

screening on multiple flights after traveling to the Middle East as part of an official congressional staff delegation.

When my staff looked into this case, the staffer had been mistakenly flagged for enhanced screening due to erroneous information that was entered into the Terrorist Screening Database, or TSDB.

As these anecdotes demonstrate, Homeland Security needs to establish a formal mechanism to handle these cases. My legislation requires the Department to do just that.

I would like to thank Chairman McCaul, Congressmen King and Vela, and Congresswoman Watson Coleman for their support of this bipartisan legislation. I thank the Speaker for allowing today's consideration of the bill, and I encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

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

□ 1815

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2132, the Traveler Redress Improvement Act of 2017.

Mr. Speaker, the American flying public has seen many changes in how aviation security is handled since the devastating morning of September 11, 2001. Among the most prominent changes has been the screening of passenger names against the so-called no-fly list that contains the information on tens of thousands of people who are deemed by our intelligence and law enforcement community as threats to aviation.

H.R. 2132 seeks to ensure a traveler, who has repeatedly received enhanced security screening at Transportation Security Administration checkpoints and believes they have wrongly been identified as posing a threat to aviation security, can receive timely redress from the Department of Homeland Security's Traveler Redress Inquiry Program, or DHS TRIP program.

Specifically, this bill directs TSA to ensure that an individual who has received enhanced screening from TSA more than three times in a 60-day period can access the Department's redress process.

This bipartisan bill, which was unanimously approved by the Homeland Security Committee on May 3, is informed by the committee's oversight finding. As such, I support the bill and urge my colleagues to join me in passing this measure to increase transparency and accountability on behalf of travelers.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, H.R. 2132, the Traveler Redress Improvement Act of 2017, would improve DHS redress processes for passengers who have repeatedly been selected for enhanced security screening and feel they have been wrongly identified as posing a threat to aviation security.

While TSA has a duty to protect classified and sensitive information from those who wish to do us harm, we must ensure TSA's operations are transparent as they can be for the vast majority of passengers who are simply trying to travel from point A to point B with as little stress as possible.

Before I yield back, I thank Subcommittee Chairman KATKO and Ranking Member WATSON COLEMAN for their long and enduring work on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Before I close, I want to note briefly that this is yet another bill that has come out of Homeland Security that has been done so in a purely bipartisan manner. I think that serves as an example of how Congress can abide, going forward, in getting things done, big issues and small. There are no small issues when it comes to terrorism, but we seem to be united in our quest to make this country as safe as we can.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues once again to support H.R. 2132, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Homeland Security Committee, I rise in support of H.R. 2132, "Traveler Redress Improvement Act of 2017," which requires the implementation of a redress process and review of the Transportation Security Administration's intelligence-based screening rules for aviation security.

The DHS Traveler Redress Inquiry Program (DHS TRIP) provides a redress process for individuals who have been denied or delayed airline boarding, entry into or exit from the United States at a port of entry or border crossing, or have been repeatedly referred for additional (secondary) screening.

I thank the Committee for accepting the Jackson Lee Amendment to H.R. 2132, which extends the time for GAO to submit its report from 180 days to one year.

The Jackson Lee Amendment gives GAO additional time to do its work after TSA concludes its work on the Privacy Impact Assessment for the Secure Flight program.

In 2015, there were 178 days when TSA screened more than 2 million passengers in a single day.

George Bush International and William P. Hobby Airports are essential hubs for domestic and international air travel for Houston and the region.

Nearly 40 million passengers traveled through Bush International Airport (IAH) and an additional 10 million traveled through William P. Hobby (HOU).

Persons who routinely undergo secondary screening or incur delays in boarding flights only have the DHS TRIP as their sole means of redress.

DHS TRIP is a single point of contact for individuals who have inquiries or seek resolution regarding travel difficulties that may be caused by watch list issues, screening problems at ports of entry, and situations where travelers believe they have been unfairly or incorrectly delayed, denied boarding or identified for additional screening at our nation's transportation hubs.

H.R. 2132 requires TSA, to report within 180 days on the implementation of the redress process to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

TSA is also required to review and update the Privacy Impact Assessment Act for the Secure Flight programs in order to make sure this assessment reflects the operation of the DHS TRIP.

As an added measure to ensure DHS TRIP has the most up to date information, the TSA Assistant Administrator of the Office of Intelligence Analysis must conduct a comprehensive review of TSA's intelligence-based screening rules every 120 days.

