

Union Calendar No. 718

114TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

{ REPORT
{ 114-907

REPORT ON LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT
ACTIVITIES

OF THE

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND
SECURITY

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

(Pursuant to House Rule XI, 1(d))



JANUARY 3, 2017.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY
114th Congress**

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY,
Washington, DC, January 3, 2017.

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
*Clerk of the House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, DC.*

DEAR MS. HAAS: Pursuant to Rule X and clause 1(d)(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, attached, please find the report of the legislative and oversight activities of the Committee on Homeland Security during the 114th Congress.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman.

Union Calendar No. 718

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2d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT
114-907

LEGISLATIVE AND OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

114TH CONGRESS

JANUARY 3, 2017.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. McCAUL, from the Committee on Homeland Security,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

ADDITIONAL VIEWS

OVERVIEW

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 21, 2015, for an organizational meeting for the 114th Congress under the direction of Chairman Michael T. McCaul of Texas. The Committee Membership, was set at 30 Members; with 18 Republicans, and 12 Democrats.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection and Security Technologies; the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security; and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

CONTENTS

	Page
Jurisdiction and Legislative History	3
Membership and Organization	9
History of the Committee on Homeland Security	13
Full Committee	
Legislative Activities	26
Oversight Activities	147

Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence	
Legislative Activities	165
Oversight Activities	172
Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency	
Legislative Activities	185
Oversight Activities	193
Subcommittee on Transportation Security	
Legislative Activities	215
Oversight Activities	235
Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security	
Legislative Activities	247
Oversight Activities	265
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies	
Legislative Activities	277
Oversight Activities	292
Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications	
Legislative Activities	301
Oversight Activities	318
Committee Oversight Plan	
Part A, Oversight Plan As Agreed to	337
Part B, Implementation of the Oversight Plan	350
Appendices	
Appendix I—Committee Rules	365
Appendix II—Membership Changes to the Committee	375
Appendix III—List of Public Laws	383
Appendix IV—Committee Legislative Reports	387
Appendix V—Status of Legislation Referred to the Committee	397
Appendix VI—Executive Communications, Memorials, and Presidential Messages	413
Appendix VII—Committee Staff	417
Appendix VIII—Witnesses	421
Appendix IX—Printed Hearings	445
Appendix X—Committee Prints	453
Appendix XI—Summary of Committee Activities	455
Additional Views	457

JURISDICTION AND LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

A provision for the establishment of a Committee on Homeland Security was included in H. Res. 5, the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 114th Congress, agreed to on January 3, 2015. The jurisdiction of the Committee is as follows:

HOUSE RULE X

ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

Committees and their legislative jurisdictions

1. There shall be in the House the following standing committees, each of which shall have the jurisdiction and related functions assigned by this clause and clauses 2, 3, and 4. All bills, resolutions, and other matters relating to subjects within the jurisdiction of the standing committees listed in this clause shall be referred to those committees, in accordance with clause 2 of rule XII, as follows:

- (1) Committee on Homeland Security
 - (1) Overall homeland security policy.
 - (2) Organization, administration, and general management of the Department of Homeland Security.
 - (3) Functions of the Department of Homeland Security relating to the following:
 - (A) Border and port security (except immigration policy and non-border enforcement).
 - (B) Customs (except customs revenue).
 - (C) Integration, analysis, and dissemination of homeland security information.
 - (D) Domestic preparedness for and collective response to terrorism.
 - (E) Research and development.
 - (F) Transportation security.

General oversight responsibilities

- 2. (a) The various standing committees shall have general oversight responsibilities as provided in paragraph (b) in order to assist the House in—
 - (1) its analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of—
 - (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of Federal laws; and
 - (B) conditions and circumstances that may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation; and
 - (2) its formulation, consideration, and enactment of changes in Federal laws, and of such additional legislation as may be necessary or appropriate.
- (b)(1) In order to determine whether laws and programs addressing subjects within the jurisdiction of a committee are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of Congress and whether they should be continued, curtailed, or eliminated, each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) shall review and study on a continuing basis—
 - (A) the application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction;
 - (B) the organization and operation of Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities for the administration and execution of laws and programs addressing subjects within its jurisdiction;
 - (C) any conditions or circumstances that may indicate the necessity or desirability of enacting new or additional legislation addressing subjects within its jurisdiction (whether or not a bill or resolution has been introduced with respect thereto); and
 - (D) future research and forecasting on subjects within its jurisdiction.
- (2) Each committee to which subparagraph (1) applies having more than 20 members shall establish an oversight subcommittee, or require its subcommittees to conduct oversight in their respective jurisdictions, to assist in carrying out its responsibilities under this clause. The establishment of an oversight subcommittee does not limit the responsibility of a subcommittee with legislative jurisdiction in carrying out its oversight responsibilities.
- (c) Each standing committee shall review and study on a continuing basis the impact or probable impact of tax policies affecting subjects within its jurisdiction as described in clauses 1 and 3.

- (d)(1) Not later than February 15 of the first session of a Congress, each standing committee shall, in a meeting that is open to the public and with a quorum present, adopt its oversight plan for that Congress. Such plan shall be submitted simultaneously to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and to the Committee on House Administration. In developing its plan each committee shall, to the maximum extent feasible—
- (A) consult with other committees that have jurisdiction over the same or related laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction with the objective of ensuring maximum coordination and cooperation among committees when conducting reviews of such laws, programs, or agencies and include in its plan an explanation of steps that have been or will be taken to ensure such coordination and cooperation;
 - (B) review specific problems with Federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions that are ambiguous, arbitrary, or nonsensical, or that impose severe financial burdens on individuals;
 - (C) give priority consideration to including in its plan the review of those laws, programs, or agencies operating under permanent budget authority or permanent statutory authority;
 - (D) have a view toward ensuring that all significant laws, programs, or agencies within its jurisdiction are subject to review every 10 years;
 - (E) have a view toward insuring against duplication of Federal programs; and
 - (F) include proposals to cut or eliminate programs, including mandatory spending programs, that are inefficient, duplicative, outdated, or more appropriately administered by State or local governments.
- (2) Not later than March 31 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform shall report to the House the oversight plans submitted by committees together with any recommendations that it, or the House leadership group described above, may make to ensure the most effective coordination of oversight plans and otherwise to achieve the objectives of this clause.
- (e) The Speaker, with the approval of the House, may appoint special ad hoc oversight committees for the purpose of reviewing specific matters within the jurisdiction of two or more standing committees.

Special oversight functions

3. (g)(1) The Committee on Homeland Security shall review and study on a continuing basis all Government activities relating to homeland security, including the interaction of all departments and agencies with the Department of Homeland Security.
- (2) In addition, the committee shall review and study on a primary and continuing basis all Government activities, programs and organizations related to homeland security that fall within its primary legislative jurisdiction.

Legislative History to Accompany Changes to Rule X

[*Congressional Record, January 4, 2005, Page H25*]

Rule X and the Committee on Homeland Security

Legislative History

Overall homeland security policy—The jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security over “overall homeland security policy” is to be interpreted on a government-wide or multi-agency basis similar to the Committee on Government Reform’s jurisdiction over “overall economy, efficiency, and management of government operations and activities. . . .” Surgical addresses of homeland security policy in sundry areas of jurisdiction occupied by other committees would not be referred to the Committee on Homeland Security on the basis of “overall” homeland security policy jurisdiction.

For example, the Committee on Homeland Security shall have jurisdiction over a bill coordinating the homeland security efforts by all of the critical infrastructure protection sectors. Jurisdiction over a bill addressing the protection of a particular sector would lie with the committee otherwise having jurisdiction over that sector.

Organization and administration of the Department of Homeland Security—The jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security would apply only to organizational or administrative aspects of the Department where another committee’s jurisdiction did not clearly apply. The Committee’s jurisdiction is to be confined to orga-

nizational and administrative efforts and would not apply to programmatic efforts within the Department of Homeland Security within the jurisdiction of other committees.

Homeland Security Oversight—This would vest the Committee on Homeland Security with oversight jurisdiction over the homeland security community of the United States. Nothing in this clause shall be construed as prohibiting or otherwise restricting the authority of any other committee to study and review homeland security activities to the extent that such activity directly affects a matter otherwise within the jurisdiction of that committee.

Individual Committee Concerns

Agriculture—The jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security over “border and port security” shall be limited to agricultural importation and entry inspection activities of the Department of Homeland Security under section 421 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. The Committee on Agriculture shall retain jurisdiction over animal and plant disease policy including the authority reserved to the Department of Agriculture to regulate policy under section 421 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, and the Animal Health Protection Act, the Plant Protection Act, the Plant Quarantine Act, and the Agriculture Quarantine Inspection User Fee Account. The Committee on Agriculture shall retain jurisdiction over the agricultural research and diagnosis mission at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center.

Armed Services—The Committee on Armed Services shall retain jurisdiction over warfighting, the military defense of the United States, and other military activities, including any military response to terrorism, pursuant to section 876 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Energy and Commerce—The Committee on Homeland Security shall have jurisdiction over measures that address the Department of Homeland Security’s activities for domestic preparedness and collective response to terrorism. The words “to terrorism” require a direct relation to terrorism. The Committee on Homeland Security’s jurisdiction over “collective response to terrorism” means that it shall receive referrals of bills addressing the Department of Homeland Security’s responsibilities for, and assistance to, first responders as a whole. The Committee on Energy and Commerce (and other relevant committees) shall retain their jurisdiction over bills addressing the separate entities that comprise the first responders. For example, the Committee on Energy and Commerce shall retain its jurisdiction over a bill directing the Department of Health and Human Services to train emergency medical personnel.

Financial Services—The Committee on Financial Services shall retain jurisdiction over the National Flood Insurance Program and Emergency Food and Shelter Program of FEMA, and the Defense Production Act. The Committee on Financial Services shall retain its jurisdiction over the anti-money laundering, terrorist financing, and anti-counterfeiting activities within the Department of the Treasury and the financial regulators.

Government Reform—The Committee on Homeland Security shall have jurisdiction over “the organization and administration of the Department of Homeland Security.” The Committee on Government Reform shall retain jurisdiction over federal civil service, the overall economy, efficiency, and management of government operations and activities, including Federal procurement, and federal paperwork reduction. The Committee on Government Reform shall retain jurisdiction over government-wide information management efforts including the Federal Information Security Management Act. The Committee on Homeland Security shall have jurisdiction over integration, analysis, and dissemination of homeland security information by the Department of Homeland Security, and the Committee on Government Reform shall retain jurisdiction over measures addressing public information and records generally including the Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act. The Committee on Government Reform shall have jurisdiction over the policy coordination responsibilities of the Office of Counternarcotics Enforcement.

Intelligence—The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall retain jurisdiction over the intelligence and intelligence-related activities of all departments and agencies of the Federal Government, including the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and the National Counterterrorism Center as defined in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Judiciary—The Committee on the Judiciary shall retain jurisdiction over immigration policy and non-border enforcement of the immigration laws. Its jurisdiction over immigration policy shall include matters such as the immigration and naturalization process, numbers of aliens (including immigrants and non-immigrants) allowed, classifications and lengths of allowable stay, the adjudication of immigration petitions and the requirements for the same, the domestic adjudication of immigration petitions and applications submitted to the Department of Labor or the Depart-

ment of Homeland Security and setting policy with regard to visa issuance and acceptance. Its jurisdiction over non-border enforcement shall be limited to those aspects of immigration enforcement not associated with the immediate entry of individuals into the country, including those aspects of the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement. The Committee on Homeland Security shall have jurisdiction over border and port security including the immigration responsibilities of inspectors at ports of entry and the border patrol. As used in the new Rule X(1)(l)(9) and this legislative history, the word “immigration” shall be construed to include “naturalization” and no substantive change is intended by the new rule’s not containing the word “naturalization.”

Science—The Committee on Science shall retain some jurisdiction over the research and development activities of the Department of Homeland Security as such matters are incidental to the Committee on Science’s existing jurisdiction (except where those activities are in the jurisdiction of another committee).

Transportation and Infrastructure—The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure shall retain jurisdiction over the Coast Guard. However, the Committee on Homeland Security has jurisdiction over port security, and some Coast Guard responsibilities in that area will fall within the jurisdiction of both committees. Jurisdiction over emergency preparedness will be split between the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Homeland Security. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure shall retain its jurisdiction under clause 1(r)(2) over “federal management of emergencies and natural disasters.” This means that the committee retains its general jurisdiction over the emergency preparedness and response operations of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Bills addressing FEMA’s general preparation for disaster from any cause shall be referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. The Committee on Homeland Security shall have jurisdiction over the Department of Homeland Security’s responsibilities with regard to emergency preparedness only as they relate to acts of terrorism. Thus, the Committee on Homeland Security shall have jurisdiction over the responsibilities of the Office for Domestic Preparedness, in accordance with section 430 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

As indicated earlier, the Committee on Homeland Security’s jurisdiction over “collective response to terrorism” means that it would receive referrals of bills addressing the Department of Homeland Security’s responsibilities for, and assistance to, first responders as a whole and not over measures addressing first responder communities individually.

The Committee on Homeland Security shall have jurisdiction over the functions of the Department of Homeland Security relating to transportation security, while the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure shall retain its jurisdiction over transportation safety. In general, the Committee on Homeland Security would have jurisdiction over bills addressing the Transportation Security Administration and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would have jurisdiction over bills addressing the various entities within the Department of Transportation having responsibility for transportation safety, such as the Federal Aviation Administration and the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. The jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security does not include expenditures from trust funds under the jurisdiction of other committees, including but not limited to the Highway Trust Fund, the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, the Federal Buildings Fund, and the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.

Ways and Means—The jurisdiction of the Committee on Ways and Means over “customs revenue” is intended to include those functions contemplated in section 412(b)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and includes those functions as carried out in collection districts and ports of entry and delivery.

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Homeland Security

[Congressional Record, H15, January 4, 2007]

On January 4, 2005, the U.S. House of Representatives adopted H. Res. 5, establishing the Rules of the House for the 109th Congress. Section 2(a) established the Committee on Homeland Security as a standing committee of the House of Representatives with specific legislative jurisdiction under House Rule X. A legislative history to accompany the changes to House Rule X was inserted in the Congressional Record on January 4, 2005.

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Homeland Security (hereinafter “Committees”) jointly agree to the January 4, 2005 legislative history as the authoritative source of legislative history of section 2(a) of H. Res. 5 with the following two clarifications.

First, with regard to the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s, FEMA, emergency preparedness and response programs, the Committee on Homeland Security has jurisdiction over the Department of Homeland Security’s responsibilities with regard to emergency preparedness and collective response only as they relate to terrorism. However, in light of the federal emergency management reforms that were enacted as title VI of Public Law 109(295, a bill amending FEMA’s all-hazards emergency preparedness programs that necessarily addresses FEMA’s terrorism preparedness programs would be referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; in addition, the Committee on Homeland Security would have a jurisdictional interest in such bill. Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding affects the jurisdiction of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act and the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

Second, with regard to port security, the Committee on Homeland Security has jurisdiction over port security, and some Coast Guard responsibilities in that area fall within the jurisdiction of both Committees. A bill addressing the activities, programs, assets, and personnel of the Coast Guard as they relate to port security and non-port security missions would be referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; in addition, the Committee on Homeland Security would have a jurisdictional interest in such bill.

This Memorandum of Understanding between the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Homeland Security provides further clarification to the January 4, 2005 legislative history of the jurisdiction of the Committees only with regard to these two specific issues. The Memorandum does not address any other issues and does not affect the jurisdiction of other committees.

JAMES L. OBERSTAR

Chairman-designate,

Committee on Transportation & Infrastructure

BENNIE G. THOMPSON

Chairman-designate,

Committee on Homeland Security

Changes to the Standing Rules

Section-By-Section Analysis

113th Congress

[*Congressional Record*, H12 January 3, 2013]

Clarifications in Rule X. Subsection (c) makes two clarifications with respect to clause 1 of rule X. Paragraph (1) clarifies that the Committee on Homeland Security’s jurisdiction includes the general management of the Department of Homeland Security. This change is intended to clarify the Committee’s existing jurisdiction over the organization and administration of the department, and is not intended to alter the pattern of bill referrals to the Committee on Homeland Security, nor is it intended to alter the existing oversight jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security. Paragraph (2) conforms terminology used in the Committee on Natural Resources jurisdiction to terminology recognized by the Departments of State and Interior.

MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

(18–12)

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

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BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia	
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona	
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas	
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York	

Appointment of Mr. Michael T. McCaul as Chair, and Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi as Ranking Minority Member on January 6, 2015, pursuant to H. Res. 6 and H. Res. 7, respectively.

Appointment of Majority and Minority Members to the Committee on January 13, 2015, pursuant to H. Res. 29 and H. Res. 30, respectively.

Mr. Steven M. Palazzo of Mississippi resigned as a Member of the Committee on Homeland Security on March 24, 2015. (*Cong. Rec. H1855*).

Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania was elected to the Committee on April 14, 2015, pursuant to H. Res. 199.

Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania resigned as a Member of the Committee on May 19, 2015. (*Cong. Rec. H3318*).

Mr. Daniel M. Donovan, Jr. of New York was elected to the Committee on May 19, 2015, pursuant to H. Res. 272.

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(<i>ex officio</i>)	

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(<i>ex officio</i>)	

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WILL HURD, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas	(<i>ex officio</i>)
(<i>ex officio</i>)	

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AND SECURITY TECHNOLOGIESJOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas, *Chairman*

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TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
CURT CLAWSON, Florida	JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas	(<i>ex officio</i>)
(<i>ex officio</i>)	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND
COMMUNICATIONSDANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York, *Chairman*

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MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas	(<i>ex officio</i>)
(<i>ex officio</i>)	

TASK FORCE ON
COMBATING TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER TRAVEL

(March 2—September 2, 2015)

JOHN KATKO, New York,
Republican Lead
WILL HURD, Texas
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas

LORETTA SANCHEZ, California,
Democratic Lead
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
FILEMON VELA, Texas

HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

SELECT COMMITTEES ON HOMELAND SECURITY

107th Congress

In the 107th Congress, the House Select Committee on Homeland Security was established on June 19, 2002, pursuant to H. Res. 449 (adopted by voice vote).

