

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMITH of Nebraska). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN) and the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous materials on S. 2393.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2393, the Foreclosure Relief and Extension for Servicemembers Act of 2015. This bill was introduced by our colleague from Rhode Island, Senator WHITEHOUSE, and passed the Senate in December.

This bill would extend, through December 31, 2017, mortgage-related protections for servicemembers who are called to Active Duty under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act. Specifically, these protections would prohibit a bank or mortgage company from selling, foreclosing, or seizing a property owned by a servicemember without a court order for 1 year after a servicemember returns from Active Duty.

This protection allows servicemembers the opportunity to avoid foreclosure or seizure during this 1-year period following their service, giving them the opportunity to hopefully get back on track with mortgage payments.

In 2008, the report produced by the Commission on the National Guard and Reserves found that the threat of foreclosure is a stressor that should not be placed on members of the Armed Forces upon their return to civilian life.

Today, as a shrinking Active Duty force leaves more and more operational responsibilities to the Guard and Reserves, these home foreclosure protections are more important than ever. This year it is expected that more than 10,000 members of the Army National Guard and Army Reserves will cycle through to Europe, nearly double the number of last year. Many thousands more will serve in other theaters of operation all over the globe.

I believe it is essential that we ensure members of the military returning home have plenty of time to regain their financial footing, particularly when they have selflessly given up their civilian jobs to deploy with their Guard or Reserve units.

This protection has been extended several times by Congress and has been considered a noncontroversial extension of existing authorities. Without our action on this bill, the protection would slip to only a 90-day period of foreclosure protection and could im-

pact servicemembers as early as the end of this month.

I would also note that the mortgage industry is supportive of this extension. I thank them for their advocacy and for their continued support of veterans and active and reserve servicemembers.

Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not acknowledge the work of the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GRAYSON) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FINCHER) for their work on this issue, as they also had similar bills to S. 2393 pending before this body.

Once again, I urge all Members to support S. 2393.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of S. 2393, the Foreclosure Relief and Extension for Servicemembers Act of 2015.

This bill provides a 2-year extension of current protections so veterans transitioning out of the military don't lose their homes that they owned before beginning their military service, if they are experiencing financial hardships for up to a year after they leave the service.

S. 2393 allows courts to pause proceedings to foreclose on or seize a home for 1 year following service, allowing time for transitioning soldiers to adjust their financial situations, as well as all other aspects of their lives, to civilian life.

We owe our veterans the benefit of the doubt when they may have missed payments while facing the tough realities of serving our Nation. There is broad support for this provision in both Chambers of Congress, and I urge my colleagues to support it today.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Millions of people are losing their homes and have lost their homes to foreclosure. I have worked with the banking community, Federal HUD, and NACA. Our veterans and other individuals are still losing their homes, and now many churches in my district are closing and losing their properties through foreclosure.

I am pleased that we have this bipartisan legislation, but this bill is a temporary fix. We need to work together, as a Congress, to find a permanent fix so that our veterans, other individuals, and churches are protected from foreclosure.

Again, I want to thank my colleague, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN), for bringing this legislation forward. I urge the passage of S. 2393.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, once again, I encourage all Members to support S. 2393.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 2393, the "Foreclosure Relief and Extension for Service Members Act of 2015," which amends the "Honoring America's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012" by extending through December 31, 2017, the provisions that protect service members from actions to foreclose on a mortgage for one year after their service.

S. 2393 prohibits the sale, foreclosure, or seizure of a service member's mortgaged property without a court order or a waiver from the service member.

In 1940, Congress passed the "Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act" (SSCRA) to provide protections and rights to individuals based on their service in the U.S. armed forces.

In 2003, Congress passed the "Service Members Civil Relief Act," which was modernized and reauthorized the protections and rights previously available to service members under SSCRA.

The Service Members Civil Relief Act protects service members in the event that their military service impedes their ability to meet financial obligations incurred before entry into active military service.

In 2012, the "Honoring America's Veterans and Caring for Camp Lejeune Families Act of 2012" amended the SCRA to extend the timeframe from nine months to one year in which service members are protected from the sale, foreclosure, or seizure of mortgaged property and any actions filed against them for an inability to comply with the terms of the mortgaged obligation.