Once this review is completed, the Office of Intelligence Analysis of TSA has 48 hours to notify relevant DHS offices if there is any change, update, implementation, or suspension of any rule or method.

Reviewing the screening rules allows TSA to keep the methods that are used for security as up to date as possible and to ensure that air travelers are treated fairly.

I am a strong proponent of privacy, civil liberties, and due process.

The Federal Privacy Act assures that when agencies use electronic databases to collect, retain, process, or make decisions regarding U.S. citizens that their privacy is protected.

I ask my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to vote in support of H.R. 2132.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2132, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORTING EFFICIENTLY TO PROPER OFFICIALS IN RESPONSE TO TERRORISM ACT OF 2017

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 625) to provide for joint reports by relevant Federal agencies to Congress regarding incidents of terrorism, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 625

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 "Reporting Efficiently to Proper Officials in Response to Terrorism Act of 2017" or the "REPORT Act".

SEC. 2. DUTY TO REPORT.

(a) DUTY IMPOSED.—Whenever an act of terrorism occurs in the United States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and, as appropriate, the head of the National Counterterrorism Center, to submit, within one year of the completion of the investigation concerning such act by the primary

Government agency conducting such investigation, an unclassified report (which may be accompanied by a classified annex) to Congress concerning such act.

(b) **CONTENT OF REPORTS.**—A report under this section shall—

(1) include a statement of the facts of the act of terrorism referred to in subsection (a), as known at the time of the report;

(2) identify any gaps in national security that could be addressed to prevent future acts of terrorism; and

(3) any recommendations for additional measures that could be taken to improve homeland security, including potential changes in law enforcement practices or changes in law, with particular attention to changes that could help prevent future acts of terrorism.

(c) **EXCEPTION.**—The duty established under subsection (a) shall not apply in instances in which the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, or the head of the National Counterterrorism Center determines that the information required to be reported could jeopardize an ongoing investigation or prosecution. In such instances, the Secretary shall notify Congress of such prior to the first anniversary of the completion of the investigation described in such subsection.

(d) **DEFINITION.**—In this section, the term “act of terrorism” has the meaning given such term in section 3077 of title 18, United States Code.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, Congress has an obligation to ensure that our national counterterrorism programs and policies are as effective as possible. At every opportunity, we should assess gaps and weaknesses and work to find opportunities for improvement.

For example, the committee's investigation into the 2013 tragic Boston Marathon bombings revealed a series of weaknesses we have worked to correct; and many of the recent attacks, including the San Bernardino and Garland shootings, the Orlando Pulse nightclub attack, and other small-scale plots have each prompted review, reflection, and action.

The REPORT Act will provide valuable assistance in this work by requiring the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with other Federal officials, to submit a report to Congress on incidents of terrorism within 1 year of completion of the investigation.

Importantly, this report will provide Congress with the facts of the incident,

a review of security gaps, and recommendations to improve homeland security efforts.

As the committee has learned over the years, it can often be a challenge to obtain timely and comprehensive sharing of information by the executive branch in the aftermath of a terrorist attack. While perhaps understandable, the REPORT Act, offered by Congressman AGUILAR, will help ensure that Congress receives the information it needs. This is a valuable addition, and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Congressman AGUILAR for introducing this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 625, the Reporting Efficiently to Proper Officials in Response to Terrorism Act of 2017.

Mr. Speaker, the REPORT Act creates an important new congressional oversight process with respect to incidents of terrorism on U.S. soil. H.R. 625 requires the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, the FBI, and, as appropriate, the National Counterterrorism Center, to submit an unclassified report, which may be accompanied by a classified annex, to Congress within a year of the completion of an investigation of an act of terrorism.

The report to Congress must outline the facts and information related to the terrorist act but may also discuss national security gaps that come to light in the investigation that may be addressed by changes in law enforcement practices or changes in the law.

The gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR), introduced the REPORT Act to ensure that this body has the benefit of learning, long after the press attention has moved to other matters, the facts surrounding terrorist incidents.

The legislation is informed by the gentleman's experience as the representative for San Bernardino, California, which, of course, was the target of a vicious December 2015 attack that resulted in the death of 14 innocent victims.

I would note that, in order to protect any ongoing investigation or prosecution, the congressional notification can be waived if doing so presents a danger of interference to any ongoing terrorist investigation.

As a cosponsor of H.R. 625, I strongly believe that this legislation will enhance our ability as Members of Congress to help heal our communities after an attack and help prevent future terrorist attacks to keep Americans safe.

I urge my House colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR).

