

Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) and the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. GUEST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the measure.

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 yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1590, the Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2019.

Mr. Speaker, in the almost 18 years since the September 11 terrorist attacks, threats to the American public have become increasingly complex and today include threats posed by foreign fighters.

In 2015, the Committee on Homeland Security's Task Force on Combating Terrorism and Foreign Fighter Travel issued a bipartisan report that included a number of recommendations.

H.R. 1590 requires the Department of Homeland Security to develop and conduct a foreign fighter exercise that could be built into existing DHS domestic preparedness exercises. Importantly, after the exercise, DHS is required to submit an after-action report to Congress detailing the initial findings, plans for incorporating lessons learned, and any legislative changes informed by this exercise.

A very similar version of this legislation passed the full House last Congress. I am pleased that, through the markup process, modest modifications were made to improve the measure.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of H.R. 1590, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of my bill, H.R. 1590, the Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2019. This legislation seeks to better position the United States Government and relevant State, local, and private-sector agencies to detect and prevent terrorist and foreign fighter travel.

In 2015, the Committee on Homeland Security developed a bipartisan task force to investigate the threat from individuals leaving the United States to join terrorist groups abroad. The task force reported that nearly 4,500 individuals from Western countries, with over 250 from the United States, traveled to join Islamic terrorist groups. It goes on to detail 32 findings and over 50 recommendations to address this national security issue.

During both the 114th Congress and the 115th Congress, former Representative and now Senator MARTHA

MCSALLY introduced this legislation. Both times, the bill passed unanimously in the House.

Senator MCSALLY previously stated: "The abilities of these hardened fighters to return to the United States is a legitimate security concern to the homeland. Catching individuals who are looking to join the ranks and train with ISIS and other terrorist organizations prior to their initial departure is equally important and should be a goal for law enforcement as well."

Mr. Speaker, these words still ring true today. Just last year, an Ohio man was arrested at the John Glenn International Airport trying to fly to Kazakhstan. His intent was to be smuggled into Afghanistan to train with ISIS with the possibility of conducting terrorist projects in the United States.

According to an FBI release on this matter, when the terrorist was asked what sort of training he wished to receive, he allegedly stated that he wanted to receive "weapons experts training, planning, executing, hit and run, capturing high-value targets, ways to break into homes and avoid security."

The ability of these foreign fighters to return to the United States is a legitimate security concern. Preventing their initial departure should be a law enforcement priority as well.

Furthermore, last year, the White House released the National Strategy to Combat Terrorist Travel. It "outlines how the United States Government will expand coordination and maximize the full capabilities of Federal departments and agencies to identify, detect, and deter terrorists from transiting international borders."

One of the Strategy's primary goals is to identify and deter terrorists before they travel, to enhance intelligence gathering and analysis, and to improve the sharing of terrorist-related identity data.

□ 1630

H.R. 1590 complements and supports these efforts.

The bill requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial agencies, foreign governments, and appropriate private-sector entities, to develop and conduct an exercise related to the detection and prevention of terrorist and foreign fighter travel.

The bill also requires the Secretary to produce an after-action report to Congress, presenting the findings of the exercise and to quickly incorporate those lessons learned into future operations of the department.

Finally, it requires that the National Exercise Program be designed to include emerging threats.

I cannot stress enough the importance of H.R. 1590. This bill represents continued action in combating terrorism and ensuring the safety of our Nation. As the threats of terrorism continue to evolve, we must remain vigilant in our resolve to combat our enemies.

Our Nation's law enforcement, of all jurisdictions, whether it be Federal or local, need to have access to the valuable information and resources that this bill would provide so that our communities can be protected from terrorist activity.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in supporting this bipartisan and commonsense bill. I urge the adoption of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, before I close, let me compliment the gentleman on the passage of this bill. This is, I believe, his maiden bill before the House of Representatives, and, from one Mississippian to another, I want to congratulate him for that.

Mr. Speaker, because terrorists are constantly seeking new ways to cause harm and spread fear, we must continuously work to keep pace with the evolving threat landscape.

H.R. 1590 seeks to strengthen the Nation's abilities to close the gaps in how we identify and assess threats from terrorist foreign fighters. As such, I support it and ask my colleagues to support it as well.