The "Foreclosure Relief and Extension for Services Members Act of 2014," which passed the House by voice vote, extended this provision through December 31, 2015.

Mr. Speaker, our service members keep us safe from all manner of threats around the globe, so the least we can do is to keep them and their families safe from foreclosure as they transition back to civilian life.

I urge my colleges to support this bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. COFFMAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 2393.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AIRPORT AND AIRWAY EXTENSION ACT OF 2016

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 4721) to amend title 49, United States Code, to extend authorizations for the airport improvement program, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the funding and expenditure authority of the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the Senate amendment is as follows:

Senate amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2016”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—AIRPORT AND AIRWAY PROGRAMS

Sec. 101. Extension of airport improvement program.

Sec. 102. Extension of expiring authorities.

Sec. 103. Federal Aviation Administration operations.

Sec. 104. Air navigation facilities and equipment.

Sec. 105. Research, engineering, and development.

Sec. 106. Compliance with aviation funding requirement.

Sec. 107. Essential air service.

TITLE II—REVENUE PROVISIONS

Sec. 201. Expenditure authority from Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

Sec. 202. Extension of taxes funding Airport and Airway Trust Fund.

TITLE I—AIRPORT AND AIRWAY PROGRAMS

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF AIRPORT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 48103(a) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “\$1,675,000,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on March 31, 2016” and inserting “\$2,652,083,333 for the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on July 15, 2016.”

(2) **OBLIGATION OF AMOUNTS.**—Subject to limitations specified in advance in appropriation Acts, sums made available pursuant to the amendment made by paragraph (1) may be obligated at any time through September 30, 2016, and shall remain available until expended.

(3) **PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION.**—For purposes of calculating funding apportionments and meeting other requirements under sections 47114, 47115, 47116, and 47117 of title 49, United States Code, for the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on July 15, 2016, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall—

(A) first calculate such funding apportionments on an annualized basis as if the total amount available under section 48103 of such title for fiscal year 2016 were \$3,350,000,000; and

(B) then reduce by 20.83 percent—

(i) all funding apportionments calculated under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) amounts available pursuant to sections 47117(b) and 47117(f)(2) of such title.

(b) **PROJECT GRANT AUTHORITY.**—Section 47104(c) of title 49, United States Code, is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “March 31, 2016,” and inserting “July 15, 2016.”

SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF EXPIRING AUTHORITIES.

(a) Section 47107(r)(3) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “April 1, 2016” and inserting “July 16, 2016”.

(b) Section 47115(j) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “March 31, 2016” and inserting “July 15, 2016”.

(c) Section 47124(b)(3)(E) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “\$5,175,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on March 31, 2016,” and inserting “\$8,193,750 for the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on July 15, 2016.”

(d) Section 47141(f) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “March 31, 2016” and inserting “July 15, 2016”.

(e) Section 186(d) of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (117 Stat. 2518) is amended by striking “March 31, 2016” and inserting “July 15, 2016”.

(f) Section 409(d) of the Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act (49 U.S.C. 41731 note) is amended by striking “March 31, 2016” and inserting “July 15, 2016”.

(g) Section 411(h) of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 42301 prec. note) is amended by striking “March 31, 2016” and inserting “July 15, 2016”.

(h) Section 822(k) of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 47141 note) is amended by striking “March 31, 2016” and inserting “July 15, 2016”.

SEC. 103. FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS.

Section 106(k) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by amending subparagraph (E) to read as follows:

“(E) \$7,711,387,500 for the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on July 15, 2016.”; and

(2) in paragraph (3) by striking “March 31, 2016” and inserting “July 15, 2016”.

SEC. 104. AIR NAVIGATION FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Section 48101(a)(5) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(5) \$2,058,333,333 for the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on July 15, 2016.”

SEC. 105. RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT.

Section 48102(a)(9) of title 49, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

“(9) \$124,093,750 for the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on July 15, 2016.”

SEC. 106. COMPLIANCE WITH AVIATION FUNDING REQUIREMENT.

