractor's technical compliance with the requirements. This legislation provides regulatory authority to the Secretary to carry out parts of this legislation.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

[H.R. 3635](#) would aim to increase transparency and effectiveness for Medicare administrative contractors to develop and issue Local Coverage Determinations.

According to the [HHS Office of Inspector General](#), "Medicare administrative contractors (MACs) and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) sometimes develop policies to limit Medicare coverage of specific items and services. MACs issue local coverage determinations (LCDs) that limit coverage for a particular item or service in their jurisdictions only. This can lead to State-by-State variation in Medicare coverage for similar items and services."

This legislation would amend the development process for Local Coverage Determinations by requiring a Medicare administrative contractor to take the following actions: 1) publish on a public internet website a written rationale for the draft determination and a description of all evidence relied upon and considered by the intermediary or carrier in the development of the draft determination; 2) not later than 60 days after the date on which the intermediary or carrier publishes the draft determination, the Medicare administrative contractor must convene one or more open public meetings to review the draft, to receive comments, and receive advice of an expert panel; 3)

with respect to each convened public meeting, not later than 14 days after the meeting, a record must be posted publically; 4) provide a period for submission of written public comment.

This legislation would also require that if a carrier enters a finalized contract with the Secretary of Health and Human Services, with respect to Local Coverage Determination, information must be posted on a public website to include: 1) response to relevant issues raised at meetings convened; 2) rationale for the final determination; 3) a description of qualifying evidence; 4) an effective date for the final determination that is not less than 30 days after the date of finalization.

This legislation would also make changes to the Local Coverage Determination reconsideration process. Specifically, the Medicare administrative contractor would be required to provide specified information related to whether the determination failed to correctly apply qualifying relevant evidence, the determination used language that exceeds the scope of its intended purpose, the determination was incorrect in its determination of whether such item or service is reasonable and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of illness or injury, fails to apply as intended, or is otherwise erroneous.

Additionally, this legislation would require that for reconsideration of a specified Local Coverage Determination, the Medicare administrative contractor: 1) make no change in the determination; 2) rescind all or part of the determination; or 3) modify the determination.

This legislation would require that a report be submitted to Congress by the Secretary each year which shall contain: 1) the number of requests filed with fiscal intermediaries and carriers, and the number of appeals filed with the Secretary during the 1-year period; 2) the number of times that intermediaries and carriers took each such action; 3) the number of times that the Secretary took each such action; 4) recommendations on ways to improve efficiency.

OUTSIDE GROUPS:

[College of American Pathologists](#)

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3635 was introduced on August 1, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means, as well as the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. A markup was held on September 5, 2018, by the Committee on Ways and Means and the bill was reported by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor of this legislation: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article 1, Section 8: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts, and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

Article 1, Section 9: No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by law"

H.R. 5059 – State Insurance Regulation Preservation Act (Rep. Rothfus, R-PA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under a suspension of the rules which requires a 2/3 majority for final passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5059](#) would amend the Home Owners' Loan Act to provide for a definition of Insurance Savings Loan Holding Companies (ISLHCs) and would ensure that their regulation is reflective of the state insurance regulation framework while maintaining the Federal Reserve oversight as a backstop.

COST:

A 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?** This legislation would maintain state authority over ISLHCs.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

Dodd-Frank brought of Insurance Savings Loan Holding Companies (ISLHCs) under the purview of the Federal Reserve. Doing so created a dual regulatory framework where ISLHCs are regulated both at the state and federal level. According to the bill [sponsor](#), "Consistent with the Dodd-Frank Act's reaffirmation that insurance should be regulated by the states, our legislation [H.R. 5059] remedies the current structural inefficiency by allowing the Federal Reserve to ensure that the holding company is well capitalized, while leaving the day-to-day regulation to the states."

H.R. 5059 would amend the Home Owners' Loan Act to provide for a definition of Insurance Savings Loan Holding Companies (ISLHCs) and would ensure that their regulation is reflective of the state insurance regulation framework.

The Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve would be required to request reports and information filed by ISLHCs with other federal authorities and state insurance authorities before requesting the information from the ISLHCs themselves. It would require the Federal Reserve Board to align their recordkeeping requirements for ISLHCs with the requirements imposed by state authorities. It would

also require the Board to coordinate examinations of ISLHCs in conjunction with state insurance authorities to minimize duplication and conflict and to provide a public notice and comment period on a schedule with a frequency consistent with the supervision framework provided by this legislation.

The Board would be required to establish a supervisory framework for ISLHCs that: is tailored to their risks, operations and activities; to the extent possible, is not unnecessarily duplicative with state supervision efforts; informs the board of risks; permits the board to monitor compliance with this supervisory framework and with other federal laws.

The Board would be required to review and revise supervisory policy letters and applicable guidance for ISLHCs following public notice and comment.

This legislation would exclude assets attributable to the business of insurance conducted by ISLHCs or their affiliates, other than those associated with insurance for credit risk, from the company's consolidated assets.

The supervisory framework would be required to be established within 24 months following enactment, with review of policy letters and guidance occurring within 30 months following enactment. The Board would be required to submit a report to Congress within 36 months following enactment. The Board would be authorized to issue any rules necessary to implement this legislation and prevent evasions of this legislation. The Federal Reserve would still retain authority that is not an insurance underwriting company over any subsidiary of an insurance savings and loan holding company.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5059 was introduced on February 15, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Financial Services where it was ordered reported by voice vote on July 24, 2018.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

“Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, relating to the general welfare of the United States; and Article I, Section 8, Clause 3, relating to the power to regulate interstate commerce.”

H.R. 6411 – FinCEN Improvement Act of 2018 (Rep. Perlmutter, D-CO)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under a suspension of the rules which requires a 2/3 majority for final passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 6411](#) would amend the duties of the [Financial Crimes Enforcement Network \(FinCEN\)](#) to ensure that it works with federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement, focuses on cryptocurrencies, and protects against the differing forms of terrorism.

COST:

A 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?** The bill would amend the duties of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) to ensure that it works with federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement, focuses on virtual currencies, and protects against the differing forms of terrorism.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** This legislation would require cooperation with local and tribal law enforcement.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 6411 would amend the duties of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) to ensure that it works with federal, State, local and tribal law enforcement, focuses on virtual currencies, and protects against the differing forms of terrorism. This legislation would require FinCEN to examine how cryptocurrencies could be used in terrorism or in illicit activities.

The [purpose](#) of FinCEN is to protect America's financial system from illegal activity through the cultivation and dissemination of financial intelligence. While more traditional terrorist threats remain a concern, the use of virtual currencies amongst criminals and terrorists is also a serious threat.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6411 was introduced on July 17, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Financial Services. No further action was taken.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

“Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, relating to the general welfare of the United States; and Article I, Section 8.”

H.R. 3764 – Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians Restoration Act of 2018, as amended (Rep. Gianforte, R-MT)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3764](#) would extend federal recognition to the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 3764 would cost \$37 million over the 2019-2023 period, subject to appropriation. The bill would not affect direct spending or revenues, so pay-go would not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** The bill would prevent state and local governments from collecting taxes on some land.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 3764 would extend federal recognition to the Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana. The bill would apply all federal laws of general application to the tribe.

Upon enactment, the tribe and its members would be eligible for all services and benefits provided to Indians and federally recognized tribes. Blaine, Cascade, Glacier, and Hill counties, located in Montana, shall be considered the tribe's service area.

The bill does not diminish any rights of the tribe or its members that existed prior to enactment, or affect any claim the tribe has to enforce rights reserved by the tribe that were wrongfully denied to the tribe before enactment.

The bill would require the tribe to submit a membership roll to the Secretary of the Interior within 18 months of enactment.

The bill would require the secretary to acquire trust title to 200 acres of land within the tribe's service area to be used as a tribal land base, and may acquire additional land for the tribe's benefit.