Mr. Speaker, 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. 1590, as amended.

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, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

CBRN INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING ACT OF 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1589) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear intelligence and information sharing functions of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security and to require dissemination of information analyzed by the Department to entities with responsibilities relating to homeland security, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1589

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 "CBRN Intelligence and Information Sharing Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 210E the following new section:

“SEC. 210F. CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security shall—

“(1) support homeland security-focused intelligence analysis of terrorist actors, their claims, and their plans to conduct attacks involving chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials against the United States, including critical infrastructure;

“(2) support homeland security-focused intelligence analysis of global infectious disease, public health, food, agricultural, and veterinary issues;

“(3) support homeland security-focused risk analysis and risk assessments of the homeland security hazards described in paragraphs (1) and (2), including the transportation of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological materials, by providing relevant quantitative and nonquantitative threat information;

“(4) leverage existing and emerging homeland security intelligence capabilities and structures to enhance early detection, prevention, protection, response, and recovery efforts with respect to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attack;

“(5) share information and provide tailored analytical support on such threats to State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities, and other Federal agencies, as well as relevant national biosecurity and biodefense stakeholders, as appropriate; and

“(6) perform other responsibilities, as assigned by the Secretary.

“(b) COORDINATION.—Where appropriate, the Office of Intelligence and Analysis shall coordinate with other relevant Department components, including the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office and the National Biosurveillance Integration Center, agencies within the intelligence community, including the National Counter Proliferation Center, and other Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities, including officials from high-threat urban areas, State and major urban area fusion centers, and local public health departments, as appropriate, and enable such entities to provide recommendations on optimal information sharing mechanisms, including expeditious sharing of classified information, and on how such entities can provide information to the Department.

“(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ‘intelligence community’ has the meaning given such term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

“(2) NATIONAL BIOSECURITY AND BIDEFENSE STAKEHOLDERS.—The term ‘national biosecurity and biodefense stakeholders’ means officials from Federal, State, local, Tribal, and territorial authorities and individuals from the private sector who are involved in efforts to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from a biological attack or other phenomena that may have serious health consequences for the United States, including infectious disease outbreaks.”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 201E the following new item:

“Sec. 210F. Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear intelligence and information sharing.”

(c) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for each of the following four years, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the following:

(A) The intelligence and information sharing activities under section 210F of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by subsection (a) of this section) and of all relevant entities within the Department of Homeland Security to counter the threat from attacks using chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear materials.

(B) The Department’s activities in accordance with relevant intelligence strategies.

(2) ASSESSMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION.—The reports required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the progress of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of Homeland Security in implementing such section 210F.

(B) A description of the methods established to carry out such assessment.

(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and any committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate having legislative jurisdiction under the rules of the House of Representatives or Senate, respectively, over the matter concerned.

SEC. 3. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ANALYZED BY THE DEPARTMENT TO STATE, LOCAL, TRIBAL, TERRITORIAL, AND PRIVATE ENTITIES WITH RESPONSIBILITIES RELATING TO HOMELAND SECURITY.

Paragraph (6) of section 201(d) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 121(d)) is amended by striking “and to agencies of State” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting “to State, local, tribal, territorial, and private entities with such responsibilities, and, as appropriate, to the public, in order to assist in preventing, deterring, or responding to acts of terrorism against the United States.”

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on this measure.

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 yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1589, the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Intelligence and Information Sharing Act of 2019.

In the last two Congresses, the Committee on Homeland Security has held

several hearings on Federal, State, and local capabilities to prevent, identify, and respond to a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear attack.

At those hearings, State and local stakeholders, including public health professionals, emergency managers, and first responders, expressed general awareness of the evolving CBRN threat, but expressed frustration with the level of information sharing about such threats.

H.R. 1589 seeks to facilitate improved CBRN information sharing by directing DHS to analyze CBRN-related terrorist threats and share relevant threat information with Federal, State, and local stakeholders.

These activities could help improve situational awareness at all levels of government and help DHS grant recipients better target their limited resources.

Prior versions of this measure passed the House overwhelmingly in the last two Congresses.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the measure once again, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 1589. We all know that terrorist groups have long sought to develop capabilities to attack our Nation with chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials.