The budget authority authorized in this Act, including the amendments made by this Act, shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of subsections (a)(1)(B) and (a)(2) of section 48114 of title 49, United States Code, for the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on July 15, 2016.

SEC. 107. ESSENTIAL AIR SERVICE.

Section 41742(a)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking “\$77,500,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on March 31, 2016,” and inserting “\$122,708,333 for the period beginning on October 1, 2015, and ending on July 15, 2016.”

TITLE II—REVENUE PROVISIONS

SEC. 201. EXPENDITURE AUTHORITY FROM AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 9502(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “April 1, 2016” and inserting “July 16, 2016”; and

(2) in subparagraph (A), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting “or the Airport and Airway Extension Act of 2016”.

(b) **CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—Section 9502(e)(2) of such Code is amended by striking “April 1, 2016” and inserting “July 16, 2016”.

SEC. 202. EXTENSION OF TAXES FUNDING AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND.

(a) **FUEL TAXES.**—Section 4081(d)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “March 31, 2016” and inserting “July 15, 2016”.

(b) **TICKET TAXES.**—

(1) **PERSONS.**—Section 4261(k)(1)(A)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking “March 31, 2016” and inserting “July 15, 2016”.

(2) **PROPERTY.**—Section 4271(d)(1)(A)(ii) of such Code is amended by striking “March 31, 2016” and inserting “July 15, 2016”.

(c) **FRACTIONAL OWNERSHIP PROGRAMS.**—

(1) **TREATMENT AS NON-COMMERCIAL AVIATION.**—Section 4083(b) of such Code is amend-

ed by striking “April 1, 2016” and inserting “July 16, 2016”.

(2) **EXEMPTION FROM TICKET TAXES.**—Section 4261(j) of such Code is amended by striking “March 31, 2016” and inserting “July 15, 2016”.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) and the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 4721.

The **SPEAKER** pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

This bill, as amended by the Senate, extends the authorization of the Federal Aviation Administration programs and the revenue collection authorities for the Airport and Airway Trust Fund through July 15, 2016.

The current FAA reauthorization expires at the end of this month. Without this bill, the authority to collect aviation taxes will lapse, depriving the trust fund of more than \$40 million per day. That is funding for air traffic control, airport development, and other aviation programs that can never be recovered.

Additionally, the airports will be unable to receive grant money that has already been awarded to them, putting dozens of construction projects at risk.

H.R. 4721 will avoid these unnecessary consequences while Congress works to finish a long-term aviation bill. I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 4721.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DEFAZIO. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, here we are a week later, and now we are doing another extension, which of course I support. This one will go to July 15, which is truly a drop-dead date. Congress will be out for the longest summer break since probably the 1950s, starting just after July 15, so we must get the long-term bill done by then.

There is substantial agreement between the bill that came out of committee in the House and the Senate bill, with the exception of the tombstone rule on lithium batteries, a difference on flight attendants’ rest hours, and, of course, the issue of privatization of the air traffic organization.

I would hope that we can move ahead and preconference the many other titles and begin working on those, the differences on the flight attendants’ rest time, and I will continue to push on lithium batteries. I would hope that this is the last extension.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, again, I urge all my colleagues to join me in supporting this piece of legislation.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill, H.R. 4721.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2015

Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1180) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to modernize the integrated public alert and warning system of the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1180

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015”.

SEC. 2. INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM MODERNIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title V of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 311 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 526. INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM MODERNIZATION.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—To provide timely and effective warnings regarding natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters or threats to public safety, the Administrator shall—

“(1) modernize the integrated public alert and warning system of the United States (in this section referred to as the ‘public alert and warning system’) to help ensure that under all conditions the President and, except to the extent the public alert and warning system is in use by the President, Federal agencies and State, tribal, and local governments can alert and warn the civilian population in areas endangered by natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters or threats to public safety; and

“(2) implement the public alert and warning system to disseminate timely and effective warnings regarding natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters or threats to public safety.

