

potential future threats to transportation security from a number of threat vectors, including cybersecurity, explosives, public area security, and evolving terrorist attacks.

This bill also directs the Administrator of the TSA to develop relevant threat mitigation plans in close coordination with transportation security stakeholders and appropriate Federal agencies.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his leadership on this issue.

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

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close after the gentleman from Louisiana closes.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 3318, the Emerging Transportation Security Threats Act of 2019. This legislation will ensure that Homeland Security is forward-looking in regard to threats facing America's transportation systems.

My district, Pennsylvania's 13th, is home to the Flight 93 National Memorial in Somerset County, which serves as a stark reminder of the heroism of ordinary Americans and why, as a Congress, we must act to protect our Nation against threats to the homeland.

Oftentimes, the Transportation Security Administration faces criticism from Congress, stakeholders, and the traveling public that the agency is too reactionary to evolving threats and not proactive enough in mitigating emerging threats to transportation.

H.R. 3318 seeks to improve collaboration among the TSA, the intelligence community, other Federal agencies, and transportation security stakeholders by creating a task force to conduct an analysis of emerging threats to transportation security. Once established, this task force will examine threats posed by evolving terrorist tactics, explosive devices, chemical and biological agents, cyber actors, unmanned aerial systems, and inadequate information sharing, among other security challenges.

For each threat examined by the task force established in this legislation, the TSA is directed to develop a mitigation strategy to protect the traveling public and identify needed security enhancements. This bill ensures that each of these efforts will include close collaboration with transportation stakeholders on the development of security strategies, improved information sharing practices, and regular interactions with senior TSA leadership on security matters.

Finally, this legislation requires the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review ensuring that the TSA effectively implements the bill's requirements.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana, CLAY HIGGINS, for his support of this bill and for working to bring it to the floor today. I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation.

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

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, securing our Nation's transportation systems from successful attack requires the collaboration of all stakeholders responsible for transportation security.

I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE) for bringing this legislation forward, and I urge passage of H.R. 3318.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3318, 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.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES AUTHORIZATION ACT

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4713) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make certain improvements in the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of 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. 4713

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 "Department of Homeland Security Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Authorization Act".

SEC. 2. OFFICER FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 345) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking "ESTABLISHMENT OF"; and

(2) by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following new subsections:

"(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the Department an Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. The head of such Office is the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, who shall report directly to the Secretary.

"(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties shall carry out the following responsibilities:

"(1) Oversee compliance with constitutional, statutory, regulatory, policy, and other requirements relating to the civil rights and civil liberties of individuals affected by the programs and activities of the Department.

"(2) Integrate civil rights and civil liberties protections into all programs and activities of the Department.

"(3) Conduct civil rights and civil liberties impact assessments, as appropriate, including prior to the implementation of new Department regulations, initiatives, programs, or policies.

"(4) Conduct periodic reviews of policies, procedures, and activities of the Department relating to civil rights and civil liberties.

"(5) Provide policy advice, recommendations, and other technical assistance relating to civil rights and civil liberties to the Secretary and to heads of components, directorates, and offices and other personnel within the Department.

"(6) Review, assess, and investigate complaints, including complaints filed by members of the public, and information indicating possible abuses of civil rights or civil liberties at the Department, unless the Inspector General of the Department determines that any such complaint should be investigated by the Inspector General.

"(7) Initiate reviews, investigations, and assessments of the administration of the programs and activities by the Department relating to civil rights and civil liberties, as the Officer determines necessary.

"(8) Coordinate with the Privacy Officer to ensure that—

"(A) programs, policies, and procedures involving civil rights, civil liberties, and privacy considerations are addressed in an integrated and comprehensive manner; and

"(B) Congress receives appropriate reports regarding such programs, policies, and procedures.

"(9) Lead the equal employment opportunity programs of the Department, including complaint management and adjudication, workforce diversity, and promotion of the merit system principles.

"(10) Make publicly available through accessible communications channels, including the website of the Department—

"(A) information on the responsibilities and functions of, and how to contact, the Office; and

"(B) summary of reports of investigations that result in final recommendations that are issued by the Officer upon completion of investigations carried out pursuant to paragraph (6); and

"(C) summaries of impact assessments issued by the Officer and carried out pursuant to paragraph (3) or (7).