The Little Shell Tribe of Chippewa Indians of Montana has about 2,600 tribal [members](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3764 was introduced on September 13, 2017, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked up 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 I, Section 8, Clause 3 Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States that states "The Congress shall have Power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes."

H.R. 5923 - Walnut Grove Land Exchange Act, as amended (Rep. Westerman, R-AR)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5923](#) would authorize a land exchange with Walnut Grove Church, in Jessieville, Arkansas.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 5923 would increase direct spending by \$4,000 over the 2019-2023 period, so paygo would apply. The bill would also reduce direct spending by less than \$100,000.

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. 5923 would require the Secretary of the Interior to convey four acres of land in Ouachita National Forest to Walnut Grove Church, if the church conveys 6.3 acres of non-federal land to the United States, within two years of enactment.

The land exchange would be subject to existing rights.

The bill would require a cash equalization payment if the value of the federal land exceeds the value of the church's land, but not vice versa. The land parcels must be appraised by an independent and qualified appraiser.

Walnut Grove Church is required to pay all conveyance costs.

According to the committee [report](#), the Walnut Grove Community Church building, community center and cemetery are currently located on the four acres of U.S. Forest Service Land. The church owns the facilities but have been operating under a special use permit, and have encountered challenges while trying to maintain, improve, and expand its facilities.

The report accompanying H.R. 5923 (H. Rept. 115-922) can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5923 was introduced on May 22, 2018, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked up 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 I, Section 8, Clause 3."

H.R. 4824 - Rural Broadband Permitting Efficiency Act of 2018, as amended (Rep. Curtis, R-UT)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4824](#) would authorize the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into a memorandum of understanding to allow a state or tribal government to prepare environmental reviews for broadband projects permits within a right-of-way on federal land, and would require the Bureau of Land Management to establish a program to streamline the permitting process for broadband internet projects in field offices.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 4824 would cost \$1.6 million over the next five years, 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. 4824 would require the appropriate secretary (the Secretary of the Interior, or the Secretary of Agriculture, for National Forest System land), to establish a voluntary program for any state or Indian tribe to enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the appropriate secretary to allow the state or tribe to prepare environmental analysis for broadband projects permits within an operational right-of-way on National Forest System land, Indian lands, or land managed by the Department of the Interior.

In an MOU, the secretary may assign, and the state or tribe may agree, to assume secretarial responsibilities related to environmental analyses required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 ([42 U.S.C. 4321](#)). The state or tribe would be subject to the same procedural and substantive requirements the secretary is subject to.

States and tribes that intend to offer to enter into a MOU must provide notice of intent more than 90 days in advance of submitting the offer. The bill would require the secretary to initiate a consultation with relevant Indian tribes within 90 days of entering into a MOU.

The MOU may not exceed 10 years. State or tribes are required to maintain the necessary financial resources, return revenues from the use of public lands to the U.S. annually, prioritize and expedite NEPA analyses.

The bill does not give the state or tribe rulemaking authority.

The secretary is allowed to terminate the state or tribe's participation if the secretary determines that the state or tribe is not adequately carrying out the responsibilities and a period of notification and opportunity to take corrective action is given. The secretary must give notification of termination at least 90 days in advance. A state or tribe may terminate a MOU at any time by providing a notice of intent to terminate at least 90 days in advance.

The secretary is required to establish a broadband permit streamlining team in each state or regional office that is responsible for issuing broadband permits. The bill requires the secretary to enter into a MOU within 90 days of enactment with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Secretary of Agriculture or the Interior, as appropriate, to coordinate and expedite permitting decisions for broadband projects. The secretary may require a governor or tribal officer with at least one broadband project be a party to the MOU.

If appropriate, the head of each federal agency that is a party to the MOU may designate a federal employee with expertise in regulatory issues to the state or regional office.

