

the west front of this very building on January 20.

I yield back the balance of my time. Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me first thank Ms. HARMAN for her leadership on this bill. She brought it up through her subcommittee on Homeland Security and in the full committee. Mr. REICHERT, who is no longer on the committee, was ranking member.

As already noted, it passed out of the committee unanimously, and it was passed here on the floor likewise. So, basically, any hesitation or reservation on this bill is being noted for the first time, and I would hope that we do not mix a good bill with other politics of this body. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, we have new leadership here in Washington. It is committed to change for our Nation. With this bill, we have a profound opportunity to deliver a change for the better at the Department of Homeland Security.

The overclassification of materials impedes information sharing with State, local and tribal law enforcement. It also impedes information sharing with the owners and operators of critical infrastructure. Given that over 85 percent of our Nation's critical infrastructure, including electrical grids, airports, power plants, and mass transit systems, are all in the hands of nongovernmental entities, it is critical that DHS establish robust, stable lines of communication.

Last year, this legislation, as I indicated, was passed unanimously out of the committee, and was approved by this House by voice vote. Today, we have the opportunity to send it over to the Senate with another strong message for change.

Before I yield back, I want to express my profound disappointment that this bipartisan bill is seen as an opportunity for empty partisan attacks dealing with the economic stimulus. It is fine to attack the stimulus, but you need to attack it in its consistent form and not just attack it in good bills like this—bills that pass bipartisan in our committee and again by voice vote on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time and urge passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LARSEN of Washington). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 553.

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.

#### FAST REDRESS ACT OF 2009

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 559) to amend

the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish an appeal and redress process for individuals wrongly delayed or prohibited from boarding a flight, or denied a right, benefit, or privilege, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 559

*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 "Fair, Accurate, Secure, and Timely Redress Act of 2009" or the "FAST Redress Act of 2009".

#### SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF APPEAL AND REDRESS PROCESS FOR INDIVIDUALS WRONGLY DELAYED OR PROHIBITED FROM BOARDING A FLIGHT, OR DENIED A RIGHT, BENEFIT, OR PRIVILEGE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle H of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 451 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

#### "SEC. 890A. APPEAL AND REDRESS PROCESS FOR PASSENGERS WRONGLY DELAYED OR PROHIBITED FROM BOARDING A FLIGHT, OR DENIED A RIGHT, BENEFIT, OR PRIVILEGE.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall establish a timely and fair process for individuals who believe they were delayed or prohibited from boarding a commercial aircraft or denied a right, benefit, or privilege because they were wrongly identified as a threat when screened against any terrorist watchlist or database used by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) or any office or component of the Department.

"(b) OFFICE OF APPEALS AND REDRESS.—

"(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish in the Department an Office of Appeals and Redress to implement, coordinate, and execute the process established by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a). The Office shall include representatives from the TSA and such other offices and components of the Department as the Secretary determines appropriate.

"(2) COMPREHENSIVE CLEARED LIST.—The process established by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (a) shall include the establishment of a method by which the Office, under the direction of the Secretary, will maintain and appropriately disseminate a comprehensive list, to be known as the 'Comprehensive Cleared List', of individuals who—

"(A) were misidentified as an individual on any terrorist watchlist or database;

"(B) completed an approved Department of Homeland Security appeal and redress request and provided such additional information as required by the Department to verify the individual's identity; and

"(C) permit the use of their personally identifiable information to be shared between multiple Departmental components for purposes of this section.

"(3) USE OF COMPREHENSIVE CLEARED LIST.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

"(i) except as provided in subparagraph (B), transmit to the TSA or any other appropriate office or component of the Department, other Federal, State, local, and tribal entities, and domestic air carriers and foreign air carriers that use any terrorist watchlist or database, the Comprehensive Cleared List and any other information the Secretary determines necessary to resolve misidentifications and improve the administration of the advanced passenger prescreening system and reduce the number of false positives; and

"(ii) ensure that the Comprehensive Cleared List is taken into account by all appropriate offices or components of the Department when assessing the security risk of an individual.

"(B) TERMINATION.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The transmission of the Comprehensive Cleared List to domestic air carriers and foreign air carriers under clause (i) of subparagraph (A) shall terminate on the date on which the Federal Government assumes terrorist watchlist or database screening functions.

"(ii) WRITTEN NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which the transmission of the Comprehensive Cleared List to the air carriers referred to in clause (i) of this subparagraph terminates in accordance with such clause, the Secretary shall provide written notification to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate of such termination.