"(11) Engage with individuals and communities whose civil rights and civil liberties may be affected by programs and activities of the Department, including by informing such individuals and communities about report and redress processes and advising the Secretary and heads of components, directorates, offices, and other personnel within the Department of concerns raised by such individuals and communities.

"(C) COORDINATION WITH INSPECTOR GENERAL.—

"(1) AUTHORITY TO INVESTIGATE POSSIBLE ABUSES.—The Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties may investigate any matter referred to in paragraph (6) or (7) of subsection (b) after fulfilling the coordination requirements under paragraph (2) with respect to such matter.

"(2) COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS.—

"(A) REFERRAL OF MATTERS TO INSPECTOR GENERAL.—Before initiating any investigation described under paragraph (1), the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties shall refer the matter and all related complaints to the Inspector General of the Department.

"(B) INSPECTOR GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—

“(i) DETERMINATION AND NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 5 business days after the receipt of a matter referred under subparagraph (A), the Inspector General shall—

“(I) make a determination regarding whether the Inspector General intends to initiate an audit or investigation of the matter referred under subparagraph (A); and

“(II) notify the Officer of such determination.

“(ii) AUDITS AND INVESTIGATIONS.—If the Inspector General notifies the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties that the Inspector General intends to initiate an audit or investigation, the Inspector General shall—

“(I) initiate such audit or investigation by not later than 90 days after providing such notification; or

“(II) not later than three days after the end of the 90-day period specified in subclause (I), notify the Officer that such audit or investigation was not initiated.

“(C) PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE.—At the request of the Inspector General, the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties may provide assistance to the Inspector General on any investigation or audit initiated by the Inspector General based on a referral under subparagraph (A).

“(D) INVESTIGATION BY OFFICER.—The Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties may investigate a matter referred to the Inspector General under subparagraph (A) only if—

“(i) the Inspector General notifies the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties that the Inspector General does not intend to initiate an audit or investigation relating to that matter; or

“(ii) the Inspector General provides notification under subparagraph (B)(ii)(II) that an audit or investigation was not initiated.

“(D) TRANSPARENCY.—

“(1) COMPLAINTS.—In the case of a complaint made concerning allegations of abuses of civil rights and civil liberties under paragraph (6) of subsection (b), the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties shall—

“(A) provide to the individual who made the complaint notice of the receipt of such complaint within 30 days of receiving the complaint; and

“(B) inform the complainant of the determination of the Officer regarding the initiation of a review, assessment, or investigation within the Office, a referral to the Inspector General of the Department, or any other action taken.

“(2) INVESTIGATIONS.—In the case of an investigation initiated by the Officer pursuant to paragraph (6) or (7) of subsection (b), upon the conclusion of the investigation, the Officer shall produce a report on the investigation which—

“(A) shall include the findings and recommendations of the Officer;

“(B) a summary of which shall be made publicly available;

“(C) shall not include any personally identifiable information related to any individual involved in such investigation; and

“(D) may include a classified appendix, as the Officer determines appropriate.

“(3) SUBMITTAL TO HEADS OF OPERATIONAL COMPONENTS.—The Officer shall transmit a copy of each report produced under paragraph (2) to the Secretary and to the relevant head of each relevant operational component of the Department.

“(4) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Upon the conclusion of any investigation conducted by the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties under paragraph (6) or (7) of subsection (b), the Officer shall submit to Congress a report on the investigation, which shall be prepared and submitted without any prior comment or amendment by the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, or any other officer or em-

ployee of the Department, unless the Officer seeks such comment.

“(e) COMPONENT CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OFFICER.—The head of each of the operational components of the Department shall designate a career appointee (as such term is defined in section 3132 of title 5, United States Code) from such component as the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of that component. The Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of each such component shall coordinate with and provide information to the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department on matters related to civil rights and civil liberties within the components.

“(f) ACCESS TO INFORMATION.—The Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department—

“(1) shall have access to all records, reports, audits, reviews, documents, papers, recommendations, and other materials available to the Department that relate to programs and operations with respect to the responsibilities of the Officer under subsection (b); and

“(2) may, to the extent the Officer determines necessary, and subject to the approval of the Secretary—

“(A) issue a subpoena to require the production, by any person other than a Federal agency, of all information, documents, reports, answers, records, accounts, papers, and other documentary evidence necessary in the performance of the responsibilities of the Officer under this section; and

“(B) administer to or take from any person an oath, affirmation, or affidavit, whenever necessary in the performance of the responsibilities of the Officer under this section.

