

(2) The potential effects on privacy of the expansion of the use of biometric technology under paragraph (1), including methods proposed or implemented to mitigate any risks to privacy identified by the Administrator or the Commissioner related to the active or passive collection of biometric data.

(3) Methods to analyze and address any matching performance errors related to race, gender, or age identified by the Administrator with respect to the use of biometric technology, including the deployment of facial recognition technology;¹

(4) With respect to the biometric entry-exit program, the following:

(A) Assessments of—

(i) the error rates, including the rates of false positives and false negatives, and accuracy of biometric technologies;

(ii) the effects of biometric technologies, to ensure that such technologies do not unduly burden categories of travelers, such as a certain race, gender, or nationality;

(iii) the extent to which and how biometric technologies could address instances of travelers to the United States overstaying their visas, including—

(I) an estimate of how often biometric matches are contained in an existing database;

(II) an estimate of the rate at which travelers using fraudulent credentials identifications are accurately rejected; and

(III) an assessment of what percentage of the detection of fraudulent identifications could have been accomplished using conventional methods;

(iv) the effects on privacy of the use of biometric technologies, including methods to mitigate any risks to privacy identified by the Administrator or the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection related to the active or passive collection of biometric data; and

(v) the number of individuals who stay in the United States after the expiration of their visas each year.

(B) A description of—

(i) all audits performed to assess—

(I) error rates in the use of biometric technologies; or

(II) whether the use of biometric technologies and error rates in the use of such technologies disproportionately affect a certain race, gender, or nationality; and

(ii) the results of the audits described in clause (i).

(C) A description of the process by which domestic travelers are able to opt-out of scanning using biometric technologies.

(D) A description of—

(i) what traveler data is collected through scanning using biometric technologies, what agencies have access to such data, and how long the agencies possess such data;

(ii) specific actions that the Department and other relevant Federal departments and agencies take to safeguard such data; and

(iii) a short-term goal for the prompt deletion of the data of individual United States citizens after such data is used to verify traveler identities.

(d) Publication of assessments

The Secretary, the Administrator, and the Commissioner shall, if practicable, publish a public version of the assessment required by subsection (c)(2) on the Internet website of the TSA and of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(Pub. L. 115–254, div. K, title I, § 1919, Oct. 5, 2018, 132 Stat. 3559.)

Editorial Notes

REFERENCES IN TEXT

The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, referred to in subsec. (b), is Pub. L. 108–458, Dec. 17, 2004, 118 Stat. 3638. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, referred to in subsec. (b), is Pub. L. 110–53, Aug. 3, 2007, 121 Stat. 266. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the TSA Modernization Act and also as part of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, and not as part of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 which comprises this chapter.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

DEFINITIONS

For definitions of “Administrator”, “appropriate committees of Congress”, “Department”, “Secretary”, and “TSA” as used in this section, see section 1902 of Pub. L. 115–254, set out as a note under section 101 of Title 49, Transportation.

§ 1119. Voluntary use of credentialing

(a) In general

An applicable individual who is subject to credentialing or a background investigation may satisfy that requirement by obtaining a valid transportation security card.

(b) Issuance of cards

The Secretary of Homeland Security—

(1) shall expand the transportation security card program, consistent with section 70105 of title 46, to allow an applicable individual who is subject to credentialing or a background investigation to apply for a transportation security card; and

(2) may charge reasonable fees, in accordance with section 469(a) of this title, for providing the necessary credentialing and background investigation.

(c) Vetting

The Administrator shall develop and implement a plan to utilize, in addition to any background check required for initial issue, the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Rap Back Service and other vetting tools as appropriate, including

¹ So in original. The semicolon probably should be a period.

the No-Fly and Selectee lists, to get immediate notification of any criminal activity relating to any person with a valid transportation security card.

(d) Definitions

In this section:

(1) Applicable individual who is subject to credentialing or a background investigation

The term “applicable individual who is subject to credentialing or a background investigation” means only an individual who—

(A) because of employment is regulated by the Transportation Security Administration, Department of Transportation, or Coast Guard and is required to have a background records check to obtain a hazardous materials endorsement on a commercial driver’s license issued by a State under section 5103a of title 49; or

(B) is required to have a credential and background records check under section 622(d)(2) of this title at a facility with activities that are regulated by the Transportation Security Administration, Department of Transportation, or Coast Guard.

(2) Valid transportation security card

The term “valid transportation security card” means a transportation security card that is—

(A) issued under section 70105 of title 46;

(B) not expired;

(C) shows¹ no signs of tampering; and

(D) bears¹ a photograph of the individual representing such card.

(Pub. L. 115-254, div. K, title I, §1977, Oct. 5, 2018, 132 Stat. 3617.)

Editorial Notes

CODIFICATION

Section was enacted as part of the TSA Modernization Act and also as part of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, and not as part of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 which comprises this chapter.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

DEFINITION

For definition of “Administrator” as used in this section, see section 1902 of Pub. L. 115-254, set out as a note under section 101 of Title 49, Transportation.

**SUBCHAPTER III—PUBLIC
TRANSPORTATION SECURITY**

§ 1131. Definitions

For purposes of this subchapter, the following terms apply:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees

The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security and the Com-

mittee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(2) Department

The term “Department” means the Department of Homeland Security.

(3) Disadvantaged businesses concerns

The term “disadvantaged business concerns” means small businesses that are owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals as defined in section¹ 124, title 13, Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) Frontline employee

The term “frontline employee” means an employee of a public transportation agency who is a transit vehicle driver or operator, dispatcher, maintenance and maintenance support employee, station attendant, customer service employee, security employee, or transit police, or any other employee who has direct contact with riders on a regular basis, and any other employee of a public transportation agency that the Secretary determines should receive security training under section 1137 of this title.

(5) Public transportation agency

The term “public transportation agency” means a publicly owned operator of public transportation eligible to receive Federal assistance under chapter 53 of title 49.

(6) Secretary

The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(Pub. L. 110-53, title XIV, §1402, Aug. 3, 2007, 121 Stat. 400.)

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

SHORT TITLE

For short title of this subchapter as the “National Transit Systems Security Act of 2007”, see section 1401 of Pub. L. 110-53, set out as a note under section 1101 of this title.

§ 1132. Findings

Congress finds that—

(1) 182 public transportation systems throughout the world have been primary targets of terrorist attacks;

(2) more than 6,000 public transportation agencies operate in the United States;

(3) people use public transportation vehicles 33,000,000 times each day;

(4) the Federal Transit Administration has invested \$93,800,000,000 since 1992 for construction and improvements;

(5) the Federal investment in transit security has been insufficient; and

(6) greater Federal investment in transit security improvements per passenger boarding is necessary to better protect the American people, given transit’s vital importance in creating mobility and promoting our Nation’s economy.

(Pub. L. 110-53, title XIV, §1403, Aug. 3, 2007, 121 Stat. 401.)

¹ So in original.

¹ So in original. Probably should be “part”.