

breast milk, purified deionized water for infants, and juice. Such review shall include the following:

(1) Consider whether TSA effectively manages consistency of screening protocol applications for formula, breastmilk, purified deionized water for infants, and juice, including the extent to which Transportation Security officers engage in screening beyond that which is prescribed through relevant policies and training.

(2) Evaluate the need for TSA to update and revise procedures for such screening.

(3) Assess whether TSA effectively tracks passenger complaints related to such screening to monitor trends and identify inconsistencies.

(4) Evaluate TSA's communications and information sharing practices for passengers, air carriers, and airports relating to screening protocols for such screening.

(5) Evaluate TSA's policies regarding the screening of passengers with nursing products, including the extent to which such passengers are more likely to receive secondary screening.

(6) Make recommendations for improving TSA's overall screening practices relating to such screening.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3246, the Traveling Parents Screening Consistency Act.

The stress of traveling through our airport checkpoints is very familiar to all of us. This experience can be especially burdensome on parents traveling with children. Too often, these families aren't given clear direction and guidance on how to ensure that they meet TSA guidelines while bringing baby supplies and nursing products through the screening process.

Parents across the country are often left confused and inconvenienced as they encounter different interpretations of TSA's policies at different airports. In some cases, parents have discarded expensive baby formula and other items after being instructed that such items cannot be brought through security when, in fact, they are allowed under TSA policy.

TSA must do better for these families by creating commonsense policies and clearly communicating with them to ensure parents are able to properly care for their children while traveling.

H.R. 3246, provides more certainty and protections to parents traveling with baby supplies, such as breast milk and formula. This bill will help improve traveling experiences for fami-

lies, while enforcing security standards for everyone traveling throughout our Nation's airports.

I urge my House colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3246, the Traveling Parent Screening Consistency Act, introduced by Representative VAN TAYLOR.

As many of us can attest, the life of a parent with young or infant children can be quite stressful, particularly while traveling. Screening by the Transportation Security Administration at airports can make this even more stressful with inconsistent screening requirements for the essentials like formula, breast milk, deionized water, and juice.

This bill seeks to address any potential inconsistency in screening requirements by requiring the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review to determine if TSA needs to update or revise its protocols for screening and information sharing.

In addition to this determination, the GAO will also assess how passengers' complaints are monitored for trends and will include recommendations for how TSA can improve its practices for screening these items.

I would like commend Representative TAYLOR for his work on this legislation that addresses an issue brought to him by one of his constituents and is, likely, experienced by many new parents.

H.R. 3246 will be a tremendous benefit to the passenger experience for new families, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TAYLOR).

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my legislation, H.R. 3246, the Traveling Parents Screening Consistency Act.

As a new Member of Congress, I endeavor to listen to my constituents. As a new Member, I have actually had over 300 individual meetings with my constituents in the last 8 months. I have had 24 Coffees with Your Congressman.

One of my constituents, a mother from Fairview, Texas, took advantage of this Coffee with Your Congressman opportunity and came and told me about her problems that she was having with TSA as a new mother trying to get her breast milk through to feed her child.

□ 1445

This I realized was a problem not just for her, but many mothers across my district and really many mothers

across this entire country. I have heard story after story, as I have worked on this legislation, telling about how the TSA is just not consistent with how they are applying their rules.

So this bill seeks to create clear and consistent rules that parents can understand as they travel our Nation's airports. This is important legislation to help streamline that very important process to both keep us safe and make it easy to travel.

I want to thank my colleague very much from across the aisle, Congresswoman RICE. I appreciate the leadership of Chairman THOMPSON and Ranking Member ROGERS, and I also want to thank Senator MCSALLY for carrying this piece of legislation in the other Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, I look forward to, hopefully, passing this today, and I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3246.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers on the bill. I renew my support. I recommend my colleagues support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3246 aims to ensure that families receive consistent information regarding the screening process for baby supplies and nursing products. This bill will enable parents to properly prepare the supplies necessary to care for their children when traveling while ensuring passenger security through the screening process.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. TAYLOR for this fine piece of legislation, I urge my colleagues to support 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 California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3246.

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.

COUNTER TERRORIST NETWORK ACT

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3526) to authorize certain counter terrorist networks activities of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3526

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 "Counter Terrorist Network Act".

SEC. 2. DUTY TO COUNTER TERRORIST NETWORKS; DETAILS AND ASSIGNMENT.

Section 411 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211) is amended—

(1) in subsection (g)(4)—

(A) in subparagraph (C)—

- (i) in clause (vi), by striking “and” at the end;
- (ii) by redesignating clause (vii) as clause (viii); and
- (iii) by inserting after clause (vi) the following new clause:

“(vii) collaborate with appropriate agencies, including Federal, State, local, Tribal, and international entities, to enhance border security through operations such as operations that seek to disrupt and dismantle networks, including foreign terrorist organizations (as such term is described in section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), that pose terrorist or other threats; and”;

(2) by redesignating subsections (p) through (r) as subsections (q) through (s), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (o) the following new subsection:

“(p) ASSIGNMENT OF PERSONNEL.—The Commissioner may detail or otherwise assign personnel of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to other appropriate agencies, including to serve overseas in support of global information sharing partnership operations in furtherance of enhancing border security, including by preventing entry into the United States by individuals known or suspected of being associated with a network, including a foreign terrorist organization (as such term is described in section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189)), that poses terrorist or other threats.”.

