

JTFs when we formally authorized them in 2016. As new challenges confront the department, we must make use of this organizational structure in innovative ways to maintain the synergies that drove the creation of DHS in the first place.

Stopping the proliferation of fentanyl is particularly well suited to the JTF approach. Unlike many more traditional narcotics, fentanyl is often shipped directly to dealers from overseas. Fentanyl's extremely high potency allows these shipments to be small enough to go undetected unless carefully scrutinized.

That is why it is essential that the joint task force on opioids collaborate with private-sector organizations and any other Federal, State, local, Tribal, territorial, or international entity to increase operational effectiveness, coordination, and information sharing.

We need to work with partners, especially the United States Postal Service and private parcel delivery services like UPS and FedEx, to ensure suspicious packages are inspected. Having a single task force coordinating the department's efforts makes it much easier for other organizations to know to whom to go.

The collaboration called for in this bill, combined with the implementation of Ms. TSONGAS' INTERDICTION Act, which focuses on drug detection technologies, will ensure that DHS is maximally effective in combating the flood of synthetic opioids trafficked into the United States.

The crisis gripping our Nation, Mr. Speaker, is complex. We recognize that. We cannot succeed in stemming the opioid epidemic unless the Federal Government recognizes the opportunity to integrate and collaborate not only across agencies but also with our private-sector partners.

I hope my colleagues will join this bipartisan effort to curb the prevalence of illicit opioids on our streets, in our communities, in our neighborhoods, and in our homes by supporting H.R. 5762.

Mr. Speaker, now more than ever, we need to take action to curb the flow of synthetic opioids into America. The need plays out in tragedies around the country every day.

Rhode Island's Brandon Goldner was just 23 years old when, after being revived seven times in a 2-month period, he tragically lost his life to an opioid overdose. Losing Brandon and so many others to opioids demands that we, as lawmakers, act quickly to reduce the stigma associated with drug use and ensure that there are adequate treatment options that are available.

I am proud to come from a State that has developed a comprehensive strategy to combat the opioid crisis by supporting local and State partners at every level of education, treatment, and prevention through the creation of a statewide overdose prevention and intervention task force.

This is a constant battle, and reducing the prevalence of opioids available

to those who might use or abuse the substance is an important step that we can take today by passing this bill. Every one of my colleagues has their own Brandon story. Everyone has talked with grieving parents, children, friends, and coworkers.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud that the Committee on Homeland Security is doing its part to ensure that we bring a whole-of-government approach to combating this whole-of-society problem, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

The bill before us today will enhance internal DHS operations, force the collaboration across Federal agencies, and develop partnerships with the private sector to limit opioids coming into our country and getting distributed throughout our communities.

Like every bill that makes it to the floor, this legislation is the result of a collaborative effort.

Mr. Speaker, I must thank Senator CLAIRE McCASKILL, who has been a true champion in driving policy to address the opioid crisis and who first proposed applying the JTF model to this epidemic. She has been a true leader on this issue.

I also thank my good friend and longtime colleague on the committee and cosponsor, Congressman PETER KING, who has helped ensure that this effort is a bipartisan one.

Likewise, I owe a debt of gratitude to our ranking member, Mr. THOMPSON, and our chairman, Mr. McCAUL, who worked with me in turn to make a good idea even better legislation.

Like anything we do, nothing would have been possible without the tireless work of our staff, in particular that of Rosaline Cohen and Alex Carnes with the committee, and Elyssa Malin in my office.

Mr. Speaker, I have said before that the opioid epidemic is incredibly complex. With the number of factors driving this tragic increase in overdoses, there is no silver bullet to this public health emergency. Rather, it demands a whole-of-society approach. This bill will bring that unity of effort to the Department of Homeland Security, so that it can be a more effective partner in turning the tide against opioid abuse.

I hope all of my colleagues will join with me in supporting the creation of this joint task force and support this bill. Again, I thank Chairman DONOVAN, the gentleman from New York, for his words of support and his effort to see that this bill got to the floor in the first place. I hope to see it pass.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I once again urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5762. I thank my friend from Rhode Island for his leadership on this 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 New York (Mr. DONOVAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5762, 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.

SHIELDING PUBLIC SPACES FROM VEHICULAR TERRORISM ACT

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4627) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize expenditures to combat emerging terrorist threats, including vehicular attacks, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4627

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 "Shielding Public Spaces from Vehicular Terrorism Act".