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Reporting Efficiently to

Proper Officials in Response to Terrorism Act, or the REPORT Act.

I introduced the REPORT Act a year after the San Bernardino terrorist attack. Our community has seen more than its fair share of gun violence, but this terrorist mass shooting claimed 14 lives, injured another 22 people, and shook my community. In the days and weeks after, we pledged to do all we could to prevent another attack like this from happening ever again. This is what this bill seeks to do.

The REPORT Act requires the Department of Homeland Security to submit a report to Congress when a terror attack occurs in the United States. Under the bill, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the United States Attorney General, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the head of the National Counterterrorism Center will produce a report detailing the attack and how to prevent future attacks.

The idea is to have a uniform after-action report following a terrorist attack here in the United States. There is currently no legal requirement to create such a report. Specifically, this report will include policy recommendations for lawmakers to make our communities safer and to prevent the next San Bernardino, Boston, New York, or Orlando.

Mr. Speaker, this is a bipartisan bill. It also has the support of regional leaders in communities impacted by acts of terror. It has been endorsed by my region's law enforcement community: San Bernardino Police Chief Jarrod Burguan and Sheriff John McMahon. Chief Burguan and Sheriff McMahon are my community's law enforcement leaders who led the heroic response on December 2, 2015, and stopped the violent rampage, preventing further loss of life.

The REPORT Act is a commonsense bill that will empower lawmakers with the facts they need to create meaningful laws to thwart future attacks of terror.

This bill is for the 14 killed and 22 injured in San Bernardino. It is for my community. It is also for every American city touched by these heinous acts of terrorism.

We can and must work together to protect our homeland, and I believe this is a smart, bipartisan step to achieve that.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, H.R. 625 is an important piece of legislation that has strong support on both sides of the aisle.

Effective communication and unity of effort is critical immediately following a terrorist attack. It is our duty as Members of Congress to give law enforcement space to do their investigation but then, when the facts are known, to get them and then use that knowledge to inform policymaking. H.R. 625 seeks to do just that. As such,

I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 625.

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

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I once again urge my colleagues to support H.R. 625, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Homeland Security Committee, I rise in support of H.R. 625, the Reporting Efficiently to Proper Officials in Response to Terrorism Act of 2017, or the "REPORT Act."

The REPORT Act bridges an information and preparedness gap that has for too long clouded the information Congress receives about acts of terrorism that happen in our homeland.

The REPORT Act requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Attorney General, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and, if appropriate, the head of the National Counterterrorism Center, to submit an unclassified report to Congress, within one year of the completion of an investigation of act of terrorism in the United States.

This report will include a statement of the facts regarding the act of terrorism; identify any possible national security gaps that could prevent future acts of terrorism, and any recommendations for additional homeland security improvement measures.

The report will help Congress to enact legislation to effectively address security gaps in our national security efforts.

The REPORT Act fosters accountability, collaboration, and preparedness.

Acts of terror and violence have been at the forefront of the American collective memory for more than a decade now.

Americans have become accustomed to hearing about attacks all across our homeland and around the world.

The Bookings Institute labeled 2016 as the year of the "Lone Wolf" terrorist.

Radicalized individuals acting on their own pose a strategic and institutional threat to our national security.

This phenomenon requires us to think creatively and collectively to be prepared to address the idiosyncratic aspects of this new wave of terror.

The REPORT Act relies on our current security structure to prepare us for the future.

Attacks such as the attack on LGBT people of color in Pulse, the attacks in the City of San Bernardino, and recent attacks in London highlight the importance of collaboration and sharing of knowledge to prevent more attacks from happening.

This common sense bill relies on our current expertise to prepare for the future.

Mr. Speaker, we share the responsibility with the President to keep Americans safe and this bill is a step towards improving the way we go about protecting the American people.

I support the REPORT Act and urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 625, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1873, ELECTRICITY RELIABILITY AND FOREST PROTECTION ACT, AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1654, WATER SUPPLY PERMITTING COORDINATION ACT

Mr. NEWHOUSE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115-186) on the resolution (H. Res. 392) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1873) to amend the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to enhance the reliability of the electricity grid and reduce the threat of wildfires to and from electric transmission and distribution facilities on Federal lands by facilitating vegetation management on such lands, and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1654) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to coordinate Federal and State permitting processes related to the construction of new surface water storage projects on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture and to designate the Bureau of Reclamation as the lead agency for permit processing, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

□ 1830

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on motions to suspend the rules previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 2847, by the yeas and nays, and H.R. 2866, by the yeas and nays.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. The second electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