The Committee was composed of nine Members of the House: Mr. Richard “Dick” Arney of Texas, Chairman; Mr. Thomas DeLay of Texas; Mr. Julius Caesar “J.C.” Watts of Oklahoma; Ms. Deborah Pryce of Ohio; Mr. Robert Portman of Ohio; Ms. Nancy Pelosi of California; Mr. Jonas Martin Frost of Texas; Mr. Robert Menendez of New Jersey; and Ms. Rosa L. DeLauro of Connecticut.

The mandate of the Select Committee in the 107th Congress was to “develop recommendations and report to the House on such matters that relate to the establishment of a department of homeland security.” The Select Committee accomplished its mandate on November 22, 2002, when the House concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 5005, a bill establishing the Department of Homeland Security, by unanimous consent, and cleared H.R. 5005 for the President. The bill was presented to the President on November 22, 2002, and was signed on November 25, 2002, becoming Public Law 107–296.

The termination date of the House Select Committee on Homeland Security was “after final disposition of a bill [. . .] including final disposition of any veto message on such bill,” which occurred on November 25, 2002.

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 107–296	<i>The Homeland Security Act of 2002.</i>	H.R. 5005

108th Congress

The second House Select Committee on Homeland Security was established in the 108th Congress on January 7, 2003, pursuant to provisions of H. Res. 5 (adopted by a recorded vote of 221 yeas and 203 nays).

The Membership of the Select Committee was established on February 12, 2003, as: Mr. Christopher Cox of California, Chairman; Ms. Jennifer Dunn of Washington; Mr. William “Bill” Young of Florida; Mr. Donald “Don” Young of Alaska; Mr. F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr. of Wisconsin; Mr. Wilbert Joseph “Billy” Tauzin of Louisiana; Mr. David Dreier of California; Mr. Duncan Hunter of

California; Mr. Harold Rogers of Kentucky; Mr. Sherwood Boehlert of New York; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Wayne Curtis “Curt” Weldon of Pennsylvania; Mr. Christopher Shays of Connecticut; Mr. Porter J. Goss of Florida; Mr. David Camp of Michigan; Mr. Lincoln Diaz-Balart of Florida; Mr. Robert W. Goodlatte of Virginia; Mr. Ernest James Istook, Jr. of Oklahoma; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. John E. Linder of Georgia; Mr. John B. Shadegg of Arizona; Mr. Mark E. Souder of Indiana; Mr. William McClellan “Mac” Thornberry of Texas; Mr. James A. Gibbons of Nevada; Ms. Kay Granger of Texas; Mr. Pete Sessions of Texas; Mr. John E. Sweeney of New York; Mr. Jim Turner of Texas; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Mr. Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts; Mr. Norman D. Dicks of Washington; Mr. Barney Frank of Massachusetts; Ms. Jane Harman of California; Mr. Benjamin L. Cardin of Maryland; Ms. Louise M. Slaughter of New York; Mr. Peter A. DeFazio of Oregon; Mrs. Nita M. Lowey of New York; Mr. Robert E. Andrews of New Jersey; Ms. Eleanor Holmes Norton, a Delegate from the District of Columbia; Ms. Zoe Lofgren of California; Ms. Karen McCarthy of Missouri; Ms. Shiela Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. William “Bill” Pascrell, Jr. of New Jersey; Mrs. Donna M. Christensen, a Delegate from the U.S. Virgin Islands; Mr. Bobby “Bob” Etheridge of North Carolina; Mr. Charles Gonzalez of Texas; Mr. Ken Lucas of Kentucky; Mr. James R. Langevin of Rhode Island; and Mr. Kendrick B. Meek of Florida.

The Select Committee was authorized to develop recommendations and report to the House by bill or otherwise on such matters that relate to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) as may be referred to it by the Speaker, and was charged with reviewing and studying on a continuing basis laws, programs, and Government activities relating to homeland security. In addition, the Select Committee was directed to conduct a thorough and complete study of the operation and implementation of the Rules of the House, including Rule X, with respect to the issue of homeland security, and submit its recommendations regarding any changes in the Rules of the House to the Committee on Rules not later than September 30, 2004.

On September 30, 2004, the Select Committee on Homeland Security submitted its recommendations on jurisdictional changes to the Rules of the House of Representatives to the Committee on Rules.

The Committee had six measures signed into law during the 108th Congress:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 108–136	<i>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004.</i> ..	H.R. 1588★ ¹
Pub. L. 108–268	<i>To provide for the transfer of the Nebraska Avenue Naval Complex in the District of Columbia to facilitate the establishment of the headquarters for the Department of Homeland Security, to provide for the acquisition by the Department of the Navy of suitable replacement facilities.</i> ..	H.R. 4332★
Pub. L. 108–276	<i>Project BioShield Act of 2004.</i>	S. 15 (H.R. 2122)

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 108-293	<i>Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2004.</i>	H.R. 2443★
Pub. L. 108-330	<i>Department of Homeland Security Financial Accountability Act.</i>	H.R. 4259
Pub. L. 108-458	<i>Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.</i>	S. 2845 (H.R. 5223)

¹ ★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

Pursuant to H. Res. 5, the Select Committee terminated on January 2, 2005, with the expiration of the 108th Congress.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

109th Congress

The 109th Congress marked the first Congress for the standing Committee on Homeland Security. During the two previous Congresses, the House of Representatives established separate Select Committees on Homeland Security: the first - to establish the Department of Homeland Security, the second - to monitor the initial activities of the Department and to examine the need for a standing committee in the House with jurisdictional authority over matters relating to the issue of homeland security.

The Committee on Homeland Security was established as a standing Committee of the House with the passage of H. Res. 5, on January 4, 2005. The resolution was adopted by a recorded vote of 220 yeas and 195 nays.

The Committee Membership was set at 34 Members with 19 Republicans and 15 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Christopher Cox of California; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Don Young of Alaska; Mr. Lamar S. Smith of Texas; Mr. Curt Weldon of Pennsylvania; Mr. Christopher Shays of Connecticut; Mr. John Linder of Georgia; Mr. Mark E. Souder of Indiana; Mr. Tom Davis of Virginia; Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California; Mr. Jim Gibbons of Nevada; Mr. Rob Simmons of Connecticut; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Stevan Pearce of New Mexico; Ms. Katherine Harris of Florida; Mr. Bobby Jindal of Louisiana; Mr. David G. Reichert of Washington; Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Charles W. Dent of Pennsylvania; Ms. Ginny Brown-Waite of Florida; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Mr. Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts; Mr. Norman D. Dicks of Washington; Ms. Jane Harman of California; Mr. Peter A. DeFazio of Oregon; Ms. Nita M. Lowey of New York; Ms. Eleanor Holmes Norton of District of Columbia; Ms. Zoe Lofgren of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. Bill Pascrell of Jr., New Jersey; Ms. Donna M. Christensen of U.S. Virgin Islands; Mr. Bob Etheridge of North Carolina; Mr. James R. Langevin of Rhode Island; and Mr. Kendrick B. Meek of Florida.

On February 9, 2005, the Committee on Homeland Security adopted its Rules, which provided for the establishment of five Subcommittees. The Subcommittee on Prevention of Nuclear and Biological Attack; the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment; the Subcommittee on Eco-

conomic Security, Infrastructure Protection, and Cybersecurity; the Subcommittee on Management, Integration, and Oversight; and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Science, and Technology.

On October 7, 2005, the Committee revised its Rules to establish a Subcommittee on Investigations.

The Committee had eight measures signed into law during the 109th Congress:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 109-13 ..	<i>Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Tsunami Relief, 2005.</i>	H.R. 1268★ ² (H.R. 418)
Pub. L. 109-59 ..	<i>Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users.</i>	H.R. 3★
Pub. L. 109-163	<i>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006.</i> ..	H.R. 1815★
Pub. L. 109-241	<i>Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2006.</i>	H.R. 889★
Pub. L. 109-295	<i>Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007.</i> (Title VI - Post Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act)	H.R. 5441★
Pub. L. 109-347	<i>“Security and Accountability For Every Port Act of 2006” or the “SAFE Port Act”.</i>	H.R. 4954
Pub. L. 109-364	<i>John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007.</i>	H.R. 5122★
Pub. L. 109-367	<i>Secure Fence Act of 2006.</i>	H.R. 6061

²★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

110th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 5, agreed to in the House on January 4, 2007, by a record vote of 235 yeas and 195 nays.

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 23, 2007, for an organizational meeting for the 110th Congress under the direction of Chairman Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi. The Committee Membership was set at 34 Members with 19 Democrats and 15 Republicans. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Mr. Edward J. Markey of Massachusetts; Mr. Norman D. Dicks of Washington; Ms. Jane Harman of California; Mr. Peter A. DeFazio of Oregon; Mrs. Nita M. Lowey of New York; Ms. Eleanor Holmes Norton a Delegate from the District of Columbia; Ms. Zoe Lofgren of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson-Lee of Texas; Mrs. Donna M. Christensen a Delegate from the U.S. Virgin Islands; Mr. Bob Etheridge of North Carolina; Mr. James R. Langevin of Rhode Island; Mr. Henry Cuellar of Texas; Mr. Christopher P. Carney of Pennsylvania; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Mr. Al Green of Texas; Mr. Ed Perlmutter of Colorado; Mr. Bill Pascrell, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Christopher Shays of Connecticut; Mr. Mark E. Souder of Indiana; Mr. Tom Davis of Virginia; Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. David G. Reichert of Washington; Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas;

Mr. Charles W. Dent of Pennsylvania; Ms. Ginny Brown-Waite of Florida; Mr. Gus M. Bilirakis of Florida; Mr. David Davis of Tennessee; Mr. Paul C. Broun of Georgia; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Ms. Marsha Blackburn of Tennessee; Mr. Kevin McCarthy of California; and Mr. Bobby Jindal of Louisiana.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Border, Maritime, and Global Counterterrorism; the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection; the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats, Cybersecurity, and Science and Technology; the Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response; and the Subcommittee on Management, Investigations, and Oversight.

The Committee had four measures signed into law during the 110th Congress:

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 110-53	<i>Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007.</i>	H.R. 1
Pub. L. 110-181	<i>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008.</i>	H.R. 4986★ ³ (H.R. 1585)★
Pub. L. 110-388	<i>A bill to provide for the appointment of the Chief Human Capital Officer of the Department of Homeland Security by the Secretary of Homeland Security.</i>	S. 2816
Pub. L. 110-412	<i>Personnel Reimbursement for Intelligence Cooperation and Enhancement of Homeland Security Act of 2008.</i>	H.R. 6098

³ ★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

111th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 5, agreed to in the House on January 6, 2009, by a record vote of 235 yeas and 195 nays.

The Committee on Homeland Security met on February 4, 2009, for an organizational meeting for the 111th Congress under the direction of Chairman Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi. The Committee Membership, was set at 34 Members with 21 Democrats and 13 Republicans. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez, of California; Ms. Jane Harman of California; Mr. Peter A. DeFazio of Oregon; Ms. Eleanor Holmes Norton a Delegate from the District of Columbia; Ms. Zoe Lofgren of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson-Lee of Texas; Mr. Henry Cuellar of Texas; Mr. Christopher P. Carney of Pennsylvania; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Ms. Laura Richardson of California; Mrs. Ann Kirkpatrick of Arizona; Mr. Ben Ray Lujan of New Mexico; Mr. Bill Pascrell, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Emmanuel Cleaver of Missouri; Mr. Al Green of Texas; Mr. James A. Himes of Connecticut; Ms. Mary Jo Kilroy of Ohio; Mr. Eric J.J. Massa of New York; Ms. Dina Titus of Nevada; Mr. William L. Owens of New York; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Mark E. Souder of Indiana;

Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Charles W. Dent of Pennsylvania; Mr. Gus M. Bilirakis of Florida; Mr. Paul C. Broun of Georgia; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Pete Olson of Texas; Mr. Anh “Joseph” Cao of Louisiana; Mr. Steve Austria of Ohio; and Mr. Tom Graves of Georgia.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Border, Maritime, and Global Counterterrorism; the Subcommittee on Intelligence, Information Sharing, and Terrorism Risk Assessment; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and Infrastructure Protection; the Subcommittee on Emerging Threats, Cybersecurity, and Science and Technology; the Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response; and the Subcommittee on Management, Investigations, and Oversight.

The Committee had 14 measures signed into law during the 111th Congress:

111th Congress

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 111—84	<i>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010.</i> ..	H.R. 2647★ ⁴
Pub. L. 111—140	<i>Nuclear Forensics and Attribution Act.</i>	H.R. 730
Pub. L. 111—145	<i>United States Capitol Police Administrative Technical Correction Act of 2009.</i> ..	H.R. 1299† ⁵ (H.R. 2935)
Pub. L. 111—198	<i>Homebuyer Assistance and Improvement Act.</i>	H.R. 5623
Pub. L. 111—207	<i>Cruise Vessel Security and Safety Act of 2009.</i>	H.R. 3360★
Pub. L. 111—245	<i>First Responder Anti-Terrorism Training Resources Act.</i>	H.R. 3978
Pub. L. 111—252	To allow certain U.S. Customs and Border Protection employees who serve under an overseas limited appointment for at least 2 years, and whose service is rated fully successful or higher throughout that time, to be converted to a permanent appointment in the competitive service..	H.R. 1517
Pub. L. 111—258	<i>Reducing Over-Classification Act.</i>	H.R. 553
Pub. L. 111—259	<i>Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011.</i>	H.R. 2701★
Pub. L. 111—271	<i>Redundancy Elimination and Enhanced Performance for Preparedness Grants Act.</i> ..	H.R. 3980
Pub. L. 111—281	<i>Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010.</i>	H.R. 3619
Pub. L. 111—356	<i>Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy Act of 2010.</i>	H.R. 4748
Pub. L. 111—376	<i>Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010.</i>	S. 3243
Pub. L. 111—383	<i>Ike Skelton National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2011.</i> ..	H.R. 6523†

⁴ ★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

⁵ † Indicates measures which were not referred to the Committee, but to which measures were included during Congressional action.

112th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 5, agreed to in the House on January 5, 2011, by a record vote of 238 yeas and 191 nays.

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 26, 2011, for an organizational meeting for the 112th Congress under the direction of Chairman Peter T. King of New York.

The Committee Membership, was set at 33 Members with 19 Republicans and 14 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Daniel E. Lungren of California; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Gus M. Bilirakis of Florida; Mr. Paul C. Broun of Georgia; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Tim Walberg of Michigan; Mr. Chip Cravaack of Minnesota; Mr. Joe Walsh of Illinois; Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Benjamin Quayle of Arizona; Mr. Scott Rigell of Virginia; Mr. Billy Long of Missouri; Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina; Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania; Mr. Blake Farenthold of Texas; Mr. Mo Brooks of Alabama; and Mr. Robert L. Turner of New York. Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez, of California; Ms. Jane Harman of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. Henry Cuellar of Texas; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Ms. Laura Richardson of California; Mrs. Donna M. Christensen a Delegate from the U.S. Virgin Islands; Mr. Danny K. Davis of Illinois; Mr. Brian Higgins of New York; Ms. Jackie Speier of California; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. Hansen Clarke of Michigan; Mr. William R. Keating of Massachusetts; Ms. Kathleen C. Hochul of New York; Ms. Janice Hahn of California; and Mr. Ron Barber of Arizona.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security; the Subcommittee on Oversight, Investigations, and Management; the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications; the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Committee had 10 measures signed into law during the 112th Congress:

112th Congress

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 112—54	<i>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Cards Act of 2011.</i>	S. 1487★ (H.R. 2042)
Pub. L. 112—81	<i>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012.</i> ..	H.R. 1540†
Pub. L. 112—86	<i>Risk-Based Security Screening for Members of the Armed Forces Act.</i>	H.R. 1801
Pub. L. 112—127	<i>Border Tunnel Prevention Act of 2012</i>	H.R. 4119
Pub. L. 112—171	To require the Transportation Security Administration to comply with the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.	H.R. 3670
Pub. L. 112—199	<i>Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012.</i>	S. 743★ (H.R. 3289)
Pub. L. 112—205	<i>Jaime Zapata Border Enforcement Security Task Force Act.</i>	H.R. 915
Pub. L. 112—213	<i>Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2012.</i>	H.R. 2838
Pub. L. 112—217	<i>DHS Audit Requirement Target Act of 2012.</i>	S. 1998 (H.R. 5941)

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 112—218	<i>No-Hassle Flying Act of 2012.</i>	S. 3542 (H.R. 6028)

⁶ ★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

⁷ † Indicates measures which were not referred to the Committee, but to which Members were appointed as Conferees.

113th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 5, agreed to in the House on January 3, 2013, by a record vote of 228 yeas and 196 nays.

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 23, 2013, for an organizational meeting for the 113th Congress under the direction of Chairman Michael T. McCaul of Texas.

