

reallocate available resources as needed to maximize security effectiveness and efficiency based on passenger volume.

(c) **SELECTION OF AIRPORTS.**—If the Administrator establishes the pilot program under subsection (a), in selecting airports for such pilot program, the Administrator shall—

(1) give priority to an airport the Administrator determines to have a high volume of passengers traveling with accompanying child passengers;

(2) consider airports with adequate space to accommodate additional or larger security screening lanes and sufficient personnel to aid passengers and accompanying child passengers twelve years of age and under while maintaining adequate staffing of other security screening lanes; and

(3) use any other consideration the Administrator determines necessary.

(d) **BRIEFING.**—If the Administrator establishes the pilot program under subsection (a), not later than 270 days after such establishment, the Administrator shall provide to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a briefing on such pilot program.

(e) **SUNSET.**—If the Administrator establishes the pilot program under subsection (a), the Administrator shall carry out such pilot program for a period of two years.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GARBARINO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WALKINSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 8897.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8897, the Improving Travel for American Families Act.

This bill allows the TSA Administrator to establish a 2-year pilot program to expedite access and implement alternative screening lanes for passengers and accompanying children under the age of 12.

If established, this pilot program would be prioritized at airports with high volumes of family travelers, as well as at airports that have the space to accommodate additional screening lanes.

This legislation will help ease the burdens families face when traveling with young children and improve the overall passenger experience.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative MACKENZIE for his leadership and urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8897, the Improving Travel for American Families Act.

Every day, thousands of families across our Nation take to the skies, many of them with small children who are not always the easiest of travel companions. I can attest to that.

Any parent knows that long lines at checkpoints can make a long day of travel even worse for a kid.

That is why since last year, the TSA has started pilot programs at select airports with special lines reserved for families which help decrease wait times while keeping screening efficient for other travelers, as well.

H.R. 8897 would codify the ongoing pilot program and ensure appropriate security protocols are upheld. The bill would help advance this initiative to help traveling families.

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

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MACKENZIE).

Mr. MACKENZIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8897, the Improving Travel for American Families Act, which I am leading alongside my colleague, Representative FOUSHEE.

Americans everywhere understand that there are better, easier, and more efficient ways to manage safety screenings at our airports. That was made clear when this legislation was reported unanimously by the Committee on Homeland Security by a vote of 30–0.

We are bringing both sides together to give families the more convenient air travel experience that they deserve. As the father of two young children, I know firsthand that family travel can be challenging.

Parents often have to navigate crowded airports while juggling strollers, diaper bags, car seats, and more, all while taking their families through the large crowds and navigating long lines.

Every parent is aware that the most stressful part of this process can be the TSA screening point. Families with an array of bags and bulky items pack into the same lanes as business travelers with a small carry-on. The resulting problems can create stress for parents and frustration for everyone else.

That is why H.R. 8897 allows the TSA to establish a pilot program that builds on its existing Families on the Fly initiative, which identifies ways to make the security screening process easier for adults traveling with children 12 years of age and under.

Through this initiative, the TSA is establishing dedicated lines reserved for families, giving them more space, time, and flexibility at security checkpoints.

Because of this program, parents are able to move through screening more smoothly, children have a less stressful experience, and security lines operate more efficiently for everyone in the airport.

Importantly, this legislation does not change TSA's screening requirements or security standards. It simply allows the agency to test practical, family friendly improvements while maintaining the same level of security that travelers expect.

This is commonsense, bipartisan legislation that will help modernize travel experience for American families while improving efficiency at our Nation's airports.

Mr. Speaker, I again thank Representative FOUSHEE for her partnership in this legislation, and I urge all of my colleagues to support H.R. 8897.

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

Mr. Speaker, the airport experience is difficult enough for young families. This bill will help improve that experience while upholding security standards, and I urge support.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 8897, 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. GARBARINO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8897, 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. GARBARINO. 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.

MAJOR NON-NATO ALLY TERROR THREAT ASSESSMENT ACT

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8168) to require an assessment of terrorism threats to the United States posed by foreign terrorist organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists present in countries that are major non-NATO allies, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8168

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 “Major Non-NATO Ally Terror Threat Assessment Act”.

SEC. 2. ASSESSMENT OF TERRORISM THREATS TO THE UNITED STATES BY FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS AND SPECIALLY DESIGNATED GLOBAL TERRORISTS PRESENT IN COUNTRIES THAT ARE MAJOR NON-NATO ALLIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and biennially thereafter, the Secretary of

Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an assessment of terrorism threats to the United States posed by foreign terrorist organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists present in countries operating or designated as major non-NATO allies.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—Each assessment of terrorism threats required under subsection (a) shall include the following for each major non-NATO ally:

(1) An identification of each foreign terrorist organization or Specially Designated Global Terrorist present in each such ally.