"(4) INTERGOVERNMENTAL EFFORTS.—The Secretary may—

"(A) enter into memoranda of understanding with other Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies or entities, as necessary, to improve the appeal and redress process and for other purposes such as to verify an individual's identity and personally identifiable information; and

"(B) work with other Federal, State, local, and tribal agencies or entities that use any terrorist watchlist or database to ensure, to the greatest extent practicable, that the Comprehensive Cleared List is considered when assessing the security risk of an individual.

"(5) HANDLING OF PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The Secretary, in conjunction with the Chief Privacy Officer of the Department, shall—

"(A) require that Federal employees of the Department handling personally identifiable information of individuals (in this paragraph referred to as 'PII') complete mandatory privacy and security training prior to being authorized to handle PII;

"(B) ensure that the information maintained under this subsection is secured by encryption, including one-way hashing, data anonymization techniques, or such other equivalent technical security protections as the Secretary determines necessary;

"(C) limit the information collected from misidentified passengers or other individuals to the minimum amount necessary to resolve an appeal and redress request;

"(D) ensure that the information maintained under this subsection is shared or transferred via an encrypted data network that has been audited to ensure that the anti-hacking and other security related software functions perform properly and are updated as necessary;

"(E) ensure that any employee of the Department receiving the information maintained under this subsection handles such information in accordance with section 552a of title 5, United States Code, the Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296), and other applicable laws;

"(F) only retain the information maintained under this subsection for as long as needed to assist the individual traveler in the appeal and redress process;

"(G) engage in cooperative agreements with appropriate Federal agencies and entities, on a reimbursable basis, to ensure that legal name changes are properly reflected in any terrorist watchlist or database and the Comprehensive Cleared List to improve the appeal and redress process and to ensure the

most accurate lists of identifications possible (except that section 552a of title 5, United States Code, shall not prohibit the sharing of legal name changes among Federal agencies and entities for the purposes of this section); and

“(H) conduct and publish a privacy impact assessment of the appeal and redress process established under this section and transmit the assessment to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

“(6) INITIATION OF APPEAL AND REDRESS PROCESS AT AIRPORTS.—At each airport at which—

“(A) the Department has a presence, the Office shall provide written information to air carrier passengers to begin the appeal and redress process established pursuant to subsection (a); and

“(B) the Department has a significant presence, provide the written information referred to in subparagraph (A) and ensure a TSA supervisor who is trained in such appeal and redress process is available to provide support to air carrier passengers in need of guidance concerning such process.

“(7) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the status of information sharing among users at the Department of any terrorist watchlist or database. The report shall include the following information:

“(A) A description of the processes and the status of the implementation of this section to share the Comprehensive Cleared List with other Department offices and components and other Federal, State, local, and tribal authorities that utilize any terrorist watchlist or database.

“(B) A description of the extent to which such other Department offices and components are taking into account the Comprehensive Cleared List.

“(C) Data on the number of individuals who have sought and successfully obtained redress through the Office of Appeals and Redress.

“(D) Data on the number of individuals who have sought and were denied redress through the Office of Appeals and Redress.

“(E) An assessment of what impact information sharing of the Comprehensive Cleared List has had on misidentifications of individuals who have successfully obtained redress through the Office of Appeals and Redress.

“(F) An updated privacy impact assessment.

“(c) TERRORIST WATCHLIST OR DATABASE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘terrorist watchlist or database’ means any terrorist watchlist or database used by the Transportation Security Administration or any office or component of the Department of Homeland Security or specified in Homeland Security Presidential Directive–6, in effect as of the date of the enactment of this section.”.

(b) INCORPORATION OF SECURE FLIGHT.—Section 44903(j)(2) of title 49, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C)(iii)—

(A) by redesignating subclauses (II) through (VII) as subclauses (III) through (VIII), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subclause (I) the following new subclause:

“(II) ensure, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of the FAST Re-

dress Act of 2009, that the procedure established under subclause (I) is incorporated into the appeals and redress process established under section 890A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002;”;

(2) in subparagraph (E)(iii), by inserting before the period at the end the following: “, in accordance with the appeals and redress process established under section 890A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002”; and

(3) in subparagraph (G)—

(A) in clause (i), by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The Assistant Secretary shall incorporate the process established pursuant to this clause into the appeals and redress process established under section 890A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.”; and

(B) in clause (ii), by adding at the end the following new sentence: “The Assistant Secretary shall incorporate the record established and maintained pursuant to this clause into the Comprehensive Cleared List established and maintained under such section 890A.”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Title 49, United States Code, is amended by striking section 44926 (and the item relating to such section in the analysis for chapter 449 of title 49).