The Committee Membership, was set at 32 Members with 18 Republicans and 14 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mr. Paul C. Broun of Georgia; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina; Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania; Mr. Jason Chaffetz of Utah; Mr. Steven M. Palazzo of Mississippi; Mr. Lou Barletta of Pennsylvania; Mr. Chris Stewart of Utah; Mr. Keith J. Rothfus of Pennsylvania; Mr. Richard Hudson of North Carolina; Mr. Steve Daines of Montana; Mrs. Susan W. Brooks of Indiana; Mr. Scott Perry of Pennsylvania; Mr. Mark Sanford of South Carolina; Mr. Curtis Clawson of Florida; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Ms. Yvette D. Clarke of New York; Mr. Brian Higgins of New York; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. William R. Keating of Massachusetts; Mr. Ron Barber of Arizona; Mr. Donald M. Payne, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Beto O'Rourke of Texas; Ms. Tulsi Gabbard of Hawaii; Mr. Filemon Vela of Texas; Mr. Steven A. Horsford of Nevada; and Mr. Eric Swalwell of California.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies; the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security; and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Committee had 11 measures signed into law during the 113th Congress:

113th Congress

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 113—27	<i>Helping Heroes Fly Act.</i>	H.R. 1344 (S. 1367) (S. 1403)

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 113—221	<i>Honor Flight Act.</i>	H.R. 4812 (S. 2659) (S. 2671)
Pub. L. 113—238	<i>Aviation Security Stakeholder Participation Act of 2014.</i> ...	H.R. 1204 (S. 1804)
Pub. L. 113—245	<i>Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act.</i>	H.R. 2719 (S. 1893)
Pub. L. 113—246	<i>Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act.</i>	H.R.2952
Pub. L. 113—254	<i>Protecting and Securing Chemical Facilities from Terrorist Attacks Act of 2014.</i>	H.R. 4007
Pub. L. 113—277	<i>Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014.</i>	S. 1691
Pub. L. 113—282	<i>National Cybersecurity Protection Act of 2014.</i>	S. 2519 (H.R. 3696)
Pub. L. 113—283	<i>Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 .</i>	S. 2521 (H.R. 1163)
Pub. L. 113—284	<i>DHS OIG Mandates Revision Act of 2014 .</i>	S. 2651
Pub. L. 113—294	To amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for limitations on the fees charged to passengers of air carriers..	H.R. 5462

114th Congress

The Committee on Homeland Security continued as a standing Committee pursuant to the provisions of H. Res. 5, agreed to in the House on January 6, 2015, by a record vote of 234 yeas, 172 nays, and 1 voting ‘present’ (Roll no. 6).

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 21, 2015, for an organizational meeting for the 114th Congress under the direction of Chairman Michael T. McCaul of Texas.

The Committee Membership, was set at 32 Members with 18 Republicans and 12 Democrats. The following Members were appointed to the Committee on Homeland Security for all or part of the Congress: Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas; Mr. Lamar Smith of Texas; Mr. Peter T. King of New York; Mr. Mike Rogers of Alabama; Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan; Mr. Jeff Duncan of South Carolina; Mr. Tom Marino of Pennsylvania; Mr. Steven M. Palazzo of Mississippi; Mr. Lou Barletta of Pennsylvania; Mr. Scott Perry of Pennsylvania; Mr., Curt Clawson of Florida; Mr. John Katko of New York; Mr. Will Hurd of Texas; Mr. Earl L. “Buddy” Carter of Georgia; Mr. Mark Walker of North Carolina; Mr. Barry Loudermilk of Georgia; Ms. Martha McSally of Arizona; Mr. John Ratcliffe of Texas; Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania; Mr. Daniel M. Donovan, Jr. of New York; Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi; Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California; Ms. Sheila Jackson Lee of Texas; Mr. James R. Langevin of Rhode Island; Mr. Brian Higgins of New York; Mr. Cedric L. Richmond of Louisiana; Mr. William R. Keating of Massachusetts; Mr. Donald M. Payne, Jr. of New Jersey; Mr. Filemon Vela of Texas; Mrs. Bonnie Watson Coleman of New Jersey; Miss Kathleen M. Rice of New York; and Ms. Norma J. Torres of California.

The Committee established six Subcommittees: the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; the Subcommittee

on Border and Maritime Security; the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies; the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; the Subcommittee on Transportation Security; and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Committee had 24 measures signed into law during the 114th Congress, consisting of provisions of 40 measures referred to the Committee:

114th Congress

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 114—22	<i>Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015</i>	S. 178 (H.R. 460)
Pub. L. 114—29	<i>Department of Homeland Security Interoperable Communications Act.</i>	H.R. 615
Pub. L. 114—41	<i>Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015.</i>	H.R. 3236
Pub. L. 114—43	<i>DHS IT Duplication Reduction Act of 2015</i>	H.R. 1626
Pub. L. 114—50	<i>Gerardo Hernandez Airport Security Act of 2015</i>	H.R. 720
Pub. L. 114—53	<i>TSA Office of Inspection Accountability Act of 2015. Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016.</i>	H.R. 719
Pub. L. 114—68	<i>Border Jobs for Veterans Act of 2015</i>	H.R. 2835
Pub. L. 114—80	<i>DHS Social Media Improvement Act of 2015</i>	H.R. 623
Pub. L. 114—92	<i>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016</i> ...	S. 1356† (H.R. 1735)
Pub. L. 114—113	<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016</i>	H.R. 2029★ (H.R. 158) (H.R. 1731) (H.R. 3305) (H.R. 3313)
Pub. L. 114—125	<i>Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015</i>	H.R. 644 (H.R. 998) (H.R. 878)
Pub. L. 114—136	<i>Edward ‘Ted’ Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015.</i>	S. 1172
Pub. L. 114—143	<i>Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015.</i>	S. 1180★ (H.R. 1738) (H.R. 1472)
Pub. L. 114—150	<i>DHS Headquarters Consolidation Accountability Act of 2015.</i>	S. 1638 (H.R. 1640)
Pub. L. 114—190	<i>Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2016.</i>	H.R. 636 (H.R. 2843) (H.R. 4698) (H.R. 5388)
Pub. L. 114—267	<i>Northern Border Security Review Act</i>	S. 1808★ H.R. 455
Pub. L. 114—268	<i>First Responder Anthrax Preparedness Act</i>	S. 1915★ H.R. 1300
Pub. L. 114—278	<i>Essential Transportation Worker Identification Credential Assessment Act.</i>	H.R. 710
Pub. L. 114—279	<i>Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act of 2016</i>	H.R. 875
Pub. L. 114—285	<i>Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers Reform and Improvement Act.</i>	H.R. 3842
Pub. L. 114—293	<i>Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act</i>	H.R. 5065
Pub. L. 114—301	<i>GAO Mandates Revision Act of 2016</i>	H.R. 5687
Pub. L. 114—304	<i>United States-Israel Advanced Research Partnership Act of 2016.</i>	H.R. 5877

Law	Title	Bill
Pub. L. 114—‡	<i>National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 ...</i>	S. 2943† (H.R. 399) (H.R. 1073) (H.R. 3510) (H.R. 3572) (H.R. 3586) (H.R. 4402) (H.R. 4408) (H.R. 4509) (H.R. 4780) (H.R. 5064) (S. 2976)

⁸ † Indicates measures which were not referred to the Committee, but to which Members were appointed as Conferees.

⁹ ★ Indicates measures which were not referred directly to the Committee on Homeland Security.

¹⁰ ‡ Indicates measures which were signed into law, but a Public Law number was not assigned at the time of filing of this report.

FULL COMMITTEE

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
PETER T. KING, New York	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan	JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	DONALD M. PAYNE, JR, New Jersey
CURT CLAWSON, Florida	FILEMON VELA, Texas
JOHN KATKO, New York	BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
WILL HURD, Texas	KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER, Georgia	NORMA J. TORRES, California
MARK WALKER, North Carolina	
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia	
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona	
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas	
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR, New York	

During the 114th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security held 19 hearings, receiving testimony from 51 witnesses, and considered 79 measures, resulting in 24 measures signed into law during the 114th Congress, consisting of the provisions of 40 measures referred to the Committee.

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee on Homeland Security met on January 21, 2015, for an organizational meeting for the 114th Congress under the direction of Chairman Michael T. McCaul of Texas.

The Full Committee met, pursuant to notice, and adopted the Committee Rules for the 114th Congress by voice vote. The Committee also approved the Committee on Homeland Security's Oversight Plan for the 114th Congress and Committee Resolution No. 1, relating to staff hiring, both adopted by voice vote.

AMENDING THE RULES OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee met on March 26, 2015, to consider Committee Resolution No. 2, modifying Rule V of the Rules of the Committee on Homeland Security, as adopted on January 21, 2015. The Committee adopted the resolution by voice vote.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

HUMAN TRAFFICKING DETECTION ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–22 H.R. 460 (S. 178 / S. 623)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to train Department of Homeland Security personnel how to effectively deter, detect, disrupt, and prevent human trafficking during the course of their primary roles and responsibilities, and for other purposes.

Summary

An estimated 17,500 individuals are trafficked into the United States each year. Victims include both U.S. citizens and noncitizens and trafficking occurs in every State in the nation. H.R. 460 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to implement a human trafficking awareness program to train and periodically retrain relevant Departmental personnel. The training must be given to personnel within the Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other Departmental offices. Additionally, the legislation requires the Secretary to annually reassess the training program to ensure it is consistent with current techniques, patterns, and trends associated with human trafficking and authorizes the Secretary to provide training curricula to any State, local, or Tribal Government or private organization seeking to establish a human trafficking awareness training program.

*Legislative History**H.R. 460*

H.R. 460 was introduced in the House on January 21, 2015, by Mr. Walker and nine original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 460 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On January 22, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Judiciary would waive further consideration of H.R. 406; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the agreement to not waive further consideration.

The House considered H.R. 460 under Suspension the Rules on January 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 460 was received in the Senate on January 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 460 on March 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, favorably. The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 460 to the Senate on May 15, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–46.

The text of H.R. 460, as passed by the House was added to Title IX of S. 178, as passed by the Senate.

S. 178

S. 178, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, was introduced in the Senate on January 13, 2015, by Mr. Cornyn and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary considered S. 178 on February 26, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, favorably, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

On March 2, 2015, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported S. 178 to the Senate with no written report.

The Senate considered S. 178 on March 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19; April 14, 16, 20, 21, and 22, 2015. On April 22, 2015, the Senate passed S. 178 by a recorded vote of 99 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 163).

S. 178 was received in the House on April 23, 2015, and held at the Desk.

The House considered S. 178 under Suspension of the Rules on May 18, 2015, and on May 19, 2015, passed the measure, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 420 yeas and 3 nays, (Roll No. 244).

Subsequently, pursuant to H. Con. Res. 47, the enrollment of S. 178 was corrected.

S. 178 was presented to the President on May 21, 2015. The President signed S. 178 into law on May 29, 2015, as Public Law 114–22.

S. 623

S. 623, the Human Trafficking Detection Act of 2015, the Senate companion measure of H.R. 460, was introduced in the Senate on March 3, 2015, by Mr. Johnson, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INTEROPERABLE
COMMUNICATIONS ACT

PUBLIC LAW 114–29 H.R. 615

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to take administrative action to achieve and maintain interoperable communications capabilities among the components of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–295) to include, among the responsibilities of the Under Secretary for Management (USM) of the Department of Homeland Security, achieving and maintaining interoperable communications among the Department's components. The law requires the USM to develop, and submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, a strategy for achieving and maintaining interoperable communications among the Department's components. The law further requires the USM to re-

port to the Committees on the status of efforts to achieve the milestones detailed in the strategy.

H.R. 615 advances the Committee's oversight of interoperable communications by ensuring that the Department will continue to keep the Committee informed of its efforts to address the Department's Inspector General recommendations in its November 2012 report *DHS' Oversight of Interoperable Communications* [OIG-13-06] and develop and maintain interoperable communications among the components.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 4450 was introduced in the House on March 24, 2014, by Mr. Payne and Mrs. Brooks of Indiana and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4289 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On March 27, 2014, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 4289, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 4289 on June 11, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, without amendment by voice vote.

H.R. 4289 was reported to the House on June 19, 2014, as H. Rpt. 113-484.

The House considered H.R. 4289 under Suspension of the Rules on July 8, 2014, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 393 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 370).

H.R. 4289 was received in the Senate, on July 9, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

114th Congress

H.R. 615 was introduced in the House on January 28, 2015, by Mr. Payne, Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 615 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The House considered H.R. 615 under Suspension of the Rules on February 2, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 379 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 52).

H.R. 615 was received in the Senate on February 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 615 on March 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate favorably, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

On May 21, 2015, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 615 to the Senate as S. Rpt. 114-53.

The Senate passed H.R. 615 with an amendment by unanimous consent on June 11, 2015.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 615 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 615 was presented to the President on June 24, 2015. The President signed H.R. 615 into law on July 6, 2015, as Public Law 114–29.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION AND VETERANS HEALTH CARE CHOICE
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–41 H.R. 3236

To provide an extension of Federal–aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, to provide resource flexibility to the Department of Veterans Affairs for health care services, and for other purposes.

Summary

Public Law 114–41 authorizes appropriations for various surface transportation programs, including revisions to the aviation security service passenger fee requirements, among other things. Aviation security services are authorized for Fiscal Years 2024 and 2025,

Legislative History

H.R. 3236 was introduced in the House on July 28, 2015, by Mr. Shuster, Mr. Miller of Florida, and Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin, and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Science, Space and Technology, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3236 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Committee on Rules met on July 28, 2015, and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3236, the Rule was filed in the House as H.Res. 388 (H. Rpt. 114–234). The House agreed to the Rule on July 29, 2015, by a recorded vote of 243 yeas and 183 nays, (Roll No. 484).

The House considered H.R. 3236 on July 29, 2015, under the provisions of H.Res. 388, and passed the measure by a recorded vote of 385 yeas, 34 nays, and 1 voting present, (Roll No. 486).

H.R. 3236 was received in the Senate on July 30, 2015, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed under the order of July 29, 2015, without amendment, by a recorded vote of 91 yeas and 4 nays, (Record Vote No. 261).

H.R. 3236 was presented to the President on July 31, 2015. The President signed H.R. 3236 into law on July 31, 2015, as Public Law 114–41.

DHS IT DUPLICATION REDUCTION ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–43 H.R. 1626

To reduce duplication of information technology at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This law requires the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to identify duplicative information technology systems within the Department and develop a strategy to reduce such duplications.

Legislative History

H.R. 1626 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Mr. Hurd of Texas and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1626 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency considered H.R. 1626 on May 13, 2015, and ordered the measure reported to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1626 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1626 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–162.

The House considered H.R. 1626 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1626 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1626 on July 23, 2015, and the measure was passed, without amendment, by unanimous consent. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 1626 was presented to the President on July 27, 2015. The President signed H.R. 1626 into law on August 6, 2015, as Public Law 114–43.

 GERARDO HERNANDEZ AIRPORT SECURITY ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–50 H.R. 720

To improve intergovernmental planning for and communication during security incidents at domestic airports, and for other purposes.

Summary

Public Law 114-50 improves security incident preparedness by directing the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to verify that airports across the United States have incorporated procedures for responding to active shooters targeting security check-

points into existing incident plans. Additionally, the Administrator of the TSA is directed to report to the appropriate Congressional committees on the Administration's findings regarding the levels of preparedness at airports. Further, the law mandates that TSA establish a mechanism by which best practices in security incident mitigation can be shared with airports across the country and requires that the agency certify to the appropriate Congressional committees that all screening personnel have participated in training for active shooter scenarios. Additionally, TSA is required to provide an analysis to the appropriate Congressional committees on how cost savings can be used to increase funding for reimbursable agreements for airport law enforcement over the next five years. Finally, the legislation requires TSA to conduct a review of the interoperable communications capabilities of the law enforcement, fire, and medical personnel responsible for responding to a security incident at airports in the United States.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 4802 was introduced in the House on June 5, 2014, by Mr. Hudson and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4802 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 4802 on June 11, 2014. The Full Committee considered H.R. 4802 on June 11, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4802 to the House on July 3, 2014, as H. Rpt. 113-512.

The House considered H.R. 4802 under Suspension of the Rules on July 22, 2014, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4802 was received in the Senate on July 23, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

114th Congress

H.R. 720 was introduced in the House on February 4, 2015, by Mr. Katko and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 720 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The House considered H.R. 720 under Suspension of the Rules on February 10, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 411 yeas and 1 nay, (Roll No. 70).

H.R. 720 was received in the Senate on February 11, 2015, and on February 12, 2015, was referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 720 on February 26, 2015, and reported the measure to the Senate, favorably, as amended. Senate Committee report filed on July 23, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114-92.

The Senate considered H.R. 720 on August 5, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by unanimous consent.

The House agreed on September 16, 2015, to Suspend the Rules and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 720, by voice vote.

Presented to the President on September 17, 2015. The President signed H.R. 720 into law on September 24, 2015, as Public Law 114–50.

TSA OFFICE OF INSPECTION ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–53 H.R. 719

To require the Transportation Security Administration to conform to existing Federal law and regulations regarding criminal investigator positions, and for other purposes.

Summary

This law requires the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to certify to the Congress, and the Department of Homeland Security Office of the Inspector General (DHS OIG) to validate that only TSA employees who meet the relevant legal and regulatory requirements are classified as criminal investigators and receive premium pay. If the Inspector General finds that TSA is using inadequate or invalid data and methods to classify criminal investigators; the TSA may not hire any new employees to work in the Office of Inspection (OOI) until TSA makes a new certification, and the DHS OIG submits to Congress a finding that TSA utilized adequate and valid data and methods to make its certification. The bill also requires TSA to reclassify any criminal investigators who don't meet the legal requirements and report to Congress on any associated cost savings.

In addition, this law requires TSA to submit to Congress any materials associated with OOI's review of instances in which Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) officials obtained discounted or free firearms for personal use. Furthermore, it requires the TSA to submit information on specific actions that will be taken to prevent FAMS officials from using their official positions, or exploiting in any way, the Service's relationships with private vendors to obtain discounted or free firearms for personal use.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 4803 was introduced in the House on June 5, 2014, by Mr. Sanford and Mr. Hudson and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4802 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 4803 on June 11, 2014. The Full Committee considered H.R. 4803 on June 11, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4803 to the House on July 3, 2014, as H. Rpt. 113–513.

The House considered H.R. 4803 under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure on July 22, 2014, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4803 was received in the Senate on July 23, 2014, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

114th Congress

H.R. 719 was introduced in the House on February 4, 2015, by Mr. Katko, Miss Rice of New York, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. Sanford and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 719 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The House considered H.R. 719 under Suspension of the Rules on February 10, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 414 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 69).

H.R. 719 was received in the Senate on February 11, 2015, and on February 24, 2015, was referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 719 on February 26, 2015, and reported the measure to the Senate, favorably, amended.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation reported H.R. 719 to the Senate on August 4, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–111.

The Senate considered H.R. 719 on September 17, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by unanimous consent.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules and passed H.Res. 434, by voice vote on September 24, 2015. H.Res. 434 provided for the concurrence of the House to the Senate amendment to H.R. 719, with an amendment.