SEC. 3. BRIEFINGS.

The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall biannually brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate regarding activities, during the prior six months, in furtherance of clause (vii) of section 411(g)(4)(C) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211(g)(4)(C)), as added by section 2 of this Act. Such briefings may be provided in a classified setting if the Commissioner determines such is appropriate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CORREA) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. GREEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous materials on this measure.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3526, the Counter Terrorist Network Act. Customs and Border Protection, or CBP, is charged with the important mission of securing our Nation’s borders and ports of entries against a range of threats, including foreign terrorist networks. In pursuit of this mission, it is vital that CBP and the Department of Homeland Security collaborate with international partners to effectively prevent foreign terrorists from carrying out attacks on U.S. soil.

H.R. 3526 authorizes CBP’s National Targeting Center, or NTC, to collabora-

rate with international partners to disrupt and dismantle foreign terrorist networks. The NTC uses technology and analytical tools to identify threats and share this information with domestic and international partners.

This bill seeks to solidify CBP’s collaboration with international partners outside of our borders. The Counter Terrorist Network Act will authorize CBP to assign NTC personnel abroad to perform critical information-sharing operations in real time to ensure that individuals who are known or suspected of being associated with terrorist networks are prevented from entering the United States.

Even as Congress addresses the rise of domestic terrorism, we must continue to be vigilant of the threats posed by foreign terrorist organizations such as al-Qaida and the Islamic State. H.R. 3526 underscores this by authorizing CBP to counter terrorist and criminal networks from exploiting legitimate avenues to enter the United States.

Due to its border security mission, CBP is uniquely situated to combat these threats that originate from terrorist and criminal networks around the globe. This bill will allow Congress to work with CBP to ensure our borders are secure in a proven and effective manner.

I thank the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD) for introducing this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3526.

The men and women in uniform at U.S. Customs and Border Protection are tasked with an incredibly important mission. Every day they protect our Nation from transnational criminal organizations, human traffickers, and terrorists who wish to exploit vulnerabilities at our Nation’s borders. To execute this critical mission, CBP has developed a cadre of subject matter experts who are well-versed in counter criminal network operations. These experts work tirelessly at our seaports, airports, and land border crossings honing their skills, stopping the flow of illicit goods and people, and creating actionable intelligence.

Given that CBP is uniquely positioned on our Nation’s front line, it is alarming that the CBP does not have the authority to participate in counterterrorist network activities both domestically and internationally. CBP lacks the statutory authority to assign personnel to such specialized details and liaison assignments with a national security force.

H.R. 3526 corrects this deficiency by giving the commissioner of CBP the statutory authority to assign personnel to these specialized task forces and collaborate with appropriate Federal,

State, local, and Tribal entities to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations and foreign terrorist networks.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 3526 will lead to enhanced information sharing and an increase in intelligence-driven enforcement operations. I encourage my colleagues to support this important legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. UNDERWOOD).

Ms. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3526, the Counter Terrorist Network Act. I introduced the bipartisan Counter Terrorist Network Act with my colleague from New York, Representative KATKO, to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security has the tools it needs to work effectively with international partners to prevent foreign terrorist organizations from carrying out attacks on U.S. soil.

As we work to address growing threats posed by domestic terrorism, we must also remain vigilant against the threats posed by al-Qaida and its affiliates, the Islamic State, and other foreign terrorist organizations that aspire to do our Nation harm.

With the Counter Terrorist Network Act, law enforcement will have enhanced resources to help thwart threats to our country. The Counter Terrorist Network Act authorizes the National Targeting Center, which is housed within U.S. Customs and Border Protection, to collaborate with international security agencies to disrupt and dismantle terrorist networks.

Importantly, it authorizes CBP to assign National Targeting Center personnel to overseas posts to improve information sharing about terrorist networks and help prevent entry to the U.S. by travelers who are known or suspected of being associated with a terrorist network.

NTC—that is the National Targeting Center—personnel play an important role in the safety of our country, including my community in northern Illinois. We know that in fiscal year 2015, CBP was able to prevent 22,000 high-risk travelers from traveling to the U.S. through the collaboration between the NTC and other predeparture screening programs. This number represents previously unknown high-risk travelers who were found to pose a national security or terrorist threat.

The successful partnerships and programs that CBP has built with other law enforcement partners in furtherance of their antiterrorism and homeland security mission warrant congressional support. As we work to address growing threats posed by domestic terrorism, we must also remain vigilant against the threats posed by al-Qaida and its affiliates, the Islamic State, and other foreign terrorist organizations that continue to aspire to do our Nation harm.

I would note that similar language overwhelmingly passed the House in

2018, and I urge my colleagues to again support the Counter Terrorist Network Act.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman THOMPSON and his staff on the House Committee on Homeland Security for all of their invaluable work on this legislation.