The report accompanying H.R. 4824 (H. Rept. 115-881) can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4824 was introduced on January 18, 2018, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked up on June 6, 2018, and the bill was reported by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

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

H.R. 2591 – Modernizing the Pittman-Robertson Fund for Tomorrow's Needs Act (Rep. Scott, R-GA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 2591](#) would limit the amount of Pittman-Robertson funds that may be used for hunter recruitment and recreational shooter recruitment under [16 U.S.C. 699c](#), to 25 percent. The bill would also expand an existing grant program to establish a national hunter and recreational shooter recruitment program.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 2591 would cost less than \$500,000, subject to appropriation.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill would expand an existing grant program to establish a national hunter and recreational shooter recruitment 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. 2591 would limit the amount of Pittman-Robertson funds that may be used for hunter recruitment and recreational shooter recruitment under [16 U.S.C. 699c](#), to 25 percent.

The bill would allow up to \$5 million of revenues to be used for making hunter recruitment and recreational shooter grants to promote a national hunting and shooting sport recruitment program. The current grant [program](#) is capped at \$3 million and the funds may only be used for making multistate conservation project grants.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6287 was introduced on June 28, 2018, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked up on September 5, 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. 2606 – Stigler Act Amendments of 2018, R-OK)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 2606](#) would remove the [blood quantum](#) requirement that must be met in order for the land to remain in restricted status, as established by the [Act of August 4, 1947](#), for inherited land that was originally allotted to members of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 2606 would have no federal cost.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

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

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

H.R. 2606 would extend all restrictions against alienation, conveyance, lease, mortgage, creation of liens, and other encumbrances on all land in Oklahoma that belongs to a lineal descendant, by blood, of an original enrollee of the Final Indian Rolls of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory, whether the land was acquired by allotment, inheritance, gift, purchase, exchange, or other methods. The five tribes include the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole tribes.

The above restrictions include: (1) interests on the estate of a descended Indian who died prior to enactment if the interests were acquired by an heir of at least half of Indian blood by final order issued by an Oklahoma district court or U.S. district court; or, (2) if the interests were, prior to the decedent's death, subject to restrictions and had not been subject to a final order, conveyed by undetermined heirs by approved deed, or conveyed by the decedent's undetermined heirs of less than one half degree of Indian blood, with or without Oklahoma district approval.

The bill clarifies that the section does not affect the right of an Indian restricted lands owner to seek secretarial removal of restrictions on land, or invalidate the alienation, conveyance, lease, mortgage, creations of liens, or other encumbrance of lands, if the action was in effect prior to this bill's enactment.

The bill would allow for the determination of the Indian blood of an heir to be enrollment on the Final Indian Rolls of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory. If unenrolled, the degree of Indian blood

shall be calculated by the nearest enrolled lineal ancestors of Indian blood enrolled on the Final Indian Rolls of the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory.

The bill would repeal section 1 and section 2 of the [Act of August 4, 1947](#), which established a 50 percent blood quantum requirement.

According to the committee report, none of the five tribes maintain a blood quantum minimum requirement for membership.

The report accompanying H.R. 2606 (H. Rept. 115-902) can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 2606 was introduced on May 23, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked-up on June 13, 2018, and reported by voice vote.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, Section 8 which grants Congress the power to regulate Commerce with the Indian Tribes. This bill is enacted pursuant to Article II, Section 2, Clause 2 in order to enforce treaties made between the United States and several Indian Tribes."

H.R. 6287 – 9/11 Memorial Act (Rep. MacArthur, R-NJ)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 6287](#) would require the Secretary of the Interior to award competitive grants to be used for the operation, security, and maintenance of a memorial to commemorate the events, and honor the victims of, the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and United Airlines Flight 93 on September 11, 2001, at the site of the attacks.

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. 6287 would require the Secretary of the Interior to award competitive grants to be used for the operation, security, and maintenance of a memorial to commemorate the events, and honor the victims of, the terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, the Pentagon, and United Airlines Flight 93 on September 11, 2001, at the site of the attacks.