H.R. 719 was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent on September 24, 2015. A motion was made in the Senate to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment with an amendment (Senate amendment SA 2689, which inserted at the end the “Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016”). A second motion was made in the Senate to refer to the Senate Committee on Appropriations the House message, with instructions to report back with the Senate amendment (SA 2691). A cloture motion on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment with an amendment (SA 2689) was presented in the Senate. On September 24, 2015, a unanimous consent agreement was reached providing that, on Monday, September 28, 2015, the Senate resume consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 719, with the time until the vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with Senate Amendment No. 2689.

The Senate continued consideration of H.R. 719 on September 28, 29, and 30, 2015. On September 30, 2015, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 719 with an amendment (SA 2689) by a recorded vote of 78 yeas and 20 nays, (Record Vote No. 272).

The Committee on Rules met on September 30, 2015, and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H. Con. Res. 79. Rule filed in the House as H.Res. 448. (H. Rpt. 114–272). The House considered H.Res. 448 as a privileged matter, and agreed to the Rule by a recorded vote of 239 yeas and 187 nays, (Roll No. 525). On September 30, 2015, the House agreed to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment by a recorded vote 277 yeas and 151 nays, (Roll No. 528). Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 719 was presented to the President on September 30, 2015. The President signed H.R. 719 into law on September 30, 2015, as Public Law 114–53.

BORDER JOBS FOR VETERANS ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–68 H.R. 2835 (S. 1603)

To actively recruit members of the Armed Forces who are separating from military service to serve as Customs and Border Protection Officers.

Summary

The purpose this law is to connect veterans of the Armed Forces in need of employment with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), a component in need of qualified applicants to fill vacancies at understaffed U.S. ports of entry. The legislation requires the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to cooperate on efforts to recruit and expedite the hiring of outgoing U.S. military service members and report back to Congress on the progress made.

Legislative History

H.R. 2835

H.R. 2835 was introduced in the House on June 18, 2015, by Ms. McSally and nine original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Armed Services. Within the Committee, H.R. 2835 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Chair of the Committee on Armed Services sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September 25, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Armed Services would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2835. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, agreeing to the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Armed Services, and support for the appointment of Conferees, should a House–Senate Conference be called.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules and passed H.R. 2835 on September 28, 2015, as amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ record vote of 410 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 519).

H.R. 2835 was received in the Senate and read twice on September 29, 2015.

The Senate passed H.R. 2835, without amendment, by unanimous consent on October 1, 2015. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 2835 was presented to the President on October 7, 2015. The President signed H.R. 2835 into law on October 16, 2015, as Public Law 114–68.

S. 1603

S. 1603, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on June 17, 2015, by Mr. Flake, Mr. Johnson, Mr. McCain, and Mr. Schumer, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1603 on June 24, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs filed a report on August 5, 2015, as (S. Rpt. 114–116).

The Senate passed S. 1603 on September 9, 2015, as amended, by unanimous consent.

S. 1603 was received in the House on September 10, 2015, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Armed Services. Within the Committee, S. 1603 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Committee on Rules met on September 16, 2015, and filed a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3134 and H.R. 3504. Rule filed in the House as H.Res. 421 (H. Rpt. 114–262). Section 4 of H.Res. 421 provided that upon passage of H.R. 3504 the House shall be considered to have: (1) stricken all after the enacting clause of S. 1603 and inserted in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 3504, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, as passed by the House; and (2) passed the Senate bill as so amended.

The House considered H.Res. 421 as a privileged matter on September 17, 2015, and agreed to the Rule by a recorded vote of 246 yeas and 179 nays, (Roll No. 503). Pursuant to the provisions of H.Res. 421, S. 1603, as amended with the text of H.R. 3504, as adopted by the House, was passed by the House. The legislative text within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security was thereby removed.

On September 21, 2015, the message on the House action was received in Senate and at held at the desk.

SOCIAL MEDIA WORKING GROUP ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–80 H.R. 623

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Department of Homeland Security to establish a social media working group, and for other purposes.

Summary

This law amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to authorize and enhance the Department of Homeland Security’s Virtual Social Media Working Group (the Group), a

group existing within the Department's Science and Technology Directorate. During two hearings in the 113th Congress, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications heard from numerous stakeholders, including the private sector, on this new reality and the vital role social media plays in the response efforts after a disaster. One of the key takeaways from the hearings was that during and after a disaster there needs to be better communication between the public and private sectors, specifically in the use of social media and other emerging technologies.

H.R. 623 considered the lessons learned from those hearings and amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize and enhance the Group to ensure information sharing between the Department and appropriate stakeholders regarding the use of social media before, during, and after a terrorist attack or other emergency. It expands the membership of the Group to include representatives from state, local, and tribal law enforcement, the fire service, emergency management, and public health; along with universities and academia, non-profit disaster relief organizations, and no fewer than three private sector organizations. The bill appoints the Secretary, or a designee, as the Chair of the working group and requires the Secretary, or designee, to appoint a co-chair from among the group's state or local representatives.

The law requires the Group to meet within 90 days of enactment and biannually thereafter, or at the call of the Chair. The bill also requires the Group to submit an annual report to Congress on its activities, including a review of current and emerging technologies; best practices and lessons learned; available training on the use of social media in the aftermath of a disaster; and recommendations to improve the Department's use of social media for emergency management purposes.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 4263 was introduced in the House on March 14, 2013, by Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, Mr. Payne, Mr. Palazzo, and Mr. Swalwell of California, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4263 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On March 27, 2014, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 4263, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 4263 on June 11, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4263 was reported to the House on June 19, 2014, as H. Rpt. 113-480.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on July 7, 2014, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 4263, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4263. The

letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral.

The House considered H.R. 4263 under Suspension of the Rules on July 8, 2014, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 375 yeas and 19 nays, (Roll No. 369).

H.R. 4263 was received in the Senate, on July 9, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

114th Congress

H.R. 623 was introduced in the House on January 30, 2015, by Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 623 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The House considered H.R. 623 under Suspension of the Rules on February 2, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 328 yeas and 51 nays, (Roll No. 53).

H.R. 623 was received in the Senate on February 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 623 on May 6, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an amendment, favorably.

Senate considered H.R. 623 on October 7, 2015, and passed the measure with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

On October 28, 2015, the House agreed to Suspend the Rules and concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 623. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 623 was presented to the President on November 2, 2015. The President signed H.R. 623 into law on November 5, 2015, as Public Law 114–80.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016

PUBLIC LAW 114–92 S. 1356 (H.R. 1735 / H.R. 399)

To clarify that certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 will not take effect until after the Director of the Office of Personnel Management promulgates and makes effective regulations relating to such provisions.

(To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.)

Summary

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 authorizes Fiscal Year 2016 appropriations and policies for the Department of Defense, military construction, and the national secu-

rity programs of the Department of Energy. As signed into law, provisions of S. 399 were included.

H.R. 399, the Secure Our Borders First Act, includes a capability deployment through a sector-by-sector analysis of threats and needs and attaches to that the resources necessary to gain operational control of the border. The measure requires fencing where fencing is needed and technology where technology is needed to provide for a smart, safe, and cost effective border security policy. This bill also requires the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a similar analysis of the threats and needs associated with the Northern border. Further discussion of H.R. 399 is listed below.

Legislative History

H.R. 1735

H.R. 1735 was introduced in the House on April 13, 2015, by Mr. Thornberry, and Mr. Smith of Washington and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The Committee on Armed Services considered H.R. 1735 on April 29 and 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by a recorded vote of 60 yeas and 2 nays.

The Committee on Armed Services reported H.R. 1735 to the House on May 5, 2015, H. Rpt. 114-102. On May 12, 2015, a unanimous consent request was made in the House that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to file a supplemental report on the bill, H.R. 1735. Agreed to without objection. Subsequently, the Committee on Armed Services filed a supplemental report as H. Rpt. 114-102, Part II.

The House considered H.R. 1735 on May 13, 14, and 15, and passed the bill on May 15, 2015 by a recorded vote of 269 yeas and 151 nays, (Roll No. 239). The title of the measure was amended so as to read "*To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.*"

H.R. 1735 was received in the Senate on May 21, 2015, read twice, and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar.

The Senate considered H.R. 1735 on June 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, and 18, 2015. The Senate passed H.R. 1735 on June 18, 2015, with an amendment by a recorded vote of 71 yeas and 25 nays, (Record Vote No. 215).

The House agreed to H.Res. 340 on June 25, 2015. H.Res. 340 authorized returning to the Senate H.R. 1735, with the Senate amendment thereto. Subsequently, the Senate passed version of H.R. 1735 was returned to the Senate on June 25, 2015.

The Senate considered H.R. 1735, as returned by the House, and struck Section 636 by unanimous consent.

The message on the Senate action to H.R. 1735 was received in the House on June 25, 2015.

The House disagreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 1735 on June 25, 2015, and requested a Conference with the Senate thereon by voice vote. The Speaker appointed Conferees from the Committee on Armed Services for consideration of the House bill and

the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference on June 25, 2015.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Speaker of the House on June 29, 2015, requesting the appointment of Members of the Committee on Homeland Security to serve as Conferees to the House–Senate Conference on H.R. 1735. The letter further requested appointment of Conferees to the following sections: Of the House passed bill: Section 514; Sec. 532; Sec. 526; Sec. 591; Sec. 1060b; Sec. 1267; and Sec. 1269; Of the Senate passed bill: Section 589; Sec. 1041; Sec. 1065; Sec. 1272; and Sec. 1637.

The Senate insisted upon its amendment on July 9, 2015, and requested a Conference with the House thereon. The Senate then appointed Conferees on the part of the Senate: Senators McCain, Inhofe, Sessions, Wicker, Ayotte, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Graham, Reed, Nelson, Manchin, Gillibrand, Donnelly, Hirono, and Kaine.

The Speaker appointed additional Conferees on the part of the House: from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; the Committee on Energy and Commerce; the Committee on Foreign Affairs; the Committee on Homeland Security; the Committee on the Judiciary; the Committee on Natural Resources; the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform; the Committee on Rules; the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology; the Committee on Small Business; the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Members from the Committee on Homeland Security were appointed for consideration of secs. 589 and 1041 of the Senate amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Representatives Mr. McCaul, Mrs. Miller of Michigan, and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi.

Senate Amendment: Sec. 589. *Priority processing of applications for Transportation Worker Identification Credentials for members undergoing discharge or release from the Armed Forces*; and Sec. 1041. *Assistance to secure the southern land border of the United States*.

The Conferees agreed on September 29, 2015, to file a Conference Report to accompany H.R. 1735. Conference Report filed in the House as H. Rpt. 114–270. The Conference Papers, the Senate report and the managers statement were held at the Desk in the Senate on September 30, 2015.

The House considered the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 1735 on October 1, 2015. After rejecting a motion to recommit with instructions to the Committee of Conference, by a recorded vote of 186 yeas and 241 nays, the House passed the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 1735 by a recorded vote of 270 yeas and 156 nays, (Roll No. 532). The House further agreed by unanimous consent to H. Con. Res. 81, providing for corrections to the enrollment of H.R. 1735.

The Senate began consideration of the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 1735 on October 1, 2015. A cloture motion on the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 1735 was made in the Senate on October 1, 2015.

On October 6, 2015, the Senate invoked cloture on the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 1735 by a recorded vote of 73 yeas and 26 nays, (Record Vote No. 275). The Senate then pro-

ceeded to the consideration of the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 1735.

The Senate agreed to the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 1735 on October 7, 2015, by a recorded vote of 70 yeas and 27 nays (Vote No. 277). The Senate then agreed to H. Con. Res. 81, providing for corrections to the enrollment of H.R. 1735. Clearing the measure for the President.

The House agreed by unanimous consent that if a veto message on H.R. 1735 is laid before the House, then after the message is read and the objections of the President are spread at large upon the Journal, further consideration of the veto message and the bill shall be postponed until the legislative day of November 5, 2015, and that on that legislative day, the House shall proceed to the constitutional question of reconsideration and dispose of such question without intervening motion.

H.R. 1735 was presented to the President on October 21, 2015. On October 22, 2015, the President vetoed H.R. 1735.

The House read the Message of Disapproval of H.R. 1735 (H. Doc. 114–70). Pursuant to the order of the House of October 21, 2015, further consideration of the veto message and the bill are postponed until the legislative day of November 5, 2015, and that on that legislative day, the House shall proceed to the constitutional question of reconsideration and dispose of such question without intervening motion.

S. 1356

S. 1356 was introduced in the Senate, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed without amendment by unanimous consent on April 14, 2014. As introduced, S. 1356, to clarify that certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 will not take effect until after the Director of the Office of Personnel Management promulgates and makes effective regulations relating to such provisions.

S. 1356 was received in the House and held at the Desk on April 14, 2015.

After the Message of Disapproval of H.R. 1735 (listed above), the House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate companion measure. On November 5, 2015, the House agreed to Suspend the Rules and passed S. 1356, with an amendment by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 370 yeas and 58 nays, (Roll No. 618).

On that same date, the House agreed consider H. Con. Res. 90, directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a technical correction in the enrollment of S. 1356, and agreed to the resolution without objection.

The Senate agreed to H. Con. Res. 90, correcting the enrollment of S. 1356 on November 5, 2015.

The Senate considered S. 1356 by unanimous consent and concurred in the House amendment to the Senate bill on November 10, 2015, and agreed to the measure by a recorded vote of 91 yeas and 3 nays, (Roll No. 301). Clearing the Measure for the President.

S. 1356 was presented to the President on November 17, 2015. The President signed S. 1356 into law on November 25, 2015, as Public Law 114–92.

H.R. 399, the Secure Our Borders First Act, was included within S. 1356 as signed into law. (*See discussion of H.R. 399, listed below*).

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016
(MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016)

PUBLIC LAW 114–113 H.R. 2029 (H.R. 158 / H.R. 1731
/ H.R. 3305 / H.R. 3313)

Making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 provides for Fiscal Year 2016 appropriations; extends expiring tax provisions; and affects policies in areas including oil exports, intelligence, cybersecurity, health care, financial services, visa waivers, and conservation.

As signed into law, the Consolidated Appropriations bill contains provisions of the following measures:

H.R. 158 which seeks to deny entry into the United States to individuals who have connections to terrorist hotspots.

H.R. 1731, improve the sharing of information regarding cybersecurity risks and facilitating cooperation between the Federal Government and the private sector and to strengthen privacy and civil liberties protections.

H.R. 3305, the Einstein Act of 2015, authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to deploy and operate capabilities to protect Federal Agency information and Federal civilian information systems, including technologies to diagnose, detect, prevent and mitigate against cybersecurity risks to that information or those information systems. The goal of the bill is to codify the Department's EINSTEIN 3A program that provides a perimeter defense snapshot in an effort to prevent cyber breaches.

Further discussion of these measures is listed below.

Legislative History

H.R. 2029

H.R. 2029 was reported to the House as an original measure by the Committee on Appropriations on April 24, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–92.

The House considered H.R. 2029 on April 29 and 30, 2015, under the provisions of H.Res. 223, and passed the measure by a recorded vote of 255 yeas and 163 nays, (Roll No. 193).

H.R. 2029 was received in the Senate on May 5, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H.R. 2029 to the Senate on May 21, 2015, amended, as S. Rpt. 114–57.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2029 was made in the Senate on September 30, 2015. A cloture on the motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2029 was presented in the

Senate. A motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2029 was made in the Senate on October 1, 2015, cloture on the motion to proceed was not invoked by a recorded vote of 50 yeas and 44 nays, (Record Vote No. 273). On November 5, 2015, a motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 2029 was made in the Senate and agreed to by a recorded vote of 93 yeas and 0 nays, (Record vote no. 299). The Senate considered H.R. 2029 on November 9 and 10, 2015, and passed the measure, amended by a recorded vote of 93 yeas and 0 nays, (Record Vote No. 302).

On December 16, 2015, the House Committee on Rules met and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 2029. The Rule was filed in the House as H.Res. 566 (H. Rpt. 114-382) and provides for the consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2029. The Rule makes in order a motion that the House concur in the Senate amendment with two House amendments and provides that the question shall be divided between the two House amendments. If only House amendment #2 is adopted, that amendment shall be engrossed as an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2029. Amendment #1 is the text of the “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016”. As introduced, Amendment #1 includes the text of H.R. 158; and provisions of H.R. 1731, H.R. 3305, and H.R. 3333. Amendment #2 is the text of the “Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015”

The House considered H.Res. 566, the Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 2029 on December 17, 2015 and agreed to the Rule by a record vote of 240 yeas and 185 nays, (Roll No. 702). Pursuant to the Rule, the House divided the question on the amendments to the Senate amendment; and on December 17, 2015, agreed to amendment #2 by a recorded vote of 318 yeas and 109 nays, (Roll No. 703). The House agreed on December 18, 2015, to concur in the Senate amendment to the House amendment to H.R. 2029 with an amendment #1 by a recorded vote of 316 yeas and 113 nays, (Roll No. 705).

The Senate considered H.R. 2029 on December 18, 2015, by unanimous consent. A motion to concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendment was made in the Senate on December 18, 2015. A cloture motion on the motion to concur in the House amendments to the Senate amendment was on December 18, 2016, and was invoked in the Senate by a recorded vote of 72 yeas and 26 nays, (Record Vote No. 336). A motion to table the first House amendment to the Senate amendment was rejected by a recorded vote of 31 yeas and 67 nays, (Record Vote No. 336). The Senate then agreed to the House amendments to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2029 by a recorded vote of 65 yeas and 33 nays, (Record Vote No. 339)

H.R. 2029 was presented to the President on December 18, 2015. The President signed H.R. 2029 into law on December 18, 2015, as Public Law 114-113.

(See also action on H.R. 158, H.R. 1731, H.R. 3305 listed below).

H.R. 3305

H.R. 3305, the EINSTEIN Act of 2015, was introduced in the House on July 29, 2015, by Mr. Hurd of Texas, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Ratcliffe, and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Homeland Security.

Within the Committee, H.R. 3305 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies. Provisions of H.R. 3305 were included in Sec. 223 of Pub. L. 114-113.