SEC. 2. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended—

(1) in paragraph (11) of section 302 (6 U.S.C. 182), by inserting "research and development to combat emerging terrorist threats, such as vehicular attacks, and" before "the long-term"; and

(2) in subparagraph (B) of section 308(b)(2) (6 U.S.C. 188(b)(2))—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "expertise in—" and inserting "expertise in the following:";

(B) by redesignating clause (xiv) as clause (xv); and

(C) by inserting after clause (xiii) the following new clause:

"(xiv) Combatting emerging terrorist threats, including vehicular attacks."

SEC. 3. ALLOWABLE USES.

Section 2008 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (11) through (14) as paragraphs (12) through (15), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (10) the following new paragraph:

"(11) addressing security vulnerabilities of public spaces, including through the installation of bollards and other target hardening activities;" and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking "(a)(10)" and inserting "(a)(12)"; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

"(6) FIREARMS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—A grant awarded under section 2003 or 2004 may not be used for the provision to any person of a firearm or training in the use of a firearm.

"(B) NO EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to preclude or contradict any other provision of law authorizing the provision of firearms or training in the use of firearms."

SEC. 4. REPORT.

The Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on

potential terrorism vulnerabilities relating to emerging automotive technologies that support driverless vehicles and the associated threat such vehicles may pose to people in public spaces. Such report shall also compare any public benefit of such vehicles against any such vulnerabilities and threats.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. DONOVAN) and the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous materials 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. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4627, the Shielding Public Spaces from Vehicular Terrorism Act. As Secretary Nielsen testified before the Committee on Homeland Security earlier this year, the threats to our Nation from terrorist groups are serious and more dispersed.

□ 1715

As she noted: "Terrorists are adapting. They are taking an all-of-the-above approach to spreading violence. That includes promoting attacks on soft targets. . . ."

Rather than solely focusing on recruiting people to join the fight overseas, terrorist organizations, like ISIS, are encouraging extremists to commit terrorist acts in their homeland by any means necessary. In fact, in September 2014, now-deceased ISIS senior leader Abu Mohammed al-Adnani urged those attacks, stating: "Smash his head with a rock, or slaughter him with a knife, or run him over with your car, or throw him down from a high place, or choke him, or poison him." Unfortunately, people are heeding this call.

The Committee on Homeland Security's Terror Threat Snapshot has documented 21 ISIS-linked terror plots against the West using vehicles, 79 using or attempting to build or use explosives, and 56 using a knife or other edged weapon.

We have seen examples of this in the United States as recently as the vehicular attack on a pedestrian pathway in October and the detonated explosive device at a transit station in December, both in my hometown of New York City.

As terror tactics evolve, so must our ability to combat them. That is why I introduced the Shielding Public Spaces from Vehicular Terrorism Act. This bipartisan bill requires the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate to conduct research and development activities to

combat emerging terrorist threats, such as vehicular attacks.

The bill also ensures that our Nation's first responders can use vital State Homeland Security Grant Program funding and Urban Areas Security Initiative funding to address the security vulnerabilities of public spaces, such as surface transportation facilities and mass gathering locations.

In this time of increased threats, it is necessary to assess security vulnerabilities, identify and implement the most effective safeguards, and support our first responders to the greatest extent possible in order to protect innocent lives in public spaces.

This bill is supported by the Security Industry Association. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD their letter of support.

SECURITY INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION,
January 31, 2018.

Hon. DAN DONOVAN,
Chairman, House Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications, Washington, DC.

Hon. DONALD PAYNE,
Ranking Member, House Homeland Security Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DONOVAN AND RANKING MEMBER PAYNE: On behalf of the Security Industry Association (SIA), I would like to express our strong support for H.R. 4627, the Shielding Public Spaces from Vehicular Terrorism Act, which would assist our communities in addressing this evolving threat. SIA is a non-profit international trade association representing nearly 800 companies that provide security and life safety solutions vital to enhancing public safety.

H.R. 4627 requires the DHS Science and Technology Directorate to engage in research and development activities to address emerging terrorist threats such as vehicular attacks, and stipulates that federal homeland security grants can be used to address "security vulnerabilities of public spaces, including through the installation of bollards and other target hardening activities."

Unfortunately, public areas and places where crowds gather for events have become targets for vehicular attacks around the world and recently in New York City and Charlottesville, VA. In addition to purposeful attacks, accidents involving vehicles and buildings or crowded events injure thousands and kill hundreds of Americans every year.