The memorial must provide free admission for the military, and free admission to the general public at least once a week.

Entities receiving funds must submit a report to Congress.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6287 was introduced on June 28, 2018, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked up on September 5, 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. 3186 - Every Kid Outdoors Act (Rep. Tsongas, D-MA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 3186](#) would require the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Army, to establish an “Every Kid Outdoors Program” to provide free access to federal lands and waters for fourth grade students and certain adults.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that the cost of implementing H.R. 3186 would be less than \$500,000 over the 2019-2023 period, subject to appropriation. The bill would not affect direct spending, or revenues, so paygo would not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill would codify the existing “Every Kid in a Park” [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. 3186 would require the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, and the Army, to establish an “Every Kid Outdoors Program” to provide free access to federal lands and waters for fourth grade students and certain adults.

The bill would require the Secretary of the Interior, in coordination with the other secretaries, to submit a report to congress.

The bill would sunset seven years after enactment.

The bill would codify the existing “Every Kid in a Park” [program](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 3186 was introduced on July 11, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked-up on May 16, 2018, and reported by unanimous consent.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

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

H.R. 5532 - Reconstruction Era National Historical Park Act (Rep. Clyburn, D-SC)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5532](#) would redesignate the [Reconstruction Era National Monument](#), located in South Carolina, as the Reconstruction Era National Historic Park. The bill would also require the secretary to establish a Reconstruction Era National Historic Network.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that the cost of implementing H.R. 5332 would be \$5 million over the 2019-2023 period, subject to appropriation. The bill would not affect direct spending, or revenues, so paygo would not apply.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** Some conservatives may be concerned the bill would establish the Reconstruction Era 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. 5532 would redesignate the [Reconstruction Era National Monument](#), located in South Carolina, as the Reconstruction Era National Historic Park.

The bill would authorize the secretary to acquire land or interests in land within the [Beaufort National Historic Landmark District](#) that has historic connection to reconstruction.

The bill would authorize the secretary to acquire land or interests in land adjacent to or on [St. Helena Island](#), South Carolina.

The bill would authorize the secretary to accept administrative jurisdiction or interests in federal land adjacent to [Camp Saxton](#).

The historical park would be administered by the Secretary of the Interior as a unit of the National Park System.

The bill requires the Secretary to complete a management plan within three years, if not completed by enactment, and incorporate the provisions of the bill.

The bill would require the secretary to establish a Reconstruction Era National Historic Network. The bill would require the secretary to solicit proposals from sites interested in inclusion in the network within 1 year of enactment. The secretary would administer the network through the Reconstruction Era National Historic Park.

The network would include: (1) all units of the National Park Service that are related to reconstruction; (2) other federal, state, local, and privately owned properties that are related to reconstruction and included in, or eligible for inclusion, in the National Register of Historic Places; and, (3) other governmental, and nongovernmental sites, facilities, and programs that are directly related to reconstruction.

The bill would allow the secretary to enter into cooperative agreements and memoranda of understanding with, and provide technical assistance to, the heads of federal agencies, states, units of local government, regional governmental bodies, and private entities.

The report accompanying H.R. 5532 (H. Rept. 115-927) can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5532 was introduced on July 17, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked-up on September 9, 2018, and reported by unanimous consent.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution". No specific enumerating clause was cited.

H.R. 660 - Bureau of Reclamation Transparency Act (Rep. Gosar, R-AZ)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 660](#) would increase transparency of the Bureau of Reclamation's repair and maintenance backlog by requiring an asset management plan to be submitted every two years.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 660 would cost \$2 million, subject to appropriation. The bill would also reduce the Central Valley Water Project's authorization by \$2 million. The bill would not affect direct spending, or revenues, so paygo would not apply. The bill would not increase direct spending or on-budget deficits in the four 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. 660 would require the Secretary of the Interior submit an asset management report to congress within 2 years of enactment. The report must describe the efforts of the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) to maintain works at BOR facilities and to standardize processes of maintaining reserves works at BOR facilities. The report must also include an assessment of major repair and rehabilitation needs for reserved works at all BOR project and for individual BOR facilities at each BOR project. The list must include a budget level cost estimate of the appropriations needs to complete each item. The report must be made publicly available. The report must be updated each 2 years.