“(g) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than March 31 of each year, the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department shall submit directly to the President, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate committees and subcommittees of Congress, a report on the implementation of this section during the year preceding the year during which the report is submitted. Each such report shall include, for the year covered by the report—

“(1) any allegations of abuse described under subsection (b)(6) and any actions by the Department or a component, directorate, or office of the Department that the Officer identifies as responsive to such allegations;

“(2) a list of Department programs and activities for which civil rights and civil liberties impact assessments were conducted, or policy advice, recommendations, or other technical assistance was provided;

“(3) any recommendations issued by the Officer to the Secretary or the head of a component, directorate, or office, together with information on the status of the implementation of such recommendations;

“(4) information on the diversity and equal employment opportunity activities of the Department, including information on complaint management and adjudication of equal employment opportunity complaints and efforts to ensure compliance throughout the Department with equal employment opportunity requirements;

“(5) a description of any efforts to engage with individuals and communities whose civil rights and civil liberties may be affected by activities carried out by the Department, including public meetings; and

“(6) information on total staffing for the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, including—

“(A) the number of full-time, part-time and contract support personnel; and

“(B) information on the number of employees whose primary responsibilities include

supporting the Officer in carrying out paragraph (9) of subsection (b).”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 705 in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 705. OFFICER FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES.”

SEC. 3. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on subsection (b)(11) of section 705 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 345), as amended by section 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days 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 gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4713, the Department of Homeland Security Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Authorization Act.

The Department of Homeland Security Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, which I will call CRCL, is the primary office responsible for integrating civil rights and civil liberties protections into DHS policies, programs, and procedures.

Every day, DHS personnel interact with millions of people from across the country and around the world. For this reason, it is imperative that the Department's CRCL officer has the authority to ensure that DHS pursues policies and programs that are in line with constitutionally protected civil rights and civil liberties.

Under current law, the CRCL officer is authorized to assist the leaders throughout the Department in appropriately incorporating civil rights and civil liberties in DHS policies and procedures. However, there have been instances where CRCL was not afforded the opportunity to weigh in on DHS programs and policies that clearly impact individuals' and communities' civil rights and civil liberties.

For example, it has been reported that CRCL was not consulted when the Trump administration instituted the family separation policy at the southern border. It has also been reported that the Office was not consulted prior to the January 2017 travel ban that barred individuals from Muslim-majority countries from entering the United States.

The bill before us today seeks to ensure that CRCL has a seat at the table

when new programs and policies are being considered within DHS.

H.R. 4713, which was introduced by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), promotes the involvement of CRCL early in the policymaking process and ensures the Office is empowered, when necessary, to prevent DHS from pursuing policies that violate individuals' civil rights and civil liberties.

To strengthen the integration of civil rights and civil liberties across the Department, H.R. 4713 requires the designation of CRCL officers within each DHS component.

Additionally, H.R. 4713 would confer the CRCL officer the same authorities that currently rest with the DHS privacy officer to carry out its responsibilities.

For instance, today, DHS components are not required to provide information to the CRCL officer that may be needed for a civil liberties investigation. Under H.R. 4713, the CRCL officer would have the authority to access all Department records necessary to carry out its work, including investigations.

The CRCL officer would also have the authority, with the support of the DHS Secretary, to subpoena non-Federal entities to acquire information, documents, reports, and other materials necessary to carry out CRCL investigations.

Lastly, the bill would increase transparency and accountability within the Department. Specifically, H.R. 4713 makes CRCL more responsive and accessible to members of the public who file complaints by requiring the Office to provide individuals with notices of receipt within 30 days of a complaint.

The bill also requires CRCL to make publicly available its reports and reviews of Department programs and submit those reports to Congress.

We know that the CRCL does important work and that caseload is growing. This year alone, the Office reviewed DHS policies relating to the humanitarian crisis at the border, disaster assistance, and a Department-wide antiharassment policy, just to name a few items.