H.R. 3313

H.R. 3313, the Cyber Defense of Federal Networks Act of 2015, was introduced in the House by Mr. McCaul and Mr. Ratcliffe on July 29, 2015, and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3313 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies. Provisions of H.R. 3313 were included in Sec. 223 of Pub. L. 114-113.

CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016
(TRADE FACILITATION AND TRADE ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2015
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION AUTHORIZATION ACT)

PUBLIC LAW 114-125 H.R. 644 (H.R. 1907 / S. 1269 /
H.R. 878 / H.R. 998)

To reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes.

Summary

Public Law 114-125 authorizes the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), which had been operating without authorization since it was established. As a result, this provided the first time since the passage of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296), that a major operational component of the Department of Homeland Security was been formally authorized.

This law includes authorization for several of CBP subcomponents, including: The U.S. Border Patrol, the Office of Field Operations, Air and Marine Operations, the Office of Intelligence, and the Office of Professional Responsibility.

Legislative History

H.R. 644

H.R. 644 was introduced in the House on February 2, 2015, by Mr. Reed, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee on Ways and Means considered H.R. 644 on February 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by a recorded vote of 22 yeas and 14 nays. The Committee on Ways and Means reported H.R. 644 to the House on February 9, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-18.

The Committee on Rules met on February 10, 2015, and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 644. Rule filed in the House as H.Res. 101 (H. Rpt. 114-23).

The House considered H.Res. 101 on February 12, 2015, and agreed to the Rule by a recorded vote of 233 yeas and 163 nays, (Roll No. 78).

The House considered H.R. 644 under the provisions of H.Res. 101 on February 12, 2015, and passed the measure by a recorded vote of 279 yeas and 137 nays, (Roll No. 80)

H.R. 644 was received in the Senate on February 23, 2015. H.R. 644 was read a first and second time on April 16 and 20, respectively.

The Senate considered H.R. 644 by unanimous consent on May 14, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by a recorded vote of 78 yeas and 20 nays, (Record Vote No. 179). During consideration of H.R. 644 in the Senate, provisions of H.R. 878 were included in Title VIII.

On June 10, 2015, the Committee on Rules met and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of the Senate amendments to H.R. 644. Rule filed in the House as H.Res. 305 (H. Rpt. 114-146).

The House considered H.R. 644 on June 12, 2016, under the provisions of H.Res. 305. The House agreed to H.R. 644 with an amendment to the Senate amendments by a recorded vote of 240 yeas and 190 nays, (Roll No. 363).

The Senate considered H.R. 644 on June 23, 2015, by unanimous consent. A motion was made in the Senate to insist on the Senate amendment to the House amendment; agree to a request for Conference; and authorize the Presiding Officer to appoint Conferees made in Senate. A cloture motion on the motion was presented in the Senate; the motion was amended to request a Conference with the House by Unanimous Consent.

The Senate considered H.R. 644 on June 24, 2015. The cloture motion on the motion to insist on the Senate amendment to the House amendment; request a Conference; and authorize the Presiding Officer to appoint conferees was withdrawn by unanimous consent in Senate. The motion to insist on the Senate amendment to the House amendment; request a Conference with the House thereon; and authorize the Presiding Officer to appoint Conferees, was agreed to by voice vote.

The Senate on June 24, 2015, insisted upon its amendment; requested a Conference the House thereon, and appointed Conferees on the part of the Senate: Hatch; Cornyn; Thune; Isakson; Wyden; Schumer; Stabenow.

A motion that the House insist on its amendment to the Senate amendment, and to agree to the Conference with the Senate thereon was made in the House on December 1, 2015, and agree to by a recorded vote of 252 yeas and 170 nays, (Roll No. 652).

A motion to instruct House Conferees was made in the House on December 1, 2016, and not agreed to by a recorded vote of 193 yeas and 232 nays, (Roll No. 655).

The Speaker appointed Conferees on December 2, 2015: Brady of Texas, Reichert, Tiberi, Levin, and Linda T. Sanchez of California.

Conference Committee held on December 7, 2015; and on December 9, 2015, the Conferees agreed to file a Conference Report to accompany H.R. 644. The Conference papers were held at the Desk in the Senate.

The Committee of Conference reported the Conference Report to Accompany H.R. 644 to the House on December 9, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-376.

The House considered the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 644 on December 11, 2015. A motion to recommit the Conference Report to the Committee of Conference failed by a recorded vote of 172 yeas and 239 nays, (Roll No. 692). The House then agreed to the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 644 by a recorded vote of 256 yeas and 158 nays, (Roll No. 693).

The Senate considered the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 644 on February 9, 2016; a cloture motion on the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 644 was presented in the Senate. The Senate continued consideration of the Conference Report on February 11, 2016; the cloture motion was invoked in the Senate by a recorded vote of 73 yeas and 22 nays, (Record Vote No. 21). Subsequently, the Senate agreed to the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 644 by a recorded vote of 75 yeas and 20 nays, (Record Vote No. 22).

H.R. 644 was presented to the President on February 23, 2016. The President signed H.R. 644 into law on February 24, 2016, as Public Law 114–125.

H.R. 878

H.R. 878, the United States Customs and Border Protection Authorization Act, was introduced in the House February 11, 2015, by Mrs. Miller of Michigan, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Vela and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means. Within the Committee, H.R. 878 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

During consideration of H.R. 644 in the Senate, provisions of H.R. 878 were included in Title VIII.

H.R. 998

H.R. 998, the United States Customs and Border Protection Authorization Act, was introduced in the House on February 13, 2015, by Mr. Meehan and five original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means. Within the Committee, H.R. 998 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 998.

The Committee considered H.R. 998 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on July 16, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would forgo further consideration of H.R. 998.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 998 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–219, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Ways and Means was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 998.

The House considered H.R. 998 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 998 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 998 on October 7, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 998 to the Senate on December 15, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–180.

H.R. 998 was included as section 811 of H.R. 644 as reported by the Committee of Conference. (*See also action on H.R. 998 listed above*).

H.R. 1907

H.R. 1907, the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, was introduced in the House on April 21, 2015, by Mr. Tiberi and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 1907 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Committee on Ways and Means considered H.R. 1907 on April 23, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means on May 14, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 1907 on the House Floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would forego further consideration of H.R. 1907. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Homeland Security and the agreement to forego consideration of H.R. 1907. The letter further agreed to support the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called.

On May 14, 2015, the Committee on Ways and Means reported H.R. 1907 to the House as H. Rpt. 114–114, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Financial Services, and the Committee on the Judiciary were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1907.

S. 1269

The Senate Committee on Finance considered an original measure, the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, on May 11, 2015, and reported the measure to the Senate, with no written report. Measure introduced in the Senate as S. 1269, and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 76.

Senate Committee on Finance report filed on May 12, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–45.

EDWARD 'TED' KAUFMAN AND MICHAEL LEAVITT PRESIDENTIAL
TRANSITIONS IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–136 S. 1172

To improve the process of presidential transition.

Summary

S. 1172 amends the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (Pub. L. 88–277) to provide for enhanced coordination in the transfer of power for the 2016 Presidential Election.

Section 6 of this law directs the Department of Homeland Security to report to Congressional committees, not later than February 15, 2016, on threats and vulnerabilities during Presidential transitions. The report shall identify and discuss vulnerabilities related to border security and threats related to terrorism, including from weapons of mass destruction; shall identify steps being taken to address the threats and vulnerabilities during a presidential transition; and may include recommendations for actions by components and agencies within the Department of Homeland Security.

Legislative History

S. 1172 was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Carper and Mr. Johnson on April 30, 2015, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1172 on May 6, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported with amendments favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1172 to the Senate on July 27, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–94.

The Senate considered S. 1172 on July 30, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by unanimous consent.

S. 1172 was received in the House on July 31, 2016, and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, S. 1172 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform considered S. 1172 on October 9, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform reported S. 1172 to the House on December 18, 2015 as H. Rpt. 114–384, Part I. Subsequently, the Committee on Homeland Security was discharged from further consideration.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules and passed S. 1172 on February 29, 2016, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 8, 2016, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to S. 1172 by unanimous consent, clearing the measure for the President.

S. 1172 was presented to the President on March 15, 2016. The President signed S. 1172 into law on March 18, 2016, as Public Law 114–136.

INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM MODERNIZATION
ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–143 S. 1180 (H.R. 1738 / H.R. 1472)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to modernize and implement the national integrated public alert and warning system to disseminate homeland security information and other information, and for other purposes.

Summary

Since its establishment in April 2007, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) Program Management Office (PMO) has been operating without Congressional authorization. Given the significant progress that the PMO has accomplished since its establishment, the time has come for Congress to provide the necessary support and direction to ensure that IPAWS reaches its goals. This legislation provides the Secretary with direction on the necessary system requirements that IPAWS must achieve, such as the ability to provide timely alerts and warnings to the largest segment of the population possible.

This legislation is the product of a number of hearings and briefings held by the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications in the 112th and 113th Congresses, including a July 8, 2011, hearing entitled, “Communicating With the Public During Emergencies: An Update on Federal Alerts and Warnings,” which focused specifically on IPAWS and at which Members of the Subcommittee received testimony from Federal witnesses and stakeholders. The Subcommittee continued its oversight of IPAWS at a November 17, 2011, hearing, which explored the various emergency communications offices and programs at the Department of Homeland Security. The director of the IPAWS PMO testified at that hearing and provided Members of the Subcommittee with an update on the national test of the Emergency Alert System and implementation of the Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS) now known as Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA). The Subcommittee also held a Member briefing on May 7, 2013, to receive an update on the system and its use. The Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs from the Federal Emergency Management Administration provided the briefing.

The need for, and benefit of, a robust integrated public alert and warning system has been repeatedly demonstrated in recent events. Alerts through the IPAWS system were sent after the Boston Marathon bombings and wireless emergency alerts have been credited with helping to save lives during natural disasters, including Hurricane Sandy and the severe tornadoes hit the South and Midwest in Spring 2014. This legislation will help to ensure that as much information as possible is made available and accessible to the public before, during, and after terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies to get them out of harm’s way.

Legislative History

112th Congress

In the 112th Congress, H.R. 3563 was introduced in the House on December 6, 2011, by Mr. Bilirakis and Ms. Richardson, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Within the Committee, H.R. 3563 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee considered H.R. 3563 on December 8, 2011, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3563 on March 28, 2012, and ordered the measure to be favorably reported to the House, amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3563 to the House on September 20, 2012, as H. Rpt. 112-685, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure was discharged from further consideration.

A provision similar to H.R. 3563 was included in section 102 of the FEMA Reauthorization Act of 2012 (H.R. 2903), which passed the House of Representatives on September 19, 2012.

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 3283 was introduced in the House on October 10, 2013, by Mr. Bilirakis and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Within the Committee, H.R. 3283 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On March 27, 2014, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 3283, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3283 on April 30, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

114th Congress

S. 1180

S. 1180 was introduced in the Senate on May 4, 2015, by Mr. Johnson and Ms. McCaskill and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1180 on June 6, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an amendment, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1180 to the Senate on June 25, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114-73.

The Senate considered S. 1180 on July 9, 2015, and passed the measure, with amendments, by unanimous consent.

S. 1180 was received in the House on July 13, 2015, and held at the Desk.

The House considered S. 1180 under Suspension of the Rules on March 21, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote. Clearing the measure for the President.

S. 1180 was presented to the President on March 31, 2016, and signed into law on April 11, 2016, as Public Law 114-143.

H.R. 1738

H.R. 1738 was introduced in the House on April 13, 2015, by Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. McCaul, and Mrs. Brooks of Indiana and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Within the Committee, H.R. 1738 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1738 on May 20, 2015.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1738 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1738 to the House on December 8, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-854, Pt. I.

H.R. 1472

H.R. 1472 was introduced in the House on March 19, 2015, by Mr. Barletta, Mr. Carson of Indiana, Mr. Shuster, and Mr. DeFazio and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure considered H.R. 1472 on April 15, 2015 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House by voice vote.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY HEADQUARTERS
CONSOLIDATION ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–150 S. 1638 (H.R. 1640)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to Congress a report on the Department of Homeland Security headquarters consolidation project in the National Capital Region, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to Congress a report on the Department of Homeland Security's headquarters consolidation project in the National Capital Region.

Legislative History

H.R. 1640

H.R. 1640 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Mr. Walker and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1640 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency considered H.R. 1640 on May 13, 2015, and ordered the measure reported to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1640 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter on June 15, 2015, agreeing to forgo further consideration of H.R. 1640. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on June 17, 2015, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1640, and supporting the request for Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 1640 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–166.

The House considered H.R. 1640 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1640 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1638

S. 1638, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on June 18, 2015, by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Carper, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1638 on June 24, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, without amendment, favorably.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1638 to the Senate on March 14, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–227.

The Senate considered S. 1638 on April 6, 2016, and passed the measure by unanimous consent.

S. 1638 was received in the House on April 11, 2016, and held at the Desk.

The House considered S. 1638 on April 18, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

S. 1638 was presented to the President on April 20, 2016. The President signed S. 1638 into law on April 29, 2016, as Public Law 114–150.

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2016
(AMERICA'S SMALL BUSINESS TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2015)

PUBLIC LAW 114–190 H.R. 636 (H.R. 2843, H.R. 4698,
H.R. 5338)

To amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Federal Aviation Administration for fiscal years 2016 through 2017, and for other purposes. (To combat terrorist recruitment in the United States, and for other purposes.)

Summary

This law requires an assessment of the staffing model of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to determine wheth-

er those positions are necessary, including canine explosives detection technology and teams, for all airports in the U.S. where TSA controls passenger checkpoints. Additionally, this law requires TSA to utilize Behavior Detection Officers for baggage and passenger screening areas, including PreCheck lanes. This law increases efforts to ensure the public understands the TSA PreCheck program, and requests the Aviation Security Advisory Committee submit recommendations on best practices for checkpoint operations optimization.

Legislative History

H.R. 636

H.R. 636 was introduced in the House on February 2, 2015, by Mr. Tiberi and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on the Budget.

The Committee on Ways and Means met on February 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, amended, by a recorded vote of 24 yeas and 14 nays.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported H.R. 636 to the House on February 9, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–21, Part I. Subsequently, the Committee on the Budget was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 636.

The Committee on Rules met and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 636. The Rule was filed in the House as H.Res. 101 (H. Rpt. 114–23) and provides for the consideration of H.R. 644 and H.R. 636 under closed rules.

The House considered H.Res. 101 and passed the Rule by a recorded vote of 233 yeas and 163 nays, (Roll No. 78).

The House considered H.R. 636 under the provisions of H.Res. 101 on February 13, 2015. A motion to recommit to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions was not agreed to by a recorded vote of 173 yeas and 241 nays, (Roll No. 81). The House passed H.R. 636 by a recorded vote of 272 yeas and 142 nays, (Roll No. 82).

H.R. 636 was received in the Senate on February 23, 2015. H.R. 636 was read the first time on April 16, 2015, and the second time on April 20, 2015.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 636 was made in Senate on April 4, 2016. A cloture motion on the motion to proceed was presented in the Senate on April 4, 2016. A second motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 636 was made in the Senate on April 6, 2016.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 636 was considered in Senate on April 6, 2016. During consideration, cloture on the motion to proceed was invoked in the Senate by a recorded vote of 98 yeas and 0 nays, (Record Vote No. 40). The motion to proceed to the consideration of H.R. 636 was agreed to by voice vote, and the measure laid before the Senate on April 6, 2016.

The Senate considered H.R. 636 on April 7, 11, and 12, 2016. A cloture motion on H.R. 636 was presented in the Senate on April 12, 2016.

The Senate continued consideration of H.R. 636 on April 13, 12, and 18, 2016. The cloture motion on H.R. 636 was invoked in the

Senate on April 18, 2016, by a recorded vote of 89 yeas and 5 nays, (Record Vote No. 46).

The Senate continued consideration of H.R. 636 on April 19, 2016, and passed the measure, with an amendment, and an amendment to the Title by a recorded vote of 95 yeas and 3 nays, (Record Vote No. 47).

The Senate agreed to House amendments to Senate amendments on July 13, 2016, by a record vote of 89 yeas and 4 nays, (Roll No. 127). Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 636 was presented to the President on July 14, 2016. The President signed H.R. 636 into law on July 15, 2016, as Public Law 114–190.

H.R. 4698, the Securing Aviation from Foreign Entry Points and Guarding Airports Through Enhanced Security Act of 2016, was included in Part B of H.R. 636, as passed by the Senate. Provisions of H.R. 2843, the TSA PreCheck Expansion Act, and H.R. 5338, the Checkpoint Optimization and Efficiency Act of 2016, were included in Subtitle A of Title II of H.R. 636 as passed by the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 636. (*See action taken on H.R. 4698, H.R. 2843, and H.R. 5338 listed below*).

NORTHERN BORDER SECURITY REVIEW ACT

PUBLIC LAW 114-267 S. 1808 (H.R. 455)

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a northern border threat analysis, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Department of Homeland Security had never conducted a threat analysis for the Northern border. Such an analysis would help inform future homeland security resourcing needs. Due to the vast expanse along the 4,000 miles of the Northern border, it would be cost prohibitive to allocate enforcement resources using a brute force model of additional agents, technology, and infrastructure in an ad hoc fashion. A more cost-effective approach to resource allocation on the Northern border would be to first analyze the security gaps and most pressing needs to inform the location and type of solutions required to secure the Northern border.

H.R. 455 would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to the appropriate Congressional committees, within six months from the date of enactment, a northern border threat analysis. The threat analysis must include an analysis of current and potential terrorist threats posed by individuals seeking to enter the United States through the northern border; an analysis of improvements needed at ports of entry along the northern border to prevent terrorists and instruments of terror from crossing the border; an analysis of gaps in law, policy, international agreements, or tribal agreements that hinder border security efforts along the northern border; an analysis of unlawful cross border activity between ports of entry, including the maritime border of the Great Lakes; an analysis of the terrain, population density, and climate;

and an analysis of adding new preclearance and pre-inspection locations.

Legislative History

H.R. 455

H.R. 455 was introduced in the House on January 21, 2015, by Mr. Katko, Mr. King of New York, Mrs. Miller of Michigan and Mr. Higgins, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 455 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 455.