H.R. 1589 would address this threat by requiring the Office of Intelligence and Analysis within the Department of Homeland Security to conduct analysis of terrorist capabilities relating to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear materials, as well as threats to the homeland from global and infectious diseases.

To improve coordination with local law enforcement, H.R. 1589 requires the Office of Intelligence and Analysis to share threat information not only with Federal entities, but also State, local, Tribal, and territorial agencies.

I commend my colleague, Mr. WALKER of North Carolina, for introducing this important legislation, and I urge all Members to support it.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, effective information sharing is essential to prevent and respond to threats posed by bad actors. H.R. 1589 will facilitate information sharing in the CBRN space where new threats are constantly emerging.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1589, 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. 1589, 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 4 o'clock and 39 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. NORCROSS) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motions to suspend the rules and pass:

H.R. 1593 and

H.R. 1590; and

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

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

COORDINATING AND LEVERAGING ACTIVITIES FOR SCHOOL SECURITY ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1593) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a school security coordinating council, 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 Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 384, nays 18, not voting 29, as follows:

[Roll No. 137]

YEAS—384

Adams	Barr	Brady
Aderholt	Barragán	Brindisi
Aguilar	Bass	Brooks (IN)
Allen	Beatty	Brown (MD)
Allred	Bera	Brownley (CA)
Amodei	Bergman	Buck
Armstrong	Beyer	Bucshon
Arrington	Bilirakis	Budd
Axne	Bishop (GA)	Burchett
Babin	Bishop (UT)	Bustos
Bacon	Blumenauer	Butterfield
Baird	Blunt Rochester	Byrne
Balderson	Bonamici	Calvert
Banks	Bost	Carbajal

Cárdenas	Guthrie	Miller
Carson (IN)	Haaland	Mitchell
Carter (GA)	Hagedorn	Moolenaar
Carter (TX)	Harder (CA)	Mooney (WV)
Cartwright	Hartzler	Moore
Case	Hastings	Morelle
Casten (IL)	Hayes	Moulton
Castor (FL)	Heck	Mucarsel-Powell
Castro (TX)	Hern, Kevin	Mullin
Chabot	Herrera Beutler	Murphy
Cheney	Hice (GA)	Nadler
Chu, Judy	Higgins (LA)	Napolitano
Ciilline	Higgins (NY)	Neal
Cisneros	Hill (AR)	Neguse
Clark (MA)	Hill (CA)	Newhouse
Clarke (NY)	Himes	Norcross
Clay	Holding	Norman
Cline	Hollingsworth	Nunes
Cloud	Horn, Kendra S.	O'Halleran
Clyburn	Horsford	Ocasio-Cortez
Cohen	Houlahan	Olson
Cole	Hoyer	Omar
Collins (NY)	Hudson	Pallone
Comer	Huffman	Palmer
Connolly	Huizenga	Panetta
Cook	Hurd (TX)	Pappas
Cooper	Jackson Lee	Pascarell
Costa	Jayapal	Payne
Courtney	Johnson (GA)	Pence
Cox (CA)	Johnson (LA)	Perlmutter
Craig	Johnson (OH)	Perry
Crawford	Johnson (SD)	Peters
Crenshaw	Johnson (TX)	Peterson
Crist	Jordan	Phillips
Crow	Joyce (OH)	Pingree
Cuellar	Joyce (PA)	Pocan
Cummings	Kaptur	Porter
Cunningham	Katko	Pressley
Curtis	Keating	Price (NC)
Davids (KS)	Kelly (IL)	Quigley
Davis (CA)	Kelly (MS)	Raskin
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (PA)	Reschenthaler
Dean	Kennedy	Rice (NY)
DeFazio	Khanna	Rice (SC)
DeGette	Kildee	Richmond
DeLauro	Kilmer	Riggleman
DelBene	Kim	Roby
Delgado	Kind	Rodgers (WA)
Demings	King (IA)	Roe, David P.
DeSaulnier	King (NY)	Rogers (AL)
DesJarlais	Kinzinger	Rogers (KY)
Deutch	Kirkpatrick	Rose (NY)
Diaz-Balart	Krishnamoorthi	Rose, John W.
Dingell	Kuster (NH)	Rouda
Doggett	Kustoff (TN)	Rouzer
Doyle, Michael	LaHood	Roybal-Allard
F.	LaMalfa	Ruiz
Duffy	Lamb	Ruppersberger
Duncan	Lamborn	Sánchez
Dunn	Langevin	Sarbanes
Emmer	Larsen (WA)	Scalise
Engel	Larson (CT)	Scanlon
Escobar	Latta	Schakowsky
Eshoo	Lawrence	Schiff
Españillat	Lee (CA)	Schneider
Estes	Lee (NV)	Schrader
Evans	Lesko	Schrier
Ferguson	Levin (CA)	Schweikert
Finkenauer	Levin (MI)	Scott (VA)
Fitzpatrick	Lewis	Scott, Austin
Fleischmann	Lieu, Ted	Scott, David
Fletcher	Lipinski	Sensenbrenner
Flores	Lofgren	Serrano
Fortenberry	Long	Sewell (AL)
Foster	Lowenthal	Shalala
Fox (NC)	Lowe	Sherman
Frankel	Lucas	Sherrill
Fudge	Luetkemeyer	Simpson
Fulcher	Luria	Slotkin
Gallagher	Lynch	Smith (MO)
Gallego	Malinowski	Smith (NE)
Garamendi	Maloney,	Smith (NJ)
Garcia (IL)	Carolyn B.	Smith (WA)
Garcia (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Smucker
Gianforte	Marshall	Soto
Gibbs	Matsui	Spanberger
Golden	McAdams	Spano
Gomez	McBath	Speier
Gonzalez (OH)	McCarthy	Stanton
Gooden	McCauley	Staubert
Gottheimer	McClintock	Stefanik
Granger	McCollum	Steil
Graves (GA)	McGovern	Stevens
Graves (LA)	McHenry	Stewart
Graves (MO)	McKinley	Stivers
Green (TN)	McNerney	Suozzi
Green (TX)	Meadows	Takano
Grothman	Meng	Taylor
Guest	Meuser	Thompson (CA)