Given Congress' strong interest in the work of the Department's CRCL officer, it is troubling that the last annual report that we have received here in Congress was for fiscal year 2017. Increased public reporting will allow us to work together to improve accountability of the Department.

I appreciate that the Committee on Homeland Security came together on a bipartisan basis to support this measure, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today in support of H.R. 4713, the Department of Homeland Security Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Authorization Act.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will give the Department of Homeland Security Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties more tools to conduct its investigations.

The bill does not significantly broaden the authority of CRCL; it is intended to grant CRCL the authorities necessary to conduct meaningful inquiries into allegations of abuse of civil rights and civil liberties within DHS.

The bill specifically outlines mechanisms to ensure that there is coordination with other entities at DHS who conduct investigations of violations of civil rights. DHS already has numerous officers engaged in investigating such violations, and we want to ensure that the new authority granted to CRCL is not used to engage in duplicative activities or investigations.

H.R. 4713 also grants CRCL access to DHS documents on programs and operations, provides it with subpoena powers and the authority to administer an oath or take an affidavit. These authorities should be exercised only in the rarest of the circumstances and only after approval by the Secretary.

DHS and its components should view cooperation with CRCL as standard operating procedure and provide relevant documents when requested. However, in utilizing the authority provided, CRCL must also respect generally accepted exceptions to document production.

Finally, the bill requires the issuance of a report after an investigation. Although not required, I expect CRCL to seek the guidance of the Secretary and the components whenever possible during an investigation to ensure that it is conducted in a fair and equitable manner.

We have made some changes to the bill at the request of DHS. To the extent that DHS continues to have concerns, I encourage the majority to work with the Department as this bill moves to the Senate to address outstanding issues.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding me the time and for her outstanding service as a member of this august body. I would also like to thank my friend from Louisiana, my home State, for his outstanding presentation as it relates to this piece of legislation.

Seated next to the gentleman from Louisiana is our dear friend, who is cosponsoring this piece of legislation, Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. TAYLOR for all that he has done to bring this to fruition. And, of course, we could not do this without saying a word about the chairperson of the full committee, Mr. THOMPSON. I want to thank Mr. THOMPSON for not only bringing this legislation to my attention but, also, allowing it to get to the

floor, such that we might have this opportunity for passage.

I would like to address immediately the concern that my friend raised about this piece of legislation not being perfect, and I confess that it isn't. I do think it is good legislation, but I want to allay any consternation that Members may have.

Mr. Speaker, I have already spoken to staff, and I have agreed that we should be flexible in trying to work to make sure that what we present to the Senate and what we ultimately get from the Senate will be something that we can all agree to. Just as we have been able to bring this to the floor with bipartisan support, I would like to see bicameral support and continue this bipartisan relationship. I think it is an imperative for us if we are going to do this in an effective way.

One thing to talk about very briefly, of course, is the subpoena power. I think this is a thing that some people are afraid might somehow be abused. I am concerned. I believe that this type of authority should be handled with the greatest degree of sensitivity.

Mr. Speaker, we pledge to you to do all that we can to make sure that, as we move forward, that level of sensitivity is something that we embrace in a holistic way so that all parties concerned will ultimately conclude that we have come up with the perfect formula to get this to the President for his signature.

I would like to say this, finally: This piece of legislation is something that I think is sorely needed. What it does is it will confer upon the CRCL officer the same authorities granted to DHS privacy officers. That same level of authority is something that I believe would be of great benefit to the Department and to the people that the Department will embrace by way of their services.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of my friends and colleagues, and I am going to be as pithy as I can be and simply say "amen" to what has been said.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TAYLOR), my friend.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleague from Texas' Ninth District for his work on this piece of legislation.

I rise in support of H.R. 4713, the Department of Homeland Security Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Authorization Act.

Every day millions of Americans interact with officials and representatives of the Department of Homeland Security, most frequently at airports across this country. In fact, the Transportation Security Administration screens approximately 2.2 million passengers every single day. Last year, TSA screened over 813 million individuals.

With more than 240,000 dedicated DHS employees working hard every single day—and I mean every single

day; they do not take a day off, the Department of Homeland Security—they are keeping our Nation safe. While there is no doubt that this is a massive undertaking, we must also work to ensure the civil rights and liberties of every single American are upheld by the Department of Homeland Security.