The Committee considered H.R. 455 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 455 to the House on July 28, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–232. Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 175.

On October 28, 2015, the House agreed to Suspend the Rules and passed H.R. 455, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 455 was received in the Senate on October 29, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1808

S. 1808, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on July 21, 2015, by Ms. Heitkamp, Ms. Ayotte, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Johnson and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1808 on July 29, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1808 to the Senate on October 19, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–155. S. 1808 was placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar, Calendar No. 269.

The Senate passed S. 1808 on November 16, 2016, by unanimous consent.

S. 1808 was received in the House on November 17, 2016, and held at the Desk.

The House agreed to take from the Speakers table and passed S. 1808 on November 29, 2016, clearing the measure for the President.

S. 1808 was presented to the President on December 2, 2016. The President signed S. 1808 into Law on December 14, 2016, as Pub. L. 114-267.

FIRST RESPONDER ANTHRAX PREPAREDNESS ACT

PUBLIC LAW 114-268S. 1915 (H.R. 1300)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to make anthrax vaccines and antimicrobials available to emergency response providers, and for other purposes.

Summary

An anthrax attack is a serious mass casualty threat. The National response capability to a wide-area anthrax attack would be greatly enhanced by having pre-vaccinated responders, able to deploy immediately and confidently, knowing that they have been afforded as much protection as possible. Pre-event vaccination is a safe, effective way to protect these responders so they can respond in an anthrax attack without fear of contracting disease. The first responder community has been requesting this capability and the Committee has worked with the Department to establish an effective program.

The Department of Homeland Security Office of Health Affairs has been working with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on a pilot program to provide surplus pre-event anthrax vaccine from the Strategic National Stockpile to emergency response providers on a voluntary basis and free of charge. This legislation authorizes that program.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 5620 was introduced in the House on September 18, 2015, by Mr. King of New York and Mr. Pascrell and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Within the Committee, H.R. 5620 was Referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications.

114th Congress

H.R. 1300

H.R. 1300 was introduced in the House on March 4, 2015, by Mr. King of New York, Mr. Pascrell, Mr. Rooney of Florida, and Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Within the Committee, H.R. 1300 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 1300 on May 14, 2015, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1300 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on July 22, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the Floor of the House, the Committee on Energy and Commerce would waive further consideration of H.R. 1300. On July 21, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Energy and

Commerce and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 1300.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1300 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–222, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Energy and Commerce was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1300.

The House considered H.R. 1300 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure on July 29, 2015, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 424 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 485).

H.R. 1300 was received in the Senate on July 30, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1915

S. 1915, the Senate companion measure to Sec. 301 of H.R. 3583 as passed by the House, was introduced in the Senate by Ms. Ayotte, Mr. Booker, and Mr. Coons on August 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1915 on December 9, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an amendment.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1915 to the Senate on May 9, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–251.

The Senate passed S. 1915 on November 16, 2016, by unanimous consent with an amendment and an amendment to the title.

S. 1915 was received in the House on November 17, 2016, and held at the Desk.

The House agreed to take from the Speakers table and passed S. 1915 on November 29, 2016, clearing the measure for the President.

S. 1915 was presented to the President on December 2, 2016. The President signed S. 1915 into Law on December 14, 2016, as Pub. L. 114–268.

ESSENTIAL TRANSPORTATION WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL
ASSESSMENT ACT

PUBLIC LAW 114–278 H.R. 710

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prepare a comprehensive security assessment of the transportation security card program, and for other purposes.

Summary

This measure responds to a key recommendation made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), to conduct a security assessment of the effectiveness of the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC).

The TWIC program is run jointly within the Department of Homeland Security by the U.S. Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration. The program uses biometric credentials to limit access to secure areas of maritime facilities and

vessels to only those vetted individuals who have a legitimate need access the ports or vessels.

The TWIC program remains incomplete, as biometric readers have not yet been fully deployed, as a result there remains uncertainty for our Nation's transportation and maritime industry. While regulations were in place beginning in 2007 for maritime workers to purchase the biometric credentials, regulations requiring the issuance of card readers remained incomplete.

A scathing report by the Government Accountability Office *Transportation Worker Identification Credential: Card Reader Pilot Results Are Unreliable; Security Benefits Need to Be Reassessed* [GAO-13-198] called into question the underlying security value of the TWIC program and raised very serious questions about the future of this program. This legislation was responsive to the GAO's most recent recommendation on the program—conducting an independent security assessment of the TWIC program.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 3202 was introduced in the House on September 27, 2013, by Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mrs. Miller of Michigan, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3202 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On May 20, 2014, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security considered H.R. 3202 and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3202 on June 11, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter on July 8, 2014, to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3202. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, agreeing to the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3202.

The Committee reported H.R. 3202 to the House on July 18, 2014, as H. Rpt. 113–528.

The House considered H.R. 3202 under Suspension of the Rules on July 28, 2014, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 400 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 456).

H.R. 3202 was received in the Senate on July 29, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 3202 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation reported H.R. 3202 to the Senate on April 25, 2016 as S. Rpt. 114-244.

114th Congress

H.R. 710 was introduced in the House on February 4, 2015, by Ms. Jackson Lee, Mrs. Miller of Michigan, and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 710 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on February 5, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would forego action on H.R. 710. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional concerns of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to forgo consideration.

The House considered H.R. 710 under Suspension of the Rules on February 10, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 710 was received in the Senate on February 11, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. On April 22, 2015, a unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that H.R. 710 be discharged from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and be referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 710 on May 20, 2015, and reported the measure to the Senate, with an amendment.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation reported H.R. 710 to the Senate on April 25, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114-244.

The Senate considered H.R. 710 on December 9, 2016, and passed the measure, amended.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to H.R. 710 on December 14, 2016. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 710 was presented to the President on December 15, 2016. The President signed H.R. 710 into law on December 16, 2016, as Public Law 114-278.

CROSS-BORDER TRADE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114-279 H.R. 875 (S. 461)

To provide for alternative financing arrangements for the provision of certain services and the construction and maintenance of infrastructure at land border ports of entry, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation reauthorizes and expands the pilot programs that permit United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to enter into agreements with private or State or local government entities for reimbursable services or property donations at CBP ports of entry. The authorization of public-private partnerships under this bill will allow private sector and State and local government entities to fund improvements at CBP ports of entry that will increase trade and travel efficiencies at no cost to the taxpayer.

*Legislative History**H.R. 875*

H.R. 875 was introduced in the House on February 11, 2015, by Mr. Cuellar and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Agriculture. Within the Committee, H.R. 875 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The House considered H.R. 875 on December 6, 2016, and agreed to Suspend the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

The Senate considered H.R. 875 on December 9 and 10, 2016, and passed the measure without amendment, on legislative day of December 9, 2016. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 875 was presented to the President on December 15, 2016. The President signed H.R. 875 into law on December 16, 2016, as Public Law 114-279.

S. 461

S. 461, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on February 11, 2015, by Mr. Cornyn and Ms. Klobuchar) and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 461 on May 25, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 461 to the Senate on July 12, 2016 with no written report. The Senate Committee on Homeland Security report filed in the Senate on August 30, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114-303.

The Senate considered S. 461 on November 29, 2016, and withdrew the Committee Substitute by unanimous consent and subsequently passed the measure.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS REFORM AND
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114-285 H.R. 3842 (S. 3781)

To improve homeland security, including domestic preparedness and response to terrorism, by reforming Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to provide training to first responders, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 3842, the FLETC Reform and Improvement Act of 2015, is to reform and improve the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers in the Department of Homeland Security. H.R. 3842 strengthens the role of the Director of FLETC and improves training practices.

Legislative History

H.R. 3842

H.R. 3842 was introduced in the House on October 28, 2015, by Mr. Carter of Georgia and Mrs. Torres and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3842 on November 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on November 19, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Judiciary would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3842. The letter further requested the support for the request of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral, and support for the request to seek Conferees.

The Committee reported H.R. 3842 to the House on November 19, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–434, Pt. I.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on December 8, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3425. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the cooperation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with respect to the consideration of H.R. 3842.

The House considered H.R. 3842 under Suspension of the Rules on December 8, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 420 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 680).

H.R. 3842 was received in the Senate on December 9, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate considered H.R. 3842 on December 8, 2016, and passed the measure, amended.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to H.R. 3842 on December 1, 2016. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 3842 was presented to the President on December 15, 2016. The President signed H.R. 3842 into law on December 16, 2016, as Public Law 114–285.

S. 2781 was introduced in the Senate on April 12, 2016, by Mr. Perdue, Mr. Isakson, Mr. Udall, and Mr. Heinrich, and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

BOTTLES AND BREASTFEEDING EQUIPMENT SCREENING ACT

PUBLIC LAW 114–293 H.R. 5065 (S. 3299)

To direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to notify air carriers and security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration of such Administration's guidelines regarding permitting baby formula, breast milk, purified deionized water, and juice on airplanes, and for other purposes
To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to notify air carriers and security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration of such Administration's guidelines regarding permitting baby formula, breast milk, and juice on airplanes, and for other purposes.

Summary

Although travelers are explicitly permitted by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to bring formula and breast milk that exceed the 3-1-1 Liquids Rule for carry-on baggage, there have been reports of passengers experiencing inconsistent implementation of these procedures during airport security screening. As a result some travelers were forced to dump expressed breast milk; leave behind ice packs or coolers needed for proper milk storage; or miss their flights. This measure requires the TSA to provide ongoing training to ensure its officers consistently enforce TSA Special Procedures related to breast milk, formula, and infant feeding equipment across all airport security checkpoints.

Legislative History

H.R. 5065

H.R. 5065 was introduced in the House on April 26, 2016, by Ms. Herrera Beutler, Mr. Katko, and Miss Rice of New York; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5065 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5065 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5065 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5065 to the House on September 20, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–775.

The House considered H.R. 5065 under Suspension of the Rules on September 27, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote. During consideration, the title was amended so as to read "*To direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to notify air carriers and security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration of such Administration's guidelines regarding permitting baby formula, breast milk, purified deionized water, and juice on airplanes, and for other purposes.*"

The Senate considered H.R. 5065 on December 9 and 10, 2016, and passed the measure on legislative day of December 9, 2016. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 5065 was presented to the President on December 14, 2016. The President signed H.R. 5065 into law on December 16, 2016, as Public Law 114–293.

S. 3299

S. 3299, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on September 9, 2016, by Ms. Ayotte and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

GAO MANDATES REVISION ACT OF 2016

PUBLIC LAW 114–301 H.R. 5687

To eliminate or modify certain mandates of the Government Accountability Office.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 5687 is to eliminate provisions mandating certain reviews by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) related to a variety of topics, such as Federal Emergency Management Agency's pilot program under the Sandy Recovery Improvement Act of 2015 (Pub. L. 113-2) and Department of Homeland Security transportation security information sharing plan. The bill also makes changes to other existing GAO mandated reviews.

Legislative History

H.R. 5687 was introduced in the House on July 8, 2016, by Mr. Jody B. Hice and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform considered H.R. 5687 on July 12, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Oversight and Government reform sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security requesting that the Committee on Homeland Security agree to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5687. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on August 12, 2016, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Homeland Security would waive its right to consider H.R. 5687.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform reported H.R. 5687 to the House on September 19, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–760, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Ways and Means, and the Committee on Homeland Security were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5687.

The House considered H.R. 5687 under Suspension of the Rules on September 20, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5687 was received in the Senate on September 21, 2016, and on September 22, 2016, read twice and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar.

The Senate considered H.R. 5687 on December 9 and 10, 2016, and passed the measure, without amendment by unanimous consent on legislative day of December 9, 2016. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 5867 was presented to the President on December 14, 2016. The President signed H.R. 5867 into law on December 16, 2016, as Public Law 114–301.

UNITED STATES–ISRAEL ADVANCED RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP
ACT OF 2016

PUBLIC LAW 114–304 H.R. 5877

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the United States–Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 to promote cooperative homeland security research and antiterrorism programs relating to cybersecurity, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) and the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-296) to allow the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State to enter into cooperative programs with Israel for the purposes of enhancing cybersecurity capabilities. These programs include both the Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency and the program for establishing cooperative research activities with foreign partner governments that are United States' allies in the global war on terrorism, a program established by the Department's Under Secretary for Science and Technology (S&T).

Legislative History

H.R. 5877 was introduced in the House on July 14, 2016, by Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. Langevin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Within the Committee, H.R. 5877 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5877 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5877 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on November 14, 2016, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Foreign Affairs would forego further consideration of H.R. 5877. On the following day, the Chair of

the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the agreement to forego consideration.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5877 to the House on November 15, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–827, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5877.

The House considered H.R. 5877 on November 29, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5877 was received in the Senate on November 30, 2016.

The Senate considered H.R. 5877 on December 9 and 10, 2016, and passed the measure without amendment on legislative day of December 9, 2016. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 5877 was presented to the President on December 14, 2016. The President signed H.R. 5877 into law on December 16, 2016, as Public Law 114–304.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017

PUBLIC LAW 114-¹ S. 2943 (H.R. 4909 / H.R. 399 /
H.R. 1073 / H.R. 3510 / H.R. 3572 / H.R. 3586 /
H.R. 4402 / H.R. 4408 / H.R. 4509 / H.R. 4780 / H.R.
5064 / S. 2976)

To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

Summary

S. 2943, provides for the authorization of appropriations for the military activities of the Departments of Defense and Energy for Fiscal Year 2017.

Legislative History

H.R. 4909

H.R. 4909 was introduced in the House on April 12, 2016, by Mr. Thornberry and Mr. Smith of Washington and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

The Committee on Armed Services considered H.R. 4909 on April 27 and 28, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House by a recorded vote of 60 yeas and 2 nays.

The Committee on Armed Services reported H.R. 4909 to the House on May 4, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–537.

On May 12, 2016, the Chair of the Committee on Armed Services asked unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be permitted to file a supplemental report on H.R. 4909. Subsequently, a supplemental report was filed as H. Rpt. 114–537, Part II.

¹This measure was signed into law, but no Public Law number was assigned by the filing of this report.

The Committee on Rules met on May 16, 2016, and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 4909. Rule filed in the House as H.Res. 732, H. Rpt. 114–569.

The House considered H.Res. 732 as a privileged matter on May 17, 2016, and agreed to the Rule by a recorded vote of 234 yeas and 181 nays, (Roll No. 197).

The House considered H.R. 4909 under the provisions of H.Res. 732 on May 17, 2016, and rose, leaving H.R. 4909 as unfinished business.

The Committee on Rules met on May 17, 2016, and granted a Rule providing for the continued consideration of H.R. 4909. Rule filed in the House as H.Res. 735, H. Rpt. 114–571.

The House considered H.Res. 735 as a privileged matter on May 18, 2016, and agreed to the Rule by a recorded vote of 230 yeas and 175 nays, (Roll No. 200).

On May 18, 2016, the House continued consideration of H.R. 4909 under the provisions of H.Res. 735.

A motion to recommit with instructions to the Committee on Armed Services failed on May 18, 2016, by a recorded vote of 181 yeas and 243 nays, (Roll No. 215).

The House then passed H.R. 4909 on May 18, 2016, by a recorded vote of 277 yeas and 147 nays, (Roll No. 216). During consideration, the title of the measure was amended so as to read “*To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.*”

H.R. 4909 was received in the Senate on May 26, 2016, read twice, and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 502.

S. 2943

The Senate Committee on Armed Services reported an original measure to the Senate on May 18, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–255.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 2943 was made in the Senate on May 23, 2016. Subsequently, a cloture motion on the motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 2943 was presented in the Senate.

Cloture on the motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 2943 was invoked in the Senate on May 25, 2016, by a recorded vote of 98 yeas and 0 nays, (Record Vote No. 87).

Motions to proceed to the consideration of S. 2943 were made in the Senate on May 25 and 26. On June 6, 2016, a motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 2943 was agreed to in Senate by unanimous consent. Subsequently, the Senate considered S. 2943 on June 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, and 14, 2016. During consideration, on June 8, 2016, a cloture motion on the measure was presented in the Senate; the Senate invoked cloture on June 10, 2016, by a recorded vote of 68 yeas and 23 nays, (Record Vote No. 97)

The Senate passed S. 2943 on June 14, 2016 by a recorded vote of 85 yeas and 13 nays, (Record Vote No. 98).

S. 2943 was received in the House on June 16, 2016, and held at the Desk.

The Committee on Rules met on July 7, 2016, and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of S. 2943. Rule filed in the

House as H.Res. 809, H. Rpt. 114–670. The Rule provides that upon adoption of the resolution, the House shall be considered to have taken S. 2943 from the Speaker’s table, stricken all after the enacting clause and inserted the provisions of H.R. 4909 as passed by the House. S. 2943 shall be considered as passed as amended. It shall also be in order for the Chair of the Committee on Armed services to move that the House insist on its amendment to S. 2943 and request a conference with the Senate thereon.

The House considered H.Res. 809 on July 7, 2016, as a privileged matter, and agreed to the Rule by a recorded vote of 243 yeas and 177 nays, (Roll No. 388).

The House considered S. 2943 on July 7, 2016, under the provisions of H.Res. 809. Pursuant to the provisions of H.Res. 809; The House struck all after the enacting clause and inserted in lieu thereof H.R. 4909 and the measure was agreed to.

On July 8, 2016, pursuant to H.Res. 809, the House insisted on its amendment to S. 2943 and requested a Conference with the Senate thereon by voice vote. A motion to close portions of the Conference, was agreed to by voice vote.

The Speaker appointed Conferees on the part of the House from: The Committee on Armed Services; the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence; the Committee on Education and the Workforce; the Committee on Energy and Commerce; the Committee on Foreign Affairs; the Committee on Homeland Security; the Committee on the Judiciary; the Committee on Natural Resources; the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform; the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology; the Committee on Small Business, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs; and the Committee on Ways and Means. From the Committee on Homeland Security for consideration of secs. 564 and 1091 of the Senate bill, and secs. 1097, 1869, 1869A, and 3510 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Mr. McCaul, Mr. Donovan, and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi.