The bill would require the secretary to coordinate with nonfederal entities in developing the reporting requirements for the asset management reports for major repairs and rehabilitation needs for transferred works.

The bill includes an offset that reduces the [Central Valley Water Project's](#) authorization by \$2 million.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5532 was introduced on July 17, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked-up on September 9, 2018, and reported by unanimous consent.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution". No specific enumerating clause was cited.

H.R. 4689 - To authorize early repayment of obligations to the Bureau of Reclamation within the Northport Irrigation District in the State of Nebraska (Rep. Smith, R-NE)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 4689](#) would allow landowners located within the Northport Irrigation District, in Nebraska, to repay project facility construction costs at any time.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 4689 would reduce direct spending by less than \$500,000 over the 2019-2028 period. Since the bill would affect direct spending, paygo would 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. 4689 would allow landowners located within the Northport Irrigation District, in Nebraska, to repay project facility construction costs at any time.

Once all repayment obligations are discharged, the land shall not be subject to ownership and full-cost pricing limitations under federal law. The landowner may request, and the Secretary of the Interior is required to provide, the applicable [certificate](#).

The bill does not modify contractual rights under reclamation contracts or rights between the Northport Irrigation District and landowners.

The report accompanying H.R. 4689 (H. Rept. 115-700) can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 4689 was introduced on December 19, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked-up on May 8, 2018, and reported by unanimous consent.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

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

House Amendment to S. 2497 — Ileana Ros-Lehtinen United States-Israel Security Assistance Authorization Act of 2018 (Sen. Rubio, R-FL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

The [House Amendment to S. 2497](#) would authorize a series of security assistance programs to Israel, authorizing the appropriation of not less than \$3.3 billion annually over fiscal years 2019 to 2028.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing the Senate-passed S. 2497 would cost \$16.5 billion over the 2019-2023 period, and \$16.5 billion after 2023, assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts. Enacting the bill would affect direct spending, although the net effect over the 2019-2028 period would be negligible. Because the bill would affect direct spending, pay-as-you-go procedures apply. Enacting the bill would not affect revenues. CBO estimates that enacting S. 2497 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

While a CBO report for the House Amendment to S. 2497 is not available at this time, it would authorize the same level of appropriations as the Senate-passed bill.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

While some conservatives may be concerned that the bill would authorize funding for ten years, in violation of the [Majority Leader's Sunset Requirement Floor Protocol](#), the bill provides vital security assistance to one of the United States' most important allies.

According to [CBO](#), "U.S. assistance to Israel is generally pledged in 10-year government-to-government Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs). Under the most recent MOU in 2016, the U.S. pledged \$33 billion in FMF grants to Israel, i.e. \$3.3 billion each year over the 2019-2028 period. Under the previous MOU which runs through 2018, the U.S. provided \$3.1 billion to Israel each year."

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** The bill would increase the funding authorized to be appropriated for assistance to Israel to align with the most recent Memoranda of Understanding (MOU).
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS:

The House Amendment to S. 2497 would issue a statement policy that the United States to provide assistance to the Government of Israel in order to support funding for cooperative programs to develop, produce, and procure missile, rocket, projectile, and other defense capabilities to help Israel meet its security needs and to help develop and enhance United States defense capabilities.

The bill would authorize \$3.3 billion annually over fiscal years 2019 to 2028 for Israel under section 513(c) of the Security Assistance Act of 2000 ([Public Law 106-280](#); 114 Stat. 856). The bill would extend war reserves stockpile authority until 2023 related to War Reserves Stock Allies-Israel, a stockpile maintained by the United States, located in Israel. The bill would also extend loan guarantee authority to Israel until September 30, 2023.