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101(b)) is amended by adding after the item relating to section 890 the following new item:

“Sec. 890A. Appeal and redress process for passengers wrongly delayed or prohibited from boarding a flight, or denied a right, benefit, or privilege.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. OLSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to insert extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, and I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

H.R. 559, the Fair, Accurate, Secure, and Timely Redress Act—or the FAST Redress Act—was first introduced by Representative CLARKE in the last Congress. Ms. CLARKE is to be commended for her effort in steering this legislation through the House in a cooperative, bipartisan way.

H.R. 559 was marked up and was approved on a bipartisan basis by the Committee's Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection Subcommittee in the last Congress. Last June, the bill was unanimously passed by the House, but unfortunately, it was not signed into law. With our new President, I believe this bill will soon become law.

Everyone complains about the lack of sanity in the watch list process, but

few have dared to wade into all the ins and outs of the system. Representative CLARKE has done just that, and this legislation is the product of her thoughtful undertaking.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, this issue is of great concern to me as well. We must have prudent security policies, and these policies must ensure that people are not improperly identified as potential terrorists or are on any watch list or database. This bill promotes security while also protecting civil liberties. President Obama's swearing-in began a new era in our homeland and national security policies, and smart legislation, like these measures before us today, will be well served by our new leadership.

Certainly, the practice of watch-listing individuals plays an important role in identifying possible terror suspects. It is important to keep in mind that the watch list is only as good as the information on it. Without accurate, complete and reliable information, the purpose of a watch list is frustrated, and the database becomes unreliable.

Fixing the watch list and reducing misidentifications is a particularly difficult challenge. To meet this challenge, all of the intelligence and law enforcement components that populate the list need to come together and need to agree to clean it up. Unfortunately, this has not happened.

Since February 2007, over 32,000 Americans have sought redress through the DHS Traveler and Redress Inquiry Program, also known as DHS TRIP. Each individual voluntarily provides personal information to establish his or her identity. When there is a determination that this person is not a threat, his name is placed on a cleared list that is maintained by the Transportation Security Administration. This cleared list is populated with names of individuals who have the same or similar names as someone on the no fly or selectee list, but they have proven that they are not the people on the list. The cleared list is then only shared with the airlines for screening purposes, not with all other agencies that use the watch list.

Under H.R. 559, the updated information would be shared throughout DHS and with other Federal agencies that use the terrorist watch list or database. This would ensure that individuals who are cleared under the redress process are not stopped as potential terrorists by other Federal agencies.

Specifically, H.R. 559 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish the Office of Appeals and Redress to provide a timely and fair redress process. The Office of Appeals and Redress is directed to maintain a comprehensive cleared list that contains the names of individuals who have been misidentified and who have corrected erroneous information. The comprehensive cleared list would be made available to those who would use the terrorist watch list or database to resolve misidentification.

The bill directs TSA, CBP, the Coast Guard, and other DHS components to reference the Comprehensive Cleared List when assessing the security risk of an individual. This will ensure that individuals, such as our esteemed colleague from Georgia, Congressman JOHN LEWIS, will not be repeatedly stopped or delayed or will not have to seek redress from different components in the same Federal agency. Importantly, the measure includes protections to ensure that personally identifiable information is handled in accordance with privacy laws. Once enacted, individuals who go through the trouble of clearing their names will not have to repeat the exercise again and again.

With the inauguration of President Obama, America enters a new chapter, and this bill moves our security policies forward in a manner that protects our homeland and our civil liberties.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of every JOHN LEWIS and others who are frequently misidentified on the watch list, I urge swift passage of this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of the Fair, Accurate, Secure, and Timely Redress Act of 2009.

At the outset, I would like to thank Ms. CLARKE of New York for her bipartisan outreach in crafting this worthy piece of legislation. Her efforts to ensure that Republican concerns were addressed before bringing this legislation to the floor are truly admirable and appreciated.

Mr. Speaker, throughout numerous hearings and briefings by executives in the Government Accountability Office, our committee has heard repeatedly that the terrorist watch list works. Recent GAO reports have stated, "The watch list has helped screening agencies assess the potential threat a person poses and take a wide range of counterterrorism responses. The watch list has helped support law enforcement investigations and the intelligence community by tracking the movements of known or appropriately suspected terrorists and collecting information about them."

The bottom line is that the terrorist watch list keeps known or suspected terrorists out of our neighborhoods. However, this comes at a cost. Every month, Federal, State and local law enforcement officials screen some 270 million individuals against a new and constantly evolving consolidated terrorist watch list.