“(b) IMPLEMENTATION REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Administrator shall—

“(1) establish or adopt, as appropriate, common alerting and warning protocols, standards, terminology, and operating procedures for the public alert and warning system;

“(2) include in the public alert and warning system the capability to adapt the distribu-

tion and content of communications on the basis of geographic location, risks, and multiple communication systems and technologies, as appropriate and to the extent technically feasible;

“(3) include in the public alert and warning system the capability to alert, warn, and provide equivalent information to individuals with disabilities, individuals with access and functional needs, and individuals with limited-English proficiency, to the extent technically feasible;

“(4) ensure that training, tests, and exercises are conducted for the public alert and warning system, including by—

“(A) incorporating the public alert and warning system into other training and exercise programs of the Department, as appropriate;

“(B) establishing and integrating into the National Incident Management System a comprehensive and periodic training program to instruct and educate Federal, State, tribal, and local government officials in the use of the Common Alerting Protocol enabled Emergency Alert System; and

“(C) conducting, not less than once every 3 years, periodic nationwide tests of the public alert and warning system;

“(5) to the extent practicable, ensure that the public alert and warning system is resilient and secure and can withstand acts of terrorism and other external attacks;

“(6) conduct public education efforts so that State, tribal, and local governments, private entities, and the people of the United States reasonably understand the functions of the public alert and warning system and how to access, use, and respond to information from the public alert and warning system through a general market awareness campaign;

“(7) consult, coordinate, and cooperate with the appropriate private sector entities and Federal, State, tribal, and local governmental authorities, including the Regional Administrators and emergency response providers;

“(8) consult and coordinate with the Federal Communications Commission, taking into account rules and regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission; and

“(9) coordinate with and consider the recommendations of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Subcommittee established under section 2(b) of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015.

“(c) SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.—The public alert and warning system shall—

“(1) to the extent determined appropriate by the Administrator, incorporate multiple communications technologies;

“(2) be designed to adapt to, and incorporate, future technologies for communicating directly with the public;

“(3) to the extent technically feasible, be designed—

“(A) to provide alerts to the largest portion of the affected population feasible, including nonresident visitors and tourists, individuals with disabilities, individuals with access and functional needs, and individuals with limited-English proficiency; and

“(B) to improve the ability of remote areas to receive alerts;

“(4) promote local and regional public and private partnerships to enhance community preparedness and response;

“(5) provide redundant alert mechanisms where practicable so as to reach the greatest number of people; and

“(6) to the extent feasible, include a mechanism to ensure the protection of individual privacy.

“(d) USE OF SYSTEM.—Except to the extent necessary for testing the public alert and

warning system, the public alert and warning system shall not be used to transmit a message that does not relate to a natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster or threat to public safety.

“(e) PERFORMANCE REPORTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015, and annually thereafter through 2018, the Administrator shall make available on the public website of the Agency a performance report, which shall—

“(A) establish performance goals for the implementation of the public alert and warning system by the Agency;

“(B) describe the performance of the public alert and warning system, including—

“(i) the type of technology used for alerts and warnings issued under the system;

“(ii) the measures taken to alert, warn, and provide equivalent information to individuals with disabilities, individuals with access and function needs, and individuals with limited-English proficiency; and

“(iii) the training, tests, and exercises performed and the outcomes obtained by the Agency;

“(C) identify significant challenges to the effective operation of the public alert and warning system and any plans to address these challenges;

“(D) identify other necessary improvements to the system; and

“(E) provide an analysis comparing the performance of the public alert and warning system with the performance goals established under subparagraph (A).

“(2) CONGRESS.—The Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives each report required under paragraph (1).”.

(b) INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM SUBCOMMITTEE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (in this subsection referred to as the “Administrator”) shall establish a subcommittee to the National Advisory Council established under section 508 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 318) to be known as the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Subcommittee (in this subsection referred to as the “Subcommittee”).

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—Notwithstanding section 508(c) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 318(c)), the Subcommittee shall be composed of the following members (or their designees):

(A) The Deputy Administrator for Protection and National Preparedness of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(B) The Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

(C) The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the Department of Commerce.

(D) The Assistant Secretary for Communications and Information of the Department of Commerce.

(E) The Under Secretary for Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security.

(F) The Under Secretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate.

(G) The Director of Disability Integration and Coordination of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(H) The Chairperson of the National Council on Disability.