The bill would authorize the President to transfer such quantities of precision guided munitions from reserve stocks to Israel as necessary for legitimate self-defense. The President would certify in an unclassified notification to Congress that the transfer of the precision guided munitions does not affect the ability of the United States to maintain a sufficient supply of precision guided munitions; does not harm the combat readiness of the United States or the ability of the United States to meet its commitment to allies for the transfer of such munitions; is necessary for Israel to counter the threat of rockets in a timely fashion; and is in the national security interest of the United States.

The bill would modify and streamline rapid acquisition and deployment procedures to support production of precision guided munitions for United States counterterrorism missions; or to assist an ally of the United States under direct missile threat from an organization the Secretary of State has designated as a foreign terrorist organization; a country the government of which the Secretary of State has determined is a government that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

The bill would require a report to Congress on the eligibility of Israel for the strategic trade authorization exception to certain export control licensing requirements.

The bill would direct the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to continue to work with the Israel Space Agency to identify and cooperatively pursue peaceful space exploration and science initiatives in areas of mutual interest, taking all appropriate measures to protect sensitive information, intellectual property, trade secrets, and economic interests of the United States.

The bill would authorize the President to enter into a cooperative project agreement with Israel to carry out research on, and development, testing, evaluation, and joint production (including follow-on support) of, defense articles and defense services, such as the use of directed energy or high powered microwave technology, to detect, track, and destroy unmanned aerial vehicles that threaten the United States or Israel.

The bill would issue a statement of policy that the United States should ensure that Israel maintains its ability to counter and defeat any credible conventional military, or emerging, threat from any individual state or possible coalition of states or from non-state actors, while sustaining minimal damages and casualties, through the use of superior military means, possessed in sufficient quantity, including weapons, command, control, communication, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities that in their technical characteristics are superior in capability to those of such other individual or possible coalition states or non-state actors.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

S. 2497 was introduced on March 5, 2018, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. On August 1, 2018, the bill passed the Senate with an amendment by voice vote. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

A constitutional authority statement is not required for bills that originate in the Senate.

H.R. 1911 — Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat Anti-Semitism Act of 2018 (Rep. Smith, R-NJ)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 1911](#) would promote the [Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat anti-Semitism](#) within the Department of State to the rank of Ambassador and would make the position appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that elevating the position would not result in additional pay or benefits, and that preparing the nominee for the confirmation process would cost less than \$500,000 over the 2018-2023 period, subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Enacting H.R. 1911 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1911 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

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. 1911 would amend the [State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956](#) to elevate the Special Envoy to Monitor and Combat anti-Semitism within the Department of State to the rank of Ambassador and would make the position appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Special Envoy would serve as the primary advisor to, and coordinate efforts across, the United States Government relating to monitoring and combating anti-Semitism and anti-Semitic incitement that occur in foreign countries. The Special Envoy should be a person of recognized distinction in the field of combating anti-Semitism; religious freedom; or law enforcement.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 1911 was introduced on February, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill was ordered to be reported in the nature of a substitute (amended).

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:

H. Res. 401 — Resolution urging all nations to outlaw the dog and cat meat trade and to enforce existing laws against such trade (Rep. Hastings, D-FL)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H. Res. 401](#) would urge China, South Korea, Vietnam, Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, India, and all nations to outlaw the dog and cat meat trade and to enforce existing laws against the trade.

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 401 would state that the House of Representatives: calls for an end to the dog and cat meat trade on cruelty and public health grounds; urges all nations to outlaw the dog and cat meat trade and enforce existing laws against such trade; and affirms the commitment of the United States to the protection of animals and to advancing the progress of animal protection around the world.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H. Res. 401 was introduced on June 22, 2017, and was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The resolution was ordered to be reported in the nature of a substitute (amended) by voice vote on [November 15, 2017](#).

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

A Statement of Administration Policy is not available.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

No constitutional authority statement is available.