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Since 2004, a known or suspected terrorist has been encountered some 600,000 times. Some suspects were arrested, many were refused entry into the United States but all were identified to local law enforcement officials.

Nevertheless, the system is not perfect and sometimes mistakes are made. The problem with this name-based system is compounded by the fact that

some individuals have over 50 identities on the watch list. Occasionally this leads to misidentifications between law-abiding Americans and watch-listed identities.

These misidentifications are not simply persons with Arab names, as the press would have you believe. Actors, writers, and yes, even Congressmen have been tripped up by the terrorist watch list. The legislation before us enables a reasonable process to ensure that once a misidentified individual seeks redress through the Department's Traveler Redress Inquiry Program, the results of that process are transmitted to DHS entities to prevent further inconveniences.

Perhaps the single most important provision in this bill is the requirement that the Department better advertise its redress process. When I hear from constituents that they are being misidentified as a watch-listed individual, I am disturbed that they have not heard of the Department's process to seek redress.

This bill requires the Department to advertise its redress process at each airport and have staff on hand at the largest airports to explain the process and answer questions from the traveling public.

Mr. Speaker, this is a good bill. This is a bipartisan bill. I ask that all Members join me in supporting this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlelady from New York (Ms. CLARKE) who has championed this issue ever since her arrival on the Homeland Security Committee. And obviously this is her bill and we support it.

Ms. CLARKE. Mr. Speaker, nearly everyone in the homeland security community agrees that having a single comprehensive list of terrorist suspects is an important tool in keeping America safe. However, there are flaws in how the terrorist watch list is maintained and used.

Over the years, this list has grown to have over 1.1 million entries. With so many different names on the list, it is not surprising that every single day countless Americans are misidentified as terrorists.

The errors most commonly occur when an innocent person's name happens to be similar to the one listed in the database. For example, if your name is Al Smith and there is an A. Smith on the list, guess what? You're going to be caught. This is even worse for the millions of American residents who have names which can have different pronunciations or ways of spellings.

This wastes time both for law enforcement, because they're using resources investigating innocent people, and for the general public who face the prospect of being wrongfully detained and possibly altogether prevented from going about their business. Most commonly, this affects air travelers who

are screened against a watch list more often than anyone else.

Currently, each time a reservation is made, airlines must determine whether a customer is a potential match based on information from us, from the government. Every day, thousands of people are pulled aside, required to go through special procedures, detained, or even denied boarding altogether at great personal and financial costs to the frustrated travelers who've missed flights. For private citizens, this can lead to ruined plans. These practices have, in essence, begun the process of eroding the foundation on which our civil liberties were built.

However, at a time when we're doing everything we can to stimulate the economy, this problem can be catastrophic for business travelers and companies. The inability for thousands of people to travel for work puts jobs in jeopardy. And for every employee unable to make a meeting because of being mistakenly denied boarding, companies needlessly lose productivity. This is a waste when Congress is spending money to help commerce grow.

Furthermore, because the terrorist watch list is used by many different screening agencies, other people have also been impacted by this problem, including anyone whose license plates are run by local law enforcement; port workers who have been incorrectly denied a Transportation Worker Identification Card, which is now required to work at port facilities in the U.S.; international travelers delayed or denied entry into the country by CBP, and potential foreign visitors denied visas by the State Department.

In the future, this will likely become a greater issue as more potentially sensitive activities are tied to screening against the watch list.

This is why I originally introduced the FAST Redress Act, which I'm proud to say passed the House last year with very strong bipartisan support. Unfortunately, despite more bipartisan support in the Senate, the other chamber ultimately failed to move this forward.

Therefore, I have reintroduced this bill in the 111th Congress in the hope that this time we can push it through and help millions of people. The FAST Redress Act solves the misidentification problems by granting DHS the tools to create a department-wide office of redress and appeals—a one-stop shop for any individual who feels they're being incorrectly identified as a terrorist whenever they have contact with the government.

This bill will greatly streamline the process for the countless people who, just because of their names, are regularly misidentified as a terrorist, creating a single, highly visible office within the government for everyone who wants to clear their names.

I'm glad to see the U.S. House of Representatives taking up this bill once again—and doing so with such speed—

demonstrating the strong show of support to help the people affected by this issue.

I'm very thankful to Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member KING for their great bipartisan leadership in pushing the FAST Redress Act forward; Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON-LEE and ranking member, I also thank them. I thank the staff on both sides of the Homeland Security Committee for their hard work and the time they put into this bill, and my own senior legislative aid for Homeland Security, Mr. Daniel Hattis, for his hard work, his vigilance, and his commitment for making the FAST Redress Act the law of the land.