Thompson (MS)	Veasey	Welch
Thompson (PA)	Vela	Wenstrup
Thornberry	Velázquez	Westerman
Timmons	Visclosky	Wexton
Tipton	Wagner	Wild
Titus	Walberg	Williams
Tlaib	Walden	Wilson (FL)
Tonko	Walker	Wilson (SC)
Torres (CA)	Walorski	Wittman
Torres Small (NM)	Waltz	Womack
Trahan	Wasserman	Woodall
Turner	Schultz	Wright
Underwood	Waters	Yarmuth
Upton	Watkins	Young
Van Drew	Watson Coleman	Zeldin
Vargas	Weber (TX)	
	Webster (FL)	

NAYS—18

Amash	Gaetz	Loudermilk
Biggs	Gohmert	Marchant
Brooks (AL)	Gosar	Masie
Burgess	Griffith	Ratcliffe
Conaway	Harris	Roy
Davidson (OH)	Hunter	Steube

NOT VOTING—29

Abraham	Grijalva	Reed
Boyle, Brendan F.	Jeffries	Rooney (FL)
Buchanan	Lawson (FL)	Rush
Cleaver	Loebach	Rutherford
Collins (GA)	Lujan	Ryan
Correa	Mast	Shimkus
Davis, Danny K.	McEachin	Sires
Gabbard	Meeks	Swalwell (CA)
Gonzalez (TX)	Palazzo	Trone
	Posey	Yoho

□ 1856

Messrs. GOODEN and PALMER changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

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

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER TRAVEL EXERCISE ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1590) to require an exercise related to terrorist and foreign fighter travel, 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 Mississippi (Mr. THOMPSON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 394, nays 7, not voting 30, as follows:

[Roll No. 138]

YEAS—394

Adams	Balderson	Bishop (UT)
Aderholt	Banks	Blumenauer
Aguilar	Barr	Blunt Rochester
Allen	Barragán	Bonamici
Allred	Bass	Bost
Amodei	Beatty	Brady
Armstrong	Bera	Brindisi
Arrington	Bergman	Brooks (AL)
Axne	Beyer	Brooks (IN)
Babin	Biggs	Brown (MD)
Bacon	Bilirakis	Brownley (CA)
Baird	Bishop (GA)	Buck