IMPROVING SERVICES FOR OLDER YOUTH IN FOSTER CARE ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2847) to make improvements to the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program and related provisions, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. WALORSKI) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 391, nays 8, not voting 31, as follows:

[Roll No. 309]

YEAS—391

Abraham	DeLauro	Jones
Adams	DelBene	Jordan
Aguilar	Demings	Joyce (OH)
Allen	Denham	Kaptur
Amodei	Dent	Katko
Arrington	DeSantis	Keating
Babin	DeSaulnier	Kelly (IL)
Bacon	DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)
Banks (IN)	Deutch	Kelly (PA)
Barletta	Diaz-Balart	Khanna
Barr	Dingell	Kihuen
Barragán	Doggett	Kildee
Bass	Donovan	Kilmer
Beatty	Doyle, Michael	Kind
Bera	F.	King (IA)
Bergman	Duffy	King (NY)
Beyer	Duncan (SC)	Kinzinger
Bilirakis	Duncan (TN)	Knight
Bishop (GA)	Dunn	Krishnamoorthi
Bishop (MI)	Ellison	Kuster (NH)
Bishop (UT)	Emmer	Kustoff (TN)
Black	Engel	LaHood
Blackburn	Eshoo	LaMalfa
Blum	Espallat	Lamborn
Blumenauer	Estes (KS)	Lance
Blunt Rochester	Esty (CT)	Langevin
Bonamici	Evans	Larson (CT)
Bost	Farenthold	Latta
Boyle, Brendan	Faso	Lawrence
F.	Ferguson	Lawson (FL)
Brady (PA)	Fitzpatrick	Lee
Brady (TX)	Fleischmann	Levin
Bridenstine	Flores	Lewis (MN)
Brooks (IN)	Fortenberry	Lieu, Ted
Brown (MD)	Foster	Lipinski
Brownley (CA)	Fox	LoBiondo
Buchanan	Frankel (FL)	Loeb
Bucshon	Franks (AZ)	Lofgren
Budd	Frelinghuysen	Long
Burgess	Gaetz	Loudermilk
Bustos	Gallagher	Love
Butterfield	Gallago	Lowe
Byrne	Garamendi	Lucas
Calvert	Garrett	Luetkemeyer
Capuano	Gibbs	Lujan Grisham,
Carbajal	Gohmert	M.
Cárdenas	Gonzalez (TX)	Luján, Ben Ray
Carson (IN)	Goodlatte	Lynch
Carter (GA)	Gosar	MacArthur
Carter (TX)	Gottheimer	Maloney,
Cartwright	Gowdy	Carolyn B.
Castor (FL)	Granger	Maloney, Sean
Castro (TX)	Graves (GA)	Marino
Chabot	Graves (LA)	Marshall
Chaffetz	Graves (MO)	Massie
Cheney	Green, Al	Mast
Chu, Judy	Green, Gene	Matsui
Clark (MA)	Griffith	McCarthy
Clarke (NY)	Grijalva	McCaul
Clay	Grothman	McCollum
Cleaver	Guthrie	McEachin
Clyburn	Hanabusa	McGovern
Coffman	Harper	McHenry
Cohen	Harris	McKinley
Cole	Hartzler	McMorris
Collins (GA)	Hastings	Rodgers
Collins (NY)	Heck	McNerney
Comer	Hensarling	McSally
Comstock	Herrera Beutler	Meadows
Conaway	Hice, Jody B.	Meehan
Connolly	Higgins (LA)	Meeks
Conyers	Higgins (NY)	Meng
Cook	Hill	Messer
Cooper	Holding	Mitchell
Correa	Hollingsworth	Moolenaar
Costa	Hoyer	Mooney (WV)
Costello (PA)	Hudson	Moore
Courtney	Huffman	Moulton
Cramer	Huizenga	Mullin
Crawford	Hultgren	Murphy (FL)
Crist	Hunter	Murphy (PA)
Crowley	Hurd	Nadler
Cuellar	Issa	Neal
Culberson	Jackson Lee	Newhouse
Curbelo (FL)	Jayapal	Noem
Davidson	Jeffries	Nolan
Davis (CA)	Jenkins (KS)	Norcross
Davis, Danny	Jenkins (WV)	Nunes
Davis, Rodney	Johnson (GA)	O'Halleran
DeFazio	Johnson (LA)	O'Rourke
DeGette	Johnson (OH)	Olson
Delaney	Johnson, E. B.	Palazzo