Senate Bill: Sec. 564. *Priority processing of applications for Transportation Worker Identification Credentials for members undergoing discharge or release from the Armed Forces*; and Sec. 1091. *Border security metrics*.

House Amendment: Sec. 1097. *Waiver of certain polygraph examination requirements*; Sec. 1869. *Additional cyber security assistance for small business development centers*; Sec. 1869A. *Cybersecurity outreach for small business development centers*; and Sec. 3510. *Expedited processing of applications for transportation security cards for separating members of the Armed Forces and veterans*.

The message on House action was received in the Senate on July 11, 2016, and held at the Desk.

The Senate considered the House amendment to S. 2943 on July 14, 2016. A motion that the Senate disagree to the House amendment to S. 2943 and agreed to the request for a Conference thereon was made in the Senate. Cloture on the motion to disagree to the House amendment to the Senate bill and agree to the request for Conference, and appoint Conferees was presented in Senate. The cloture motion was subsequently agreed to by a recorded vote of 90 yeas and 7 nays, (Record Vote No. 130).

The Senate disagreed to the House amendment to S. 2943 on July 14, 2016; agreed to request for a Conference Committee, and appointed Conferees: Senators McCain, Inhofe, Sessions, Wicker, Ayotte, Fischer, Cotton, Rounds, Ernst, Tillis, Sullivan, Lee, Graham, Cruz, Reed, Nelson, McCaskill, Manchin, Shaheen, Gillibrand, Blumenthal, Donnelly, Hirono, Kaine, King, and Heinrich.

The Conferees agreed to file a Conference Report to accompany S. 2943 on November 30, 2016.

The Conference Report to accompany S. 2943 was filed in the House on November 30, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-840. The Conference Papers, Senate report and the managers statement were held at the Desk in the Senate.

The Committee on Rules met on November 30, 2016, and agreed to file a Rule providing for the consideration of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943. Rule filed in the House as H. Res. 937 (H. Rpt. 114-844).

The House agreed to H. Res. 937 on December 1, 2016, by a recorded vote of 277 ayes to 139 noes, (Roll No. 597).

The House considered the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943 on December 2, 2016, and agreed to the Conference Report by a recorded vote of 375 yeas and 34 nays, (Roll No. 600). The House agreed on December 5, 2016, to H. Con. Res. 179, correcting the enrollment of S. 2943.

The Senate considered of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943 on December 5, 7, and 8, 2016. On December 8, 2016, the Senate agreed to the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943 by a recorded vote of 92 yeas and 7 nays (Vote No. 159). Clearing the measure for the President.

S. 2943 was presented to the President. The President signed S. 2943 into law on December 23, 2016.

Provisions of H.R. 399, the Secure Our Border First Act of 2015, were included in Sec. 1092 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

Provisions of H.R. 5064, the Improving Small Business Cyber Security Act of 2016, were included in Secs. 1841 and 1843 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

Provisions of H.R. 3586, the Border and Maritime Coordination Improvement Act, were included in Section 1901 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

Provisions of H.R. 3572 as passed by the House, the DHS Headquarters Reform and Improvement Act of 2015, were included in Secs. 1902-04 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

Provisions relating to H.R. 1637, the Federally Funded Research and Development Sunshine Act of 2015, were included in Sec. 1906 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

Provisions of H.R. 4402, the Foreign Fighter Review Act of 2016, were included in Sec. 1907 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

Provisions of H.R. 4408, the National Strategy to Combat Terrorist Travel Act of 2016, were included in Sec. 1908 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

Provisions of S. 2976, the DHS Accountability Act of 2016 , were included in Sec. 1906 and 1909 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

Provisions of H.R. 4780, the Department of Homeland Security Strategy for International Programs Act, were included in Sec. 1910 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

Provisions of H.R. 4509, the State and High-Risk Urban Area Working Group Act, were included in Sec. 1911 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

Provisions of H.R. 3510, the Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity Strategy Act of 2015, were included in Sec. 1912 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

Provisions of Sec. 2 of H.R. 1073, the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, were included in Sec. 1913 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

(See also action on H.R. 399, H.R. 1073, H.R. 1637, H.R. 3510, H.R. 3572, H.R. 3586, H.R. 4402, H.R. 4408, H.R. 4509, H.R. 4780, H.R. 5064, S. 2976, listed below).

VISA WAIVER PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015

H.R. 158

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide enhanced security measures for the visa waiver program, and for other purposes.

[To clarify the grounds for ineligibility for travel to the United States regarding terrorism risk, to expand the criteria by which a country may be removed from the Visa Waiver Program, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on strengthening the Electronic System for Travel Authorization to better secure the international borders of the United States and prevent terrorists and instruments of terrorism from entering the United States, and for other purposes.]

Summary

H.R. 158 sought to strengthen the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) and deny individuals who have connections to terrorist hotspots entry into the United States. VWP country citizens with ties to high-risk countries such as Iraq and Syria may pose an increased security risk if allowed to enter the United States. H.R. 158 denies VWP travel to travelers who are dual nationals of—or have visited during the past five years—Iraq, Syria, and other countries with significant terrorist activity. Instead, these travelers are required to seek a visa for entry into the United States.

The measure also demanded strong intelligence and law enforcement information sharing from our VWP partners. When VWP countries fail to share counterterrorism information with the United States, it puts our security at risk. H.R. 158 authorized the Secretary of Homeland Security to terminate a country from the program if the country does not share such data—and doesn't allow the country back into the VWP until it complies with the program requirements. Such authority improved information sharing and help the U.S. better identify potential terrorists and foreign fighters.

H.R. 158 requires all VWP countries to check travelers against INTERPOL databases, in order to determine whether the traveler

is wanted by law enforcement agencies based on ties to terrorism or criminal activity. Better screening against INTERPOL databases closes a glaring gap in the global travel system.

The bill was aimed at preventing extremists from using fraudulent documents to evade detection. Secure documents make it harder for extremists to falsify their identities. H.R. 158 required all VWP countries to issue to their citizens fraud-resistant “e-passports,” containing biometric information and requires countries to be able to confirm that such documents are legitimate when they are scanned.

The threat environment can change quickly, which is why regular reviews of security in VWP countries must be conducted. H.R. 158 required top U.S. security agencies to conduct more frequent intelligence and threat assessments of VWP countries to determine whether they pose a high risk to the national security of United States. If a VWP country is designated as “high risk,” they can be suspended from the program.

Additionally, background checks on VWP travelers are important, which is the bill ensured that the information they provide is accurate. H.R. 158 requires the Department of Homeland Security to take steps to better detect false information, improve the validation of data supplied by travelers, and add new data fields to enhance checks on each traveler.

Legislative History

H.R. 158 was introduced in the House on January 6, 2015, by Mrs. Miller of Michigan and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 158 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 158.

The Committee considered H.R. 158 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 158 to the House on December 7, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–369, Pt. I.

The House considered H.R. 158 under Suspension of the Rules on December 8, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 407 yeas and 19 nays, (Roll No. 679). The title of the measure was amended so as to read: “*A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide enhanced security measures for the visa waiver program, and for other purposes*”.

Provisions of H.R. 158 were included in H.R. 2029, Public Law 114–113. (*For further action see H.R. 2029, listed above.*)

MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS ALLOWABLE USE ACT

H.R. 361

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to codify authority under existing grant guidance authorizing use of Urban Area Security Initiative and State Home-

land Security Grant Program funding for enhancing medical preparedness, medical surge capacity, and mass prophylaxis capabilities.

Summary

H.R. 361 amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to clarify that State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) and Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) funds may be used to enhance medical preparedness, medical surge capacity, and mass prophylaxis capabilities. Through hearings and briefings held in the Subcommittee in the 112th and 113th Congresses, the Committee received information from stakeholders at the Federal, State, and local level about the importance of medical preparedness. This legislation, and the need to ensure that SHSGP and UASI funds remain available for medical preparedness, was informed by these events.

Legislative History

112th Congress

In the 112th Congress, H.R. 5997 was introduced in the House on June 21, 2012, by Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. Clarke of Michigan, Mr. Turner of New York, and Mr. Rogers of Alabama; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5997 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The House considered H.R. 5997 under Suspension of the Rules on November 27, 2012, and passed the bill, amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 397 yeas and 1 nay, (Roll No. 609).

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 1791 was introduced in the House on April 26, 2013, by Mr. Bilirakis, Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, and Mr. King of New York; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1791 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On October 29, 2013, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications from further consideration of H.R. 1791.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1791 on October 29, 2013, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1791 to the House on November 21, 2013, as H. Rpt. 113-273.

The House considered H.R. 1791 under Suspension of the Rules on February 3, 2014, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 391 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 32).

H.R. 1791 was received in the Senate on February 4, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

114th Congress

H.R. 361 was introduced in the House on January 14, 2015, by Mr. Bilirakis, Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, and Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 361 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The House considered H.R. 361 under Suspension of the Rules on February 2, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 377 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 51).

H.R. 361 was received in the Senate on February 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SECURE OUR BORDERS FIRST ACT OF 2015

H.R. 399 (H.R. 229 / S. 208)

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to gain and maintain operational control of the international borders of the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 399 is the result of many hearings, meetings and discussions with border security stakeholders and is based on the Chair of the Full Committee border security blueprint released in October 2014.

The bill includes capability deployment through a sector-by-sector analysis of threats and needs and attaches to that the resources necessary to gain operational control. The bill requires fencing where fencing is needed and technology where technology is needed to provide for a smart, safe, and cost effective border security policy. This bill also required the Department to conduct an analysis of the threats and needs associated with both the southern and northern borders.

The Secure our Borders First Act also established an independent commission to verify that the border is secure. Members of the commission are to be border security experts—people who know the border best.

Legislative History

H.R. 399

H.R. 399 was introduced in the House on January 16, 2015, by Mr. McCaul and 13 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and addition to the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Natural Resources, and the Committee on Agriculture.

On January 21, 2015, the Committee met and ordered H.R. 399 to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, amended, by a recorded vote of 18 yeas and 12 nays, (Roll Call Vote No. 11).

On January 22, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Judiciary would not request a sequential referral of H.R. 399; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral. On January 22, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on Natural Resources sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that,

in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Natural Resources would waive further consideration of H.R. 399; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Natural Resources and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 399.

On January 22, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on Agriculture sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Agriculture would waive further consideration of H.R. 399; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Agriculture and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 399. On January 23, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on Armed Services sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Armed Services would waive further consideration of H.R. 399; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Armed Services and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 399.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 399 to the House on January 27, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–10, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Natural Resources, and the Committee on Agriculture were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 399. (*See action taken on S. 1356, listed above*).

Provisions of H.R. 399 were included in Sec. 1092 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed above*).

H.R. 229

H.R. 229, the Biometric Exit Improvement Act of 2015, was introduced in the House on January 8, 2015, by Mrs. Miller of Michigan and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 229 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The text of H.R. 229 was included in Section 14 of H.R. 399, as reported by the Committee.

S. 208

S. 208, the Senate companion measure of H.R. 399, was introduced in the Senate on January 21, 2015, by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Flake, and Mr. Cain, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING DETECTION ACT OF 2015

H.R. 460 (S. 178 / S. 623)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to train Department of Homeland Security personnel how to effectively deter, detect, disrupt, and prevent human trafficking during the course of their primary roles and responsibilities, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to train Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other relevant DHS personnel to counter human trafficking in a manner specific to their professional roles and responsibilities. The bill also ensures that such training will be assessed by the Secretary on an annual basis so that it is based on the most current human trafficking trends and intelligence and directs the Secretary to report to Congress on the number of suspected cases reported by the DHS officials.

Finally, this legislation recognizes the critical role that State and local authorities play in preventing human trafficking by authorizing the Department of Homeland Security to make training curricula available to State, local, Tribal, and private sector partners.

Legislative History

H.R. 460

H.R. 460 was introduced in the House on January 21, 2015, by Mr. Walker and nine original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 460 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On January 22, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Judiciary would waive further consideration of H.R. 460; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the agreement to waive further consideration.

The House considered H.R. 460 under Suspension the Rules on January 27, 2015, and passed H.R. 460 by voice vote.

H.R. 460 was received in the Senate, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 460 on March 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs report filed in the Senate on May 14, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114-46.

The text of H.R. 460, as passed by the House was added to Title IX of S. 178, as passed by the Senate.

S. 178

S. 178, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, was introduced in the Senate on January 13, 2015, by Mr. Cornyn and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary considered S. 178 on February 26, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, favorably, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

On March 2, 2015, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported S. 178 to the Senate with no written report.

The Senate considered S. 178 on March 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19; April 14, 16, 16, 20, 21, and 22, 2015. On April 22, 2015, the Senate passed S. 178 by a recorded vote of 99 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 163).

S. 178 was received in the House on April 23, 2015, and held at the Desk.

The House considered S. 178 under Suspension of the Rules on May 18, 2015, and on May 19, 2015, passed the measure, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 420 yeas and 3 nays, (Roll No. 244).

Subsequently, pursuant to H. Con. Res. 47, the enrollment of S. 178 was corrected.

S. 178 was presented to the President on May 21, 2015. The President signed S. 178 into law on May 29, 2015, as Public Law 114–22.

S. 623

S. 623, the Senate companion measure to H.R. 460 was introduced in the Senate on March 3, 2016, by Mr. Johnson and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PRECLEARANCE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2015

H.R. 998

To establish the conditions under which the Secretary of Homeland Security may establish preclearance facilities, conduct preclearance operations, and provide customs services outside the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation authorized the operation and expansion of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) preclearance operations abroad. Preclearance operations, a program under which passengers and their luggage undergo screening by CBP officers prior to boarding a U.S.-bound flight, have been in place in some foreign airports for years and DHS sought to expand the program. This act established certain guidelines for the program to help capture the benefits of the program without jeopardizing security or negatively impacting screening at U.S. ports of entry and provide for enhanced congressional oversight.

H.R. 998 creates conditions for the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish preclearance facilities, conduct preclearance operations, and provide customs services outside the United States. Specifically the bill authorizes DHS to establish preclearance operations in a foreign country. It further required the Secretary of Homeland Security to notify Congress 180 days before entering into an agreement with a foreign government to establish a preclearance operation and provide Congress with a copy of the proposed agreement, any proposed terms and conditions for CBP officers operating at the location, an impact assessment on trade and travel, a threat assessment of the proposed location, an impact assessment for CBP staffing at domestic ports of entry, potential economic and competitive impacts on U.S. air carriers, any anticipated homeland security details, security vulnerabilities, and miti-

gation plans. The bill also requires the Secretary report to Congress 90 days before entering into an agreement and provide Congress with a remediation plan to reduce customs processing times at the 25 domestic airports with the highest volume of international travel. In addition, aviation security screening standards at a preclearance location must be comparable to those required by the Transportation Security Administration and if they are not, re-screening can occur when the passenger or goods are in the United States. Finally, the bill mandates that a foreign country with a preclearance facility routinely submit information concerning stolen and lost travel documents to INTERPOL and the U.S. Government.

Legislative History

H.R. 998 was introduced in the House on February 13, 2015, by Mr. Meehan and five original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means. Within the Committee, H.R. 998 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 998.

The Committee considered H.R. 998 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on July 16, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would forgo further consideration of H.R. 998.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 998 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–219, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Ways and Means was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 998.

The House considered H.R. 998 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 998 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 998 on October 7, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 998 to the Senate on December 15, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–180.

H.R. 988 was included in Section 811 of H.R. 644, as reported by the Committee of Conference. (*See also action on H.R. 644 listed above*).

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION ACT

H.R. 1073 (S. 1846)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to secure critical infrastructure against electromagnetic threats, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to secure critical infrastructure against electromagnetic threats. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has a responsibility to assess critical infrastructure resilience to both man-made and natural threats. The mission of DHS is to ensure “a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards.” The threat of electromagnetic pulses (EMP), whether due to a nuclear weapon or solar flares, represents another high-consequence, low-probability threat.

This legislation requires the Secretary to assess both EMP threats in the context of other threats to determine the research and development needs to mitigate the threat and consequences of EMP events. It also requires the development of strategic guidance for the Department, and conduct outreach to educate owners and operators of the critical infrastructure, emergency planners, and emergency response providers regarding the threat of EMP events.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 3410 was introduced in the House on October 30, 2013, by Mr. Franks of Arizona and Mr. Sessions, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3410 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

On December 1, 2014, the Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3410. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral.

The House considered H.R. 3410 under Suspension of the Rules on December 1, 2014, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3410 was received in the Senate on December 2, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

114th Congress

H.R. 1073

H.R. 1073 was introduced in the House on February 25, 2015, by Mr. Franks of Arizona and Mr. Sessions, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1073 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies from further consideration of H.R. 1073.

The Committee considered H.R. 1073 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1073 to the House on August 4, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–240.

The House considered H.R. 1073 under Suspension of the Rules on November 16, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote, as amended.

H.R. 1073 was received in the Senate on November 17, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of Sec. 2 of H.R. 1073 were included in Section 1913 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed above*).

S. 1846

S. 1846, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on July 23, 2015, by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Cruz and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1846 on July 29, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1846 to the Senate on May 9, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–250.

DHS FOIA EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2015

H.R. 1615

To direct the Chief FOIA Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in the implementation of section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Freedom of Information Act), and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation directs the Chief Freedom of Information Act Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in the implementation of section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Freedom of Information Act).

Legislative History

H.R. 1615 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Mr. Carter of Georgia and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1615 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency considered H.R. 1615 on May 13, 2015, reported the measure to the

Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1615 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1615 to the House on June 11, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–148.

The House considered H.R. 1615 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure on June 25, 2015, amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 423 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 387).

H.R. 1615 was received in the Senate on July 7, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

DHS PAID ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015

H.R. 1633

To provide for certain improvements relating to the tracking and reporting of employees of the Department of Homeland Security placed on administrative leave, or any other type of paid non-duty status without charge to leave, for personnel matters, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security to track and report on employees placed on administrative leave for personnel matters. The head of each component within the Department is directed to report to Chief Human Capital Office on a quarterly basis on staff who are placed on administrative leave.