The strategic placement of bollards, traffic control systems and other security barriers in key locations are critical to protecting the public in these locations, and require significant security and engineering expertise to deploy affordably and effectively. As you know, these safety systems saved countless lives in Times Square during an incident on May 18, 2017, stopping a vehicle used in a ramming attack by a drugged driver.

We believe leadership and assistance from DHS is critical as many community leaders responsible for public safety seek to increase these protections. SIA and its members stand ready to serve as a resource to you as you continue work on this critical issue. Thank you for your leadership and attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

DON ERICKSON,
CEO, Security Industry Association.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in supporting

the Shielding Public Spaces from Vehicular Terrorism Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4627, the Shielding Public Spaces from Vehicular Terrorism Act.

Mr. Speaker, the tactics and targets of terrorist organizations are ever changing. Most recently, ISIL-inspired groups have called for jihadists to use vehicles to carry out attacks on so-called soft targets like shopping malls, mass transit centers, and other places where people gather.

ISIL has claimed credit for 21 vehicular terrorist attacks in major cities like Berlin, Nice, London, and Barcelona. These attacks have also hit closer to home, including in October 2017 in New York City, when a terrorist used a rented pickup truck to mow down pedestrians on a popular bike path, killing eight and injuring 13.

In light of the elevated terror environment, H.R. 4627 would direct the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate to conduct research on emerging and evolving terrorist threats, like vehicular attacks.

The bill would also provide flexibility for homeland security grant funding to be used for securing public spaces through target-hardening activities, including the installation of bollards.

Additionally, I am pleased that the bill includes key language authored by my friend Representative VAL DEMINGS, the gentlewoman from Florida, to codify a current Department practice that prohibits the use of grant funding to purchase firearms or for training on the use of firearms.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. DONOVAN) for his words of support on this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 4627 to help secure our public spaces from emerging terrorist threats, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS).

Mrs. DEMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) for the time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4627.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. DONOVAN, for this important legislation, which contains a critical provision to ensure that our antiterrorism funds go to their intended purpose.

Three months ago, we heard rumors of plans to use precious homeland security funding to distribute guns to teachers. I introduced language to block this idea, and I am glad to say that this language has, indeed, been included in H.R. 4627.

As a former law enforcement commander, I was assigned to Orlando International Airport during the 9/11 attacks. I have seen firsthand the vital

need for our antiterrorism funding to be used wisely, carefully, and precisely to prevent terrorist attacks before they occur.

It is essential that our students go to school safely. Arming teachers would be both impractical and immoral. Requiring teachers to stop mass shooters not only shifts our responsibilities as lawmakers to them, but it also shifts the hurt, the pain, the guilt, and, potentially, the liability when they find themselves outskilled and outgunned by a shooter with a weapon of war.

We already, as you all know, ask our overworked and underpaid teachers to do too much. We must find ways to continue to allow them to teach. Let's support them in helping all of our children reach their full potential and continue to work with our law enforcement departments to reduce gun violence.

Our limited homeland security funding should be used to prevent terrorist attacks in our local communities. Therefore, I join my colleagues here on the floor, and I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 4627.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers, and I, again, reserve the balance of my time.

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

In closing, I once again thank Chairman DONOVAN from the great State of New York for his support of this bill and for his comments, and I thank the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) for her work on this important piece of legislation.

I want to reiterate my support for the Shielding Public Spaces from Vehicular Terrorism Act. Passing this bill will reenforce our commitment to combating emerging and evolving terrorist threats and protecting public spaces.

As the co-chair of the Congressional Cybersecurity Caucus, I am well aware of how technology can dramatically alter our conceptions about homeland security. The advent of more connected devices from pacemakers to power grids has only impacted the attack surface, and the internet makes it possible for these devices to be targeted from anywhere on the globe.

With respect to vehicle attacks, imagine a connected car being hacked to run down pedestrians or an autonomous vehicle's sensors being tricked to not see humans at all. These are the emerging challenges that we face, and it is imperative that we continue to do whatever is necessary to strengthen the capabilities that we depend on to keep all of our citizens safe.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I want to take a moment to recognize Sarah Jorgenson of my subcommittee staff. This is Sarah's last week with the subcommittee, and I thank her for her work on this bill and for all of her work on the sub-

committee to enhance the security and resiliency of our Nation. I wish her the very best in her new role at the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Speaker, I once again urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4627, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. DONOVAN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4627, 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.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FRANCIS ROONEY of Florida) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5687;