H.R. 4713, the bill before us today, safeguards the civil rights of Americans by increasing accountability and transparency. Just as the dedicated men and women who work to protect our homeland, ensuring the constitutional rights of all Americans are protected is critically important for us to maintain a free society.

Increasing transparency and accountability is not a partisan issue, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 4713.

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no more speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I would be remiss if I did not also take just a half a second to urge the Department of Homeland Security, in crafting their budget request for next cycle, to provide adequate resources for the CRCL to ensure that the office can do its work.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the rest of my colleagues to join by passing H.R. 4713, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4713, 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.

INLAND WATERS SECURITY REVIEW ACT

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4402) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct an inland waters threat analysis, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4402

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 “Inland Waters Security Review Act”.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(2) INLAND WATERS.—The term “inland waters” has the meaning given such term in section 83.03 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 3. INLAND WATERS THREAT ANALYSIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an inland waters threat analysis that includes an identification and description of the following:

(1) Current and potential terrorism and criminal threats posed by individuals and groups seeking to—

(A) enter the United States through inland waters; or

(B) exploit security vulnerabilities on inland waters.

(2) Security challenges at United States inland waters ports regarding—

(A) terrorism and instruments of terror entering the United States; and

(B) criminal activity, as measured by the total flow of illegal goods and illicit drugs, related to the inland waters.

(3) Security mitigation efforts with respect to the inland waters to—

(A) prevent terrorists and instruments of terror from entering the United States; and

(B) reduce criminal activity related to the inland waters.

(4) Vulnerabilities related to cooperation between State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement, or international agreements, that hinder effective security, counterterrorism, anti-trafficking efforts, and the flow of legitimate trade with respect to inland waters.

(5) Metrics and performance measures used by the Department of Homeland Security to evaluate inland waters security, as appropriate.

(b) ANALYSIS REQUIREMENTS.—In preparing the threat analysis required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consider and examine the following:

(1) Technology needs and challenges.

(2) Personnel needs and challenges.

(3) The roles of State, local, Tribal, and territorial law enforcement, as well as private sector partners and the public, relating to inland waters security.

(4) The need for cooperation among Federal, State, local, Tribal, territorial, and international partner law enforcement, as well as private sector partners and the public, relating to inland waters security.

(5) The challenges posed by geography with respect to inland waters security.

(c) CLASSIFIED THREAT ANALYSIS.—To the extent possible, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit the threat analysis required under subsection (a) in unclassified form. The Secretary may submit a portion of the threat analysis in classified form if the Secretary determines that such is appropriate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. SLOTKIN) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. HIGGINS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to in-

clude extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4402, the Inland Waters Security Review Act. This one is very close to my heart.

Maritime security is an integral part of our homeland security; however, most terrorism assessments related to maritime security have focused on the risks of terrorism on the high seas or on coastal areas.

In the United States, we have massive inland water systems that present unique security challenges. In Michigan, for instance, from where I hail, we have 3,288 miles of coastline, second only to Alaska—take that, California and Florida—so inland waters are a big deal to us. Maritime security is not just for our oceans but also for our Great Lakes, which represent a huge part of our U.S.-Canada border.

As a Michiganian who came to Congress to protect the Great Lakes, I am pleased to support this legislation, which requires the Department of Homeland Security to take a good, hard look at security threats to these vital waterways.

Specifically, H.R. 4402 would require DHS to submit an analysis of the current and potential terrorism and criminal threats, as well as security challenges, with respect to our Nation’s inland waters.

In producing this assessment, DHS must consider technology, personnel, law enforcement cooperation, public-private partnerships, and challenges posed by geography. This assessment will provide Congress and the public with vital information regarding the threats facing our inland waters.

I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of H.R. 4402, a bipartisan bill that was reported out of committee by unanimous consent. I thank my colleague on the Homeland Security committee, Mrs. LESKO, for her leadership on this bill.

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

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4402, the Inland Waters Security Review Act sponsored by my friend and colleague, the ranking member of the Transportation and Maritime Security Subcommittee, Representative DEBBIE LESKO.

H.R. 4402 will improve the security awareness of the Department of Homeland Security and the United States Coast Guard for threats and vulnerabilities on America’s inland water systems. These important arteries for commerce face unique challenges related to illegal drugs and smuggling. It