(2) A description of all activities in which each such identified foreign terrorist organization or Specially Designated Global Terrorist is engaged within each such ally, including the extent to which the each such identified foreign terrorist organization or Specially Designated Global Terrorist is using artificial intelligence or critical and emerging technologies.

(3) A description of efforts of the government of each such MNNA ally to disrupt and degrade the activities of each such identified foreign terrorist organization or Specially Designated Global Terrorist within such ally, including any cooperation with elements of the United States intelligence community.

(4) An assessment of the capability of the Department of Homeland Security to identify, monitor, and mitigate terrorist threats to the United States by each such identified foreign terrorist organization or Specially Designated Global Terrorist present in each such MNNA ally.

(5) An assessment of the capability of the Department of Homeland Security to prevent individuals who are members of any such identified foreign terrorist organization or Specially Designated Global Terrorist in each such MNNA ally from entering the United States.

(6) An identification of any additional resources required to counter terror threats to the United States posed by each such identified foreign terrorist organization or Specially Designated Global Terrorist present in each such MNNA ally.

(c) **FORM AND FURTHER AVAILABILITY.**—Each assessment of terrorism threats required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in classified form and be made available to every Member of Congress, upon request.

(d) **CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFING.**—Upon submission of each assessment of terrorism threats required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing on such assessment.

(e) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—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.

(2) **ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.**—The term “artificial intelligence” has the meaning given such term in section 5002 of the National Artificial Intelligence Initiative Act of 2020 (15 U.S.C. 9401).

(3) **CRITICAL AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.**—The term “critical and emerging technologies” means those technologies listed in the February 2024 Critical and Emerging Technologies List Update issued by the National Science and Technology Council (NSTC), or any successor thereto.

(4) **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)).

(5) **FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.**—The term “foreign terrorist organization” means an organization designated as a foreign terrorist organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

(6) **MAJOR NON-NATO ALLY.**—The term “major non-NATO ally” has the meaning given such term in section 644 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2403).

(7) **SPECIALLY DESIGNATED GLOBAL TERRORIST.**—The term “specially designated global terrorist” means individuals or organizations designated as a specially designated global terrorist pursuant Executive Order 13224 (entitled “Blocking Property and Prohibiting Transactions With Persons Who Commit, Threaten To Commit, or Support Terrorism”; September 23, 2001; 66 Fed. Reg. 49079).

(8) **TERRORISM.**—The term “terrorism” has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GARBARINO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WALKINSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 8168.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8168, the Major Non-NATO Ally Terror Threat Assessment Act.

The Major Non-NATO Ally Terror Threat Assessment Act requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, to submit a report to Congress assessing terrorism threats from designated terrorist organizations operating in countries designated by the United States as a major non-NATO ally.

Major non-NATO allies benefit from expedited procedures in the foreign military sales process, and this status also makes them desirable for foreign military financing.

Major non-NATO allies are also eligible for enhanced defense research collaboration and the positioning of U.S. defense equipment.

Over time, there has been inconsistent oversight of the major non-NATO allies program, and today there are situations where U.S. designated terrorist organizations are present or operating in countries that have also been designated major non-NATO allies.

This legislation will strengthen oversight of the program to ensure the

United States has an adequate threat picture when it comes to terrorist activity in designated major non-NATO allies.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative VAN EPPS for his leadership and encourage my colleagues to support this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8168, the Major Non-NATO Ally Terror Threat Assessment Act.

This bill directs the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, to provide an assessment of the threats to the United States posed by foreign terrorist organizations and specially designated global terrorists present in countries that the State Department designates as “major non-NATO allies.”

The assessment required under the bill will give Congress a more comprehensive view of terrorist threats to the homeland, which will inform Congress of authorities and resources needed to combat those threats.

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

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. VAN EPPS).

Mr. VAN EPPS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 8168, the Major Non-NATO Ally Terror Threat Assessment Act.

When the United States designates a nation as a major non-NATO ally, MNNA, it comes with security cooperation and possible trade deals for defense equipment. This is an important designation that our Nation does not grant lightly.

However, we cannot ignore the fact that foreign terrorist organizations continue to operate in or around some MNNA countries, creating threats that could have serious consequences for U.S. national security.

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For that reason, it is critical for Congress to have a full picture of the terrorist organizations that may be operating within our partner nations.