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 5676; and

Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

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

SECURING OPIOIDS AND UNUSED NARCOTICS WITH DELIBERATE DISPOSAL AND PACKAGING ACT OF 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5687) to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to require improved packaging and disposal methods with respect to certain drugs, and for other purposes, as amended, 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 gentleman from Oregon (Mr. WALDEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 342, nays 13, not voting 72, as follows:

[Roll No. 269]

YEAS—342

Abraham	Eshoo	Lewis (GA)
Adams	Espallat	Lewis (MN)
Aderholt	Estes (KS)	Lieu, Ted
Aguilar	Esty (CT)	LoBiondo
Allen	Evans	Lofgren
Amodei	Faso	Long
Arrington	Ferguson	Love
Babin	Fitzpatrick	Lowenthal
Bacon	Fleischmann	Lowe
Barr	Flores	Lucas
Barragán	Fortenberry	Luetkemeyer
Barton	Fox	Lujan Grisham,
Bass	Frelinghuysen	M.
Bera	Gabbard	Luján, Ben Ray
Beyer	Gallagher	MacArthur
Bilirakis	Gallego	Maloney,
Bishop (GA)	Garamendi	Carolyn B.
Bishop (MI)	Gianforte	Maloney, Sean
Bishop (UT)	Gomez	Marchant
Blunt	Goodlatte	Marino
Blumenthal	Gosar	Marshall
Brady (TX)	Gottheimer	Mast
Brat	Gowdy	Matsui
Brooks (IN)	Granger	McCaul
Brown (MD)	Graves (GA)	McCollum
Brownley (CA)	Graves (LA)	McEachin
Buck	Griffith	McGovern
Bucshon	Grijalva	McHenry
Budd	Grothman	McKinley
Burgess	Guthrie	McMorris
Bustos	Hanabusa	Rodgers
Byrne	Handel	McNerney
Calvert	Harper	Meadows
Carbajal	Harris	Meng
Cárdenas	Hartzer	Messer
Carson (IN)	Hastings	Mitchell
Carter (TX)	Heck	Moolenaar
Cartwright	Hice, Jody B.	Mooney (WV)
Castor (FL)	Higgins (LA)	Moore
Castro (TX)	Higgins (NY)	Mullin
Chabot	Hill	Nadler
Cheney	Himes	Newhouse
Chu, Judy	Holding	Noem
Cicilline	Hollingsworth	Nolan
Clarke (NY)	Hoyer	Norcross
Clay	Hudson	Nunes
Cleaver	Huffman	O'Halleran
Coffman	Huizenga	O'Rourke
Cohen	Hultgren	Olson
Cole	Hunter	Palazzo
Collins (NY)	Hurd	Pallone
Comer	Jackson Lee	Palmer
Comstock	Jayapal	Panetta
Conaway	Jeffries	Pascarella
Connolly	Jenkins (KS)	Paulsen
Cook	Jenkins (WV)	Payne
Cooper	Johnson (GA)	Pearce
Correa	Johnson (LA)	Pelosi
Costa	Johnson (OH)	Perlmutter
Costello (PA)	Johnson, E. B.	Peters
Courtney	Johnson, Sam	Peterson
Cramer	Jones	Pingree
Crist	Jordan	Pocan
Crowley	Kaptur	Poliquin
Cuellar	Kelly (MS)	Raskin
Curbelo (FL)	Kelly (PA)	Ratcliffe
Curtis	Kennedy	Reed
Davis (CA)	Khanna	Reichert
Davis, Rodney	Kihuen	Rice (SC)
DeFazio	Kildee	Richmond
DeGette	Kilmer	Roby
Delaney	Kind	Roe (TN)
DeLauro	King (IA)	Rogers (AL)
DelBene	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Demings	Kinzing	Rohrabacher
Denham	Knight	Rokita
DeSantis	Krishnamoorthi	Rooney, Francis
DeSaulnier	Kuster (NH)	Rooney, Thomas
DesJarlais	Kustoff (TN)	J.
Deutch	LaMalfa	Ros-Lehtinen
Diaz-Balart	Lamb	Rosen
Dingell	Lamborn	Roskam
Doggett	Lance	Rothfus
Donovan	Langevin	Rouzer
Doyle, Michael	Larsen (WA)	Roybal-Allard
F.	Larson (CT)	Royce (CA)
Duffy	Latta	Ruiz
Duncan (SC)	Lawrence	Ruppersberger
Duncan (TN)	Lawson (FL)	Rush
Dunn	Lee	Russell
Emmer	Lesko	Rutherford
Engel	Levin	Ryan (OH)