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I have no speakers on this bill. I renew my recommendation that my colleagues support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, 18 years after the most devastating terrorist attack on our country, it is imperative that DHS continue its efforts to prevent foreign terrorist organizations from carrying out attacks on our homeland. By passing H.R. 3526 today, Congress can ensure that DHS continues to address border or homeland security threats long before they are present at our borders.

I would also note that last Congress, the House overwhelmingly passed similar legislation in a bipartisan manner. It was approved by a vote of 410-2. I would hope that my colleagues would again lend their support and join me in passing this legislation today.

I want to thank Ms. UNDERWOOD for this most important and timely piece of legislation to protect our homeland from terrorists.

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 California (Mr. CORREA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3526.

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.

DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM DOCUMENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THREATS IN AMERICA ACT

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3106) to require a joint domestic terrorism report, establish within the Department of Homeland Security a National Center for the Study of Domestic Terrorism, authorize research within the Department of Homeland Security on current trends in domestic 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. 3106

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 “Domestic and International Terrorism Documentation and Analysis of Threats in America Act” or the “Domestic and International Terrorism DATA Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(3) DOMESTIC TERRORISM.—The term “domestic terrorism” has the meaning given such term in section 2331 of title 18, United States Code.

(4) HATE CRIME.—The term “hate crime” means criminal offenses committed in violation of sections 241, 245, 247, and 249 of title 18, United States Code, and section 3631 of title 42, United States Code.

(5) INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—The term “international terrorism” has the meaning given such term in section 2331 of title 18, United States Code.

(6) ONLINE PLATFORM.—The term “online platform” means any public-facing website, web application, or digital application, including a mobile application, and includes a social network, an ad network, a search engine, or an email service.

(7) PERSONALLY IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION.—The term “personally identifiable information” means any information about an individual elicited, collected, stored, or maintained by an agency, including the following:

(A) Any information that can be used to distinguish or trace the identity of an individual, such as a name, a social security number, a date and place of birth, a mother’s maiden name, or biometric records.

(B) Any other information that is linked or linkable to an individual, such as medical, educational, financial, or employment information.

(8) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

TITLE I—FEDERAL EFFORTS AGAINST DOMESTIC TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

SEC. 101. JOINT DOMESTIC TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM REPORT.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Director shall submit to the Comptroller General of the United States and the appropriate congressional committees a joint report on domestic terrorism and international terrorism.

(b) CONTENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(A) All guidance, policy memos, and related documents regarding the following:

(i) The criteria for opening an investigation for domestic terrorism or international terrorism or another crime with a nexus to domestic terrorism or international terrorism, including any standards of proof required before opening such investigation.

(ii) Sharing of domestic terrorism or international terrorism information across law enforcement agencies.

(iii) Federal requirements and compliance with privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties policies and protections, including protections against the public release of the names or personally identifiable information of individuals involved in incidents, investiga-

tions, indictments, prosecutions, or convictions for which data is reported under this section.

(B) A description of the methodology utilized to identify domestic terrorism and international terrorism investigative classifications (including any subcategories) and to assign an investigative classification (including any subcategory) to a domestic terrorism or international terrorism incident.

(C) Threat prioritization determinations made each year by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, consistent with appropriate classification standards.

(D) The information required under paragraph (2).

(2) INFORMATION ON DOMESTIC TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—Except as provided in subparagraph (A), each report submitted under subsection (a) shall include information on incidents of domestic terrorism and international terrorism, including, with respect to each investigative classification (including any subcategory) of each such incident, the number and type of actual and attempted property crimes, the number and type of actual and attempted attacks on persons, the number of people injured, and the number of people killed, and—

(A) in the first such report, data on incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism and international terrorism that have occurred in the United States since April 19, 1995, disaggregated by fiscal year, including, with respect to each such incident, the number and type of property crimes, the number and type of actual and attempted attacks on persons, the number of people injured, and the number of people killed;

(B) in each subsequent report for the preceding fiscal year—

(i) data on incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism and international terrorism that occurred in the United States, including, with respect to each such incident, the number and type of actual and attempted property crimes, the number and type of actual and attempted attacks on persons, the number of people injured, and the number of people killed;

(ii) the number of—

(I) assessments, preliminary investigations, and full investigations with a domestic terrorism or international terrorism nexus initiated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, disaggregated by investigative classification (including any subcategories), and the number of such investigations that were initiated as a result of a hate crime investigation;

(II) indictments with a domestic terrorism or international terrorism nexus, disaggregated by investigative classification (including any subcategories) and component or sub-component responsible for each such indictment, and an explanation of each such indictment;

(III) prosecutions with a domestic terrorism or international terrorism nexus, disaggregated by investigative classification (including any subcategories) and component or sub-component responsible for each such prosecution, and an explanation of each such prosecution; and

(IV) convictions with a domestic terrorism or international terrorism nexus, disaggregated by investigative classification (including any subcategories) and component or sub-component responsible for each such conviction, and an explanation of each such conviction;

(iii) the number of full-time staff, including position descriptions, employed by the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice to handle matters described in subclauses (I) through (IV) of clause (ii), disaggregated by domestic terrorism and international terrorism; and