That is why I introduced this legislation. My bill strengthens coordination between the Department of Homeland Security and Congress to better assess and support MNNA partners as they confront threats within their own borders. It requires the Department to provide Congress with a comprehensive assessment, identifying foreign terrorist organizations operating within MNNA countries, as well as each partner's capacity to counter those threats. These partnerships are important, but we must also protect our national security.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in voting in favor of this bill.

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

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate the new member, Mr. VAN EPPS, on this legislation. I support H.R. 8168, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Mr. VAN EPPS. This is his first piece of legislation that will be passing in the House. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 8168, 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. GARBARINO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8168.

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.

MEASURING ILLICIT FENTANYL TRAFFICKING ACT

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8535) to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop performance metrics relating to the detection, deterrence, and seizure of fentanyl, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8535

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 “Measuring Illicit Fentanyl Trafficking Act”.

SEC. 2. COMBATING ILLICIT FENTANYL.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall—

(1) ensure that each component of the Department of Homeland Security engaged in the detection, deterrence, and seizure of illicit fentanyl—

(A) to the extent practicable, collaborate and share relevant information and data relating to the detection, deterrence, and seizure of illicit fentanyl with other components of the Department of Homeland Security engaged in such detection, deterrence, and seizure or the measurement thereof; and

(B) identify any barriers to sharing relevant information and data pursuant to paragraph (1); and

(2) establish performance metrics relating to the detection, deterrence, and seizure of illicit fentanyl for the Department of Homeland Security and each component of such Department and ensure that such metrics align with any strategic objectives and goals of the Department related to the efforts of the Department to combat illicit fentanyl trafficking.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GARBARINO) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WALKINSHAW) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GARBARINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 8535.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8535, the Measuring Illicit Fentanyl Trafficking Act. This legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop performance metrics relating to detection, deterrence, and seizure of illicit fentanyl for the Department of Homeland Security and each of its components.

Additionally, this bill requires each relevant DHS component to share information related to the detection, deterrence, and seizure of fentanyl with each other, as well as identify any barriers to sharing information and data.

The fiscal year 2023 National Defense Authorization Act required DHS to establish a program to collect data and develop measures to assess the effectiveness of efforts to detect and deter illicit fentanyl. It also required the Government Accountability Office to audit the program.

A September 2025 GAO report analyzed the Department's efforts to combat fentanyl trafficking, with findings that DHS had not yet established the program, that CBP was not provided adequate information from across DHS components that would inform the program, and that DHS had not developed performance goals and metrics to track them.

This legislation will support current DHS efforts to implement these requirements and combat the flow of illicit fentanyl into the United States.

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

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 8535, the bipartisan Measuring Illicit Fentanyl Trafficking Act, is based on the non-partisan research and recommendations of the Government Accountability Office, which last year examined the Department of Homeland Security's efforts to detect, deter, and seize illicit fentanyl.

GAO identified critical gaps in DHS efforts against fentanyl trafficking: a lack of coordination, information sharing, and measures to assess DHS' effectiveness.

As a result, GAO made three straightforward recommendations: first, establish a program to collect data and measure effectiveness; second, ensure access to information across DHS components; and, third, develop performance goals and measures aligned with DHS' strategic objectives.

Our bill simply would put into law those commonsense recommendations.

Fentanyl remains one of the most devastating public safety and public health challenges facing our Nation. The scourge of fentanyl trafficking is sobering. CDC data showed that fentanyl accounted for over 69 percent of all drug overdose deaths in the United States in 2025. Last year alone, in the D.C. metropolitan region, there were nearly 1,000 deaths due to fentanyl overdose.

With lives, resources, and time on the line, it is important for DHS personnel to not only work hard in the fight against illicit fentanyl but to also work smart against this enormous challenge. That requires collaboration and the ability to assess how their operations are having an impact.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. MCCAUL, who was my co-lead on this legislation. I thank the chairman, Ranking Member THOMPSON, and Mr. CORREA, as well, who worked hard on it.

As I said, this bipartisan legislation would put three GAO recommendations for combating illicit fentanyl into law. It would require the establishment of a program to collect data and measure the effectiveness of current efforts to counter illicit fentanyl, ensure information sharing across DHS components, and require the development of performance goals and measures.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to join me in supporting H.R. 8535, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I congratulate and thank Mr. WALKINSHAW for his hard work on this bill. It is a great piece of legislation. I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 8535, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. VAN DUYN). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. GARBARINO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8535, as amended.

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

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: “A bill To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop performance metrics relating to the detection, deterrence, and seizure of illicit fentanyl, and for other purposes.”.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELO REALIGNMENT AND STRATEGIC ENGAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 2026

Mr. GARBARINO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 7574) to provide for the reorganization and realignment of the Engagement, Liaison, and Outreach Office of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.