H.R. 6197 — Rescuing Animals With Rewards (RAWR) Act (Rep. Donovan, R-NY)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Scheduled for consideration on September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires 2/3 vote for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 6197](#) would authorize the State Department to issue rewards for thwarting wildlife trafficking linked to transnational organized crime.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that enacting H.R. 6197 would not affect direct spending or revenues; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures do not apply. CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 6197 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2029.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS:

- Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government? The bill would authorize the State Department to issue rewards for thwarting wildlife trafficking linked to transnational organized crime.
- 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. 6197 would express a sense of Congress that the Department of State's rewards program is a powerful tool in combating sophisticated international crime and that the Department of State and Federal law enforcement should work in concert to offer rewards that target wildlife traffickers.

The bill would amend subparagraph (B) of section 36(k)(5) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 ([22 U.S.C. 2708\(k\)\(5\)](#)) by including wildlife trafficking under the definition of transnational organized crime authorizing the State Department to issue rewards to assist in the prevention of acts of international terrorism, international narcotics trafficking, serious violations of international humanitarian law, transnational organized crime, and other related criminal acts.

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6197 was introduced on June 22, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. The bill was ordered to be reported in the nature of a substitute (amended) by voice vote on [June 28, 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 of the Constitution of the United States." No enumerating clause was listed.

H.R.5317 – To repeal section 2141 of the Revised Statutes to remove the prohibition on certain alcohol manufacturing on Indian lands (Rep. Herrera Beutler, R-WA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 5317](#) would repeal [25 U.S.C. 251](#), which assesses up to a \$1,000 fine on persons who set up a distillery to manufacture ardent spirits on Indian land.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 5317 would require minimal administrative costs.

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. 5312 would repeal [25 U.S.C. 251](#), which assesses up to a \$1,000 fine on persons who set up a distillery to manufacture ardent spirits on Indian land.

The bill does not affect state or federal taxation and does not affect a state's authority to regulate alcohol.

The House report accompanying H.R. 5317 (H. Rept. 115-703) can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 5317 was introduced on March 15, 2017, and referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked up on May 8, 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 of the United States Constitution." No specific enumerating clause was cited.

H.R. 6040 - Contra Costa Canal Transfer Act (Rep. DeSaulnier, D-CA)

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

FLOOR SCHEDULE:

Expected to be considered September 12, 2018, under suspension of the rules, which requires a 2/3 majority for passage.

TOPLINE SUMMARY:

[H.R. 6040](#) would require the Secretary of the Interior to convey the [Contra Costa Canal](#), acquired land, and interests and agreements for the Contra Costa Canal to the Contra Costa Water District, and convey the Rock Slough fish screen facility to the Contra Costa Water District.

COST:

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) [estimates](#) that implementing H.R. 6040 would have a negligible effect on direct spending over the 2019-2028 period. The bill would affect direct spending, so paygo would 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. 6040 would require the Secretary of the Interior to convey the [Contra Costa Canal](#), acquired land, and interests and agreements for the Contra Costa Canal, to the Contra Costa Water District within 180 days of enactment. The secretary would also be required to convey the Rock Slough fish screen facility to the Contra Costa Water District.

The Contra Costa Water District would be required to pay all administrative and real estate transfer costs.

The secretary would be required to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Endangered Species Act, and other applicable laws, prior to conveyance.

The U.S. would not be liable for damages, except for damages caused by negligence, arising out of any occurrence relating to the Contra Costa Canal.

If the conveyance is not completed within one year of enactment, the secretary is required to submit a report to congress describing the status of the conveyance, any obstacles to the conveyance, and the anticipated date of conveyance.

The report accompanying H.R. 6040 (H. Rept. 115-911) can be found [here](#).

COMMITTEE ACTION:

H.R. 6040 was introduced on June 7, 2018, and was referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources. The bill was marked-up on July 18, 2018, and reported by unanimous consent.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION:

No Statement of Administration Policy is available at this time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY:

According to the sponsor: "Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following: Article IV, section 3, clause 2 (relating to the power of Congress to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States).".

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