Further, this bill has received strong support from the National Business Travelers Association, which has recognized that the problem of misidentification hurts the economy and how this bill benefits the business travel committee.

I ask my colleagues to join me in support of this bipartisan support.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROE).

Mr. ROE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge support for real economic stimulus legislation. With terrible economic news coming in all the time, I'm eager to support legislation that will spur economic investment and put an infrastructure in place that will promote future economic development.

Folks in east Tennessee will tell you that the bill the House passed last week is a bad bill. It's bloated by wasteful spending. Back home, we're adapting to this troubling economic climate by tightening our belts and clamping down on unnecessary spending.

Many people are understandably upset that the Federal Government's reaction is exactly the opposite. They're amazed when we're prepared to spend an additional \$819 billion of their money after a \$700 billion bailout that was spent without anyone being able to give a straight answer about where the money went. They're skeptical of the results that we're getting, and so am I.

I think there are a few stimulative activities we should be taking a good look at. First, we should return more of the money we're taking in in Washington through tax cuts for people who pay taxes. In my opinion, and in the opinion of many economic experts, this is one of the most effective measures we can take. I would also cut taxes for small business who are going to create the jobs we need to get out of this economic crisis. These businesses can use this money to reinvest in plant equipment.

This weekend, I met a young man named Mike who is in deep trouble with his two restaurants. He doesn't have the capital to keep going on. He hires 21 people. This is someone we

need to desperately help, and this story can be repeated across this Nation.

To those who've been put out of a job, I would eliminate the taxes on unemployment insurance. It is so counterproductive to provide people these benefits only to turn around and take part of the benefit right back, and it doesn't make any sense.

As a former mayor, I would also encourage meaningful infrastructure investment focused on improving our Nation's roads, sewers, and education. I know from my experience that these improvements lay the groundwork for future economic development that will benefit our children's generation. In Johnson City, Tennessee, the investments we made several years ago make our city attractive to businesses and homebuyers, which in turn promote economic development.

I hope the majority party will take these suggestions and incorporate them into their package so that the next bill we consider on the House floor will be an American stimulus package, not a Democrat or Republican stimulus package.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from the State of Wyoming (Mrs. LUMMIS).

Mrs. LUMMIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to use my time today to compliment the bipartisan work of the Committee on Homeland Security. The bill before you, the FAST Redress Act of 2009, is the result of extensive bipartisan negotiations. This is what my constituents asked for when they elected me to Congress.

The people of Wyoming want to see the parties working together for the good of the American people. And this bill is an example of the type of bipartisanship that I hoped to see when I came here.

Unfortunately, my first month in this body did not display to me that type of bipartisanship. So to have this example here today is very refreshing. Last week, we had an example that was quite the opposite.

The stimulus package went to the Senate without a single Republican vote. But the fact of the matter is, the American people are now weighing in, and they're weighing in with their Senators, and they're giving their Senators the opportunity to make a better decision than we in the House made: a decision based on the spirit of bipartisanship and a decision that's based on job stimulus, not on pork barrel spending.

So I want to compliment the Committee on Homeland Security for bringing us a bill that is truly bipartisan. And I would encourage us, as a Congress, the House of Representatives, to take the same spirit of bipartisanship to heart when the Senate returns the stimulus package to us for our subsequent consideration.

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers.

I urge the passage of the bill and yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, while the practice of watch listing individuals plays an important role in identifying possible terrorist suspects, we must keep in mind that the watch list is only as good as the information on it. Without accurate, complete, and reliable information, misidentifications persist. The database becomes unreliable, and the purpose of the watch list is frustrated leaving America vulnerable.

For the watch list to truly be cleaned up, there needs to be direction from the Obama administration to all of the consumers of the list throughout the Federal Government that the way the list is populated and maintained needs reformed. The intelligence community, Federal law enforcement, and DHS must all come together in order to revamp the watch list. In the absence of reform, America needs an immediate remedy. The FAST Redress Act provides just that.

I urge swift passage of this bill, H.R. 559. Ensuring that business travel and other Americans can fly without being misidentified against a terrorist watch list will also stimulate the economy. Air travel is already distressed. Inter-rhetoric against a solid stimulus bill does little to make things right.

Mr. Speaker, this bill moves our security policies forward in a manner that protects our homeland and our civil liberties.

I encourage the passage of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 559.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

#### NATIONAL BOMBING PREVENTION ACT OF 2009

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 549) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish an appeal and redress process for individuals wrongly delayed or prohibited from boarding a flight, or denied a right, benefit, or privilege, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.