Legislative History

H.R. 1633 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Mr. Loudermilk and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1633 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency considered H.R. 1633 on May 13, 2015, and ordered the measure reported to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1633 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1633 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–163.

The House considered H.R. 1633 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1633 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

BORDER SECURITY TECHNOLOGY ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015

H.R. 1634 (S. 1873)

To strengthen accountability for deployment of border security technology at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

Since 2005, Acquisition Management Activities of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have been on the Government Accountability Office (GAO) “High-Risk List” because of their high susceptibility to waste and mismanagement. In 2012, GAO found that less than one-third of major DHS acquisition programs have Acquisition Program Baselines in place, important measurements for performance and cost-control.

H.R. 1634 required the Secretary to ensure that each border security technology acquisition program with an expected lifecycle cost of at least \$300 million have an acquisition program baseline approved by the relevant acquisition decision authority. The Secretary is required to document that each such program is meeting cost, schedule, and performance thresholds as specified in its baseline and complies with departmental acquisition policies and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and have a plan for meeting program implementation objectives by managing contractor performance.

H.R. 1634 further required the DHS Under Secretary for Management should to work with the Commissioner of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to implement internal control standards and best practices for such programs as identified by the Comptroller General. The DHS Under Secretary for Management and the Commissioner of the CBP are required to develop and submit to Congress a plan for the testing and evaluation of border security technologies, as well as for the use of independent verification and validation resources.

*Legislative History**H.R. 1634*

H.R. 1634 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Ms. McSally and six original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1634 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 1634.

The Committee considered H.R. 1634 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1634 to the House on July 27, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-226.

The House considered H.R. 1634 on July 27, 2015, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 1634 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1873

S. 1873, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on July 28, 2015, by Mr. McCain and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1873 on October 7, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1873 to the Senate on April 4, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–234.

FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUNSHINE
ACT OF 2015

H.R. 1637

To require annual reports on the activities and accomplishments of federally funded research and development centers within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to annually submit to Congress a list of the ongoing and completed projects that Federally Funded Research and Development Centers within the Department have been tasked.

Legislative History

H.R. 1637 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Mr. Ratcliffe and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1637 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

On May 20, 2015, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1637.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1637 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1637 to the House on June 11, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–149.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 23, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1637. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology acknowledging the jurisdictional in-

terests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1637.

The House considered H.R. 1637 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1637 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions relating to H.R. 1637 were included in Sec. 1906 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed above.*)

HOMELAND SECURITY DRONE ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS ACT

H.R. 1646

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how certain commercially available small and medium sized unmanned aircraft systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the risk of such an attack, and for other purposes.

[To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how small and medium sized unmanned aerial systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the effects of such an attack, and for other purposes.]

Summary

This legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Departments of Defense, Transportation, and Energy, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to research how commercially available small and medium sized drones could be used to perpetuate an attack, conduct a risk assessment of small or medium-sized unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) attacks, develop policies regarding the mitigation of risk of small or medium sized UAS attacks, and disseminate information to law enforcement regarding how to respond to potential UAS threats.

Legislative History

H.R. 1646 was introduced in the House on March 26, 2015, by Mrs. Watson Coleman and Mr. Thompson and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Within the Committee, H.R. 1646 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency considered H.R. 1646 on May 13, 2015, and ordered the measure reported to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1646 on May 20, 2015.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1646 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 9, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consider-

ation of H.R. 1646 on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would waive further consideration of H.R. 1646. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on June 10, 2015, acknowledging the agreement of Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure to waive further consideration of H.R. 1646.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported to the House on June 18, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–169, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1646.

The House considered H.R. 1646 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote. During consideration, the title was amended so as to read “*To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how certain commercially available small and medium sized unmanned aircraft systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the risk of such an attack, and for other purposes.*”

H.R. 1646 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PROTECTION ADVANCEMENT ACT OF 2015

PROTECTING CYBER NETWORKS ACT

H.R. 1731 (H.R. 1560, S. 754)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance multi-directional sharing of information related to cybersecurity risks and strengthen privacy and civil liberties protections, and for other purposes.

Summary

To secure the Nation’s cyber networks and protect critical infrastructure from attacks, this legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to improve the sharing of information regarding cybersecurity risks and facilitating cooperation between the Federal Government and the private sector and to strengthen privacy and civil liberties protections.

Legislative History

H.R. 1731

H.R. 1731 was introduced in the House on April 13, 2015, by Mr. McCaul and Mr. Ratcliffe, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1731 on April 14, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1731 to the House on April 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–83.

The Committee on Rules met and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 1731. Rule filed in the House as H.Res. 212 (H. Rpt. 144–88). Among other things, the Rule pro-

vided that in the engrossment of H.R. 1560, the Clerk shall add the text of H.R. 1731, as passed by the House, as a new matter at the end of H.R. 1560 and make conforming modifications in the engrossment.

The House considered H.R. 1731 on April 23, 2015, under the provisions of H.Res. 212, and passed the measure, amended, by a recorded vote of 355 yeas and 63 nays, (Roll No. 173). Pursuant to the provisions of H.Res. 212, in the engrossment of H.R. 1560, the text of H.R. 1731 as passed by the House is appended to the end of H.R. 1560 as new matter. Subsequently, H.R. 1731 was laid on the table.

Provisions of H.R. 1731 were included in Division N of Title II of H.R. 2029. (*See also action on H.R. 2029 listed above.*)

H.R. 1560

H.R. 1560, was introduced in the House on March 24, 2015, by Mr. Nunes, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Westmoreland, and Mr. Himes and referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence considered H.R. 1560 on March 26, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

The Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence reported H.R. 1560 to the House on April 13, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–63.

The Committee on Rules met and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 1560. Rule filed in the House as H.Res. 212 (H. Rpt. 144–88). Among other things, the Rule provides that in the engrossment of H.R. 1560, the Clerk shall add the text of H.R. 1731, as passed by the House, as a new matter at the end of H.R. 1560 and make conforming modifications in the engrossment.

The House agreed to H.Res. 212 on April 22, 2015, by a recorded vote of 238 yeas and 182 nays, (Roll No. 164). The House then agreed to H.R. 1560 by a recorded vote of 307 yeas and 116 nays, (Roll No. 170).

Pursuant to H.Res. 212, the text of H.R. 1731 was added to the end of H.R. 1560, as passed by the House.

H.R. 1560 was received in the Senate on April 27, 2015, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 754

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence reported an original measure, the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015, to the Senate on March 17, 2015, as S. 754, and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence filed a written report on April 15, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–32.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 754 was made in the Senate on August 3, 2015. A cloture motion on the motion to proceed was made in the Senate on that same day. A second motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 754 was made in the Senate on August 4, 2015. A third motion to proceed to the consideration of S. 754 was made in the Senate on August 5, 2015.

On August 5, 2015, the cloture motion on the motion to proceed to the consideration of H. 754 was withdrawn in the Senate.

S. 754 was laid before the Senate by unanimous consent on October 20, 2015. A cloture motion on S. 754 was presented in the Senate.

The Senate considered S. 754 on October 21, 22, and 27, 2015. On October 27, 2015, the cloture motion on S. 754 was withdrawn by unanimous consent. The Senate then passed S. 754, with an amendment by a recorded vote of 74 yeas and 21 nays, (Record Vote No. 291).

S. 754 was received in the House on October 28, 2015, and held at the Desk.

PLUM ISLAND ANIMAL DISEASE CENTER

H.R. 1887

To amend certain appropriation Acts to repeal the requirement directing the Administrator of General Services to sell Federal property and assets that support the operations of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center in Plum Island, New York, and for other purposes.

[To authorize the Comptroller General of the United States to assess a study on the alternatives for the disposition of Plum Island Animal Disease Center, and for other purposes.]

Summary

In 2005, the Department of Homeland Security announced that the Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) in New York, managed by the Science and Technology Directorate, would be moved to a new Federal facility in Kansas. PIADC has served as a form of defense against accidental or intentional introduction of transboundary animal diseases since 1954. The traditional inter-agency consultation process regarding the disposal of Federal property was bypassed, putting the potential sale of this island on the fast track without consulting the local community or other Federal agencies. Locally, the Town of Southold, New York passed ordinances preventing any private development of Plum Island.

This legislation requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to assess the study by the Department to address options for the disposition of Plum Island. The legislation requires GAO to assess the methodologies used by the Department in the study, to determine whether these methodologies adequately support the study's findings. Additionally, the legislation suspends the requirement to sell Plum Island until a further review of the analysis of alternatives is conducted by the Department and the GAO.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 2691 was introduced in the House by Mr. Bishop of New York, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Grimm, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

114th Congress

H.R. 1887 was introduced in the House on April 16, 2015, by Mr. Zeldin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1887 was referred to the Sub-

committee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1887 on April 28, 2016. The Full Committee considered H.R. 1887 on April 28, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter on May 12, 2016, to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1887. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on May 16, 2016, agreeing to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure waiving its right to seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1887.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1887 to the House on May 16, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–568.

The House considered H.R. 1887 under Suspension of the Rules on May 16, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote. During consideration the title of the bill was amended so as to read “*To authorize the Comptroller General of the United States to assess a study on the alternatives for the disposition of Plum Island Animal Disease Center, and for other purposes.*”

H.R. 1887 was received in the Senate on May 26, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SECURING EXPEDITED SCREENING ACT

H.R. 2127

To direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to limit access to expedited airport security screening at an airport security checkpoint to participants of the PreCheck program and other known low-risk passengers, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2127 directs the Transportation Security Administration to suspend the use of alternate methods for granting passengers access to PreCheck expedited screening, unless the agency can prove the security effectiveness of such methods. Specifically, this bill requires that expedited screening be limited to passengers who have successfully enrolled in the PreCheck program or who are eligible for PreCheck by being part of an already identified low-risk population. This bill helps ensure that expedited screening is both deliberate and secure, and that the population of known travelers is expanded so that resources can be directed towards unknown travelers.

Legislative History

H.R. 2127 was introduced in the House on April 30, 2015, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Katko, and Miss Rice of New York, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2127 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 2127.

The Committee considered H.R. 2127 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2127 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–220.

The House considered H.R. 2127 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 2127 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

CBRN INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING ACT OF 2015

H.R. 2200

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.

Summary

Terrorist groups have long strived to employ chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) materials in their attacks. Furthermore, events such as the Boston Marathon bombing in 2013 illustrate the need for better information sharing between Federal and local officials. This legislation requires that the Office of Intelligence and Analysis within the Department of Homeland Security enhance intelligence analysis and information sharing on CBRN threats and work to ensure that State and local officials get the actionable intelligence information necessary to stop an attack.

Legislative History

H.R. 2200 was introduced in the House on May 1, 2015, by Ms. McCaul, Mr. McCaul, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Meehan, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2200 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 2200 on May 14, 2015, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence from further consideration of H.R. 2200 on May 20, 2015.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2200 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2200 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–164.

The House considered H.R. 2200 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, on June 25, 2015, amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 420 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 389).

H.R. 2200 was received in the Senate on July 7, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

STATE WIDE INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATIONS ENHANCEMENT ACT

H.R. 2206

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require recipients of State Homeland Security Grant Program funding to preserve and strengthen interoperable emergency communications capabilities, and for other purposes.

Summary

Despite an investment of more than \$5 billion in grant funding to enhance communications capabilities over the past 10 years, interoperability remains a challenge, particularly during disaster scenarios. H.R. 2206 recognizes the important role played by Statewide Interoperability Coordinators (SWICs), be it through the development of Statewide Communications Interoperability Plans, coordinating interoperable communications projects and grant requests, or engaging with the First Responder Network Authority as it works to design and build the Nation-wide public safety broadband network. The bill requires a governor to certify, as part of the application for State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) funds, that the State has designated a SWIC, or, if a SWIC has not been designated, that the State is performing in another manner the functions of a SWIC.

Legislative History

H.R. 2206 was introduced in the House on May 1, 2015, by Mr. Payne, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. McCaul, and Ms. McSally, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2206 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 2206 on May 14, 2015, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2206 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2206 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–165.

The House considered H.R. 2206 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 2206 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN CULTURAL PROPERTY ACT

H.R. 2285

To improve enforcement against trafficking in cultural property and prevent stolen or illicit cultural property from financing terrorist and criminal networks, and for other purposes.

Summary

Terrorists and terrorist organizations have used proceeds from the smuggling of antiquity and cultural property to fund their activities and bolster their financial networks.

H.R. 2285 strengthened the enforcement efforts of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to interdict, detain, seize, and investigate cultural property illegally imported into the United States. Additionally, it required CBP and ICE to disrupt and dismantle smuggling and trafficking networks engaged in the illegal trade of cultural property.

Legislative History

H.R. 2285 was introduced in the House on May 13, 2015, by Mr. Keating, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Engel, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 2285 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On November 4, 2015, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2285.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2285 on November 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2285 to the House on December 15, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–380, Pt. I.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported H.R. 2285 to the House on September 19, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–380, Pt. II. Subsequently, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2285.

The House considered H.R. 2285 under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure on September 22, 2016, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 415 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 547).

H.R. 2285 was received in the Senate on September 26, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.

HOMELAND SECURITY UNIVERSITY-BASED CENTERS REVIEW ACT

H.R. 2390

To require a review of university-based centers for homeland security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Centers of Excellence (COE) are charged with performing basic and applied research in areas of emerging threats. These research projects are typically long-term, support a technology development program some years later, and are typically tasked with addressing the ‘over the horizon’ threats.

This legislation requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to initiate a study assessing the university-based centers for homeland security program and provide recommendations to Congress for appropriate improvements. This study includes a review of the Department of Homeland Security’s efforts to identify areas of study needed to support its missions, along with a review of selection criteria for designating university-based centers, an examination of best practices to organize and use university-based research, a review of criteria and metrics DHS uses to measure progress of university based centers, an examination of the means by which other academic institutions can contribute to the research mission of the Science and Technology Directorate, an assessment of the interrelationship between the different COEs, and a review of any other essential elements of the programs.

The Committee believes key areas of needed study to support the homeland security missions will be identified by this review, and the review will also provide insight into the method by which university based centers, which are federally funded research and development centers, receive tasking from the Department.

Legislative History

H.R. 2390 was introduced in the House on May 18, 2015, by Mr. Bennie Thompson of Mississippi and Mr. Richmond and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Within the Committee, H.R. 2390 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2390 on May 20, 2015.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2390 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 17, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration

on the House Floor, the Committee would forego further consideration of H.R. 2390. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the agreement to forego further consideration and supporting the request for Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called.

Committee on Homeland Security reported to the House on June 18, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–168, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2390.

The House considered H.R. 2390 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2390 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

IMPROVED SECURITY VETTING FOR AVIATION WORKERS ACT OF 2015

H.R. 2750

To reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, streamline transportation security regulations, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation addresses findings outlined by the Department of Homeland Security Office of the Inspector General (DHS–OIG) report *TSA Can Improve Aviation Worker Vetting* [OIG-15-98] highlighting the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) and airport’s inability to properly vet aviation workers who have access to sensitive areas of the Nation’s airports. H.R. 2750 would ensure that the TSA coordinates with interagency watch–listing partners to determine needed Terrorist Identity Datamart Environment (TIDE) category codes to properly vet aviation workers and requires TSA issue new guidance for its Inspectors to annually conduct a comprehensive review of airport badging office procedures. Also, the bill would ensure that TSA works with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to determine feasibility of implementing the Rap–Back system for recurrent criminal vetting and requires TSA issue new guidance mandating expiration dates on airport credentials of workers with temporary U.S. work authorizations. Finally, it requires TSA to review, identify, and address airports that have systematic issues in determining an applicant’s lawful work status and ensures TSA brief Congress on the status of the change, once completed.

Legislative History

H.R. 2750 was introduced in the House on June 12, 2015, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, Miss Rice of New York, and Mr. Payne, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2750 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation Security considered H.R. 2750 on June 16, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full

Committee with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee considered H.R. 2750 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2750 to the House on July 27, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–227.

The House considered H.R. 2750 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 2750 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

KEEPING OUR TRAVELERS SAFE AND SECURE ACT

H.R. 2770

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require certain maintenance of security-related technology at airports, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2770 requires the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to develop and implement a preventive maintenance validation process for security-related technology deployed to airports. The process must include specific maintenance schedules, guidance for TSA personnel and contractors on how to conduct and document maintenance actions, mechanisms to ensure compliance, and penalties for noncompliance.

Legislative History

H.R. 2770 was introduced in the House on June 15, 2015, by Miss Rice of New York, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Katko, and Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2770 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation Security considered H.R. 2770 on June 16, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee considered H.R. 2770 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2770 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–218.

The House considered H.R. 2770 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 380 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 469).

H.R. 2770 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

CROSS-BORDER RAIL SECURITY ACT OF 2015

H.R. 2786

To require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to submit a report on cross-border rail security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Office of Field Operations is principally responsible for facilitating trade and travel entering the United States and ensuring adequate security measures. CBP attempts to prevent terrorist and terrorist instruments from entering the United States and works to enforce trade, agriculture, and immigration regulations across all transportation domains. This bill fulfills the recommendations from a DHS Office of Inspector General report *U.S. Customs and Border Protection Did Not Effectively Target and Examine Rail Shipments From Canada and Mexico* [OIG-15-39] which detailed how high-risk rail shipments arriving into the U.S. from Canada and Mexico were not being properly targeted and screened.

This bill would require the Commissioner of CBP to submit a report on cross-border rail security to the House and Senate Homeland Security Committees. The report would include: The number of shipments entering the U.S. annually that are determined to be high-risk; details on the status of radiation detection units on the northern and southern land borders; and whether additional radiation detection equipment is needed. The report must also include a plan for ensuring all CBP personnel receive proper training and guidance on the use of CBP's Automated Targeting System.

H.R. 2786 also requires the Government Accountability Office to periodically audit CBP operations at rail crossings on the northern and southern international borders.

Legislative History

H.R. 2786 was introduced in the House on June 15, 2015, by Mr. Vela and Mrs. Miller of Michigan and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2786 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 2786.

The Committee considered H.R. 2786 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2786 to the House on July 28, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-233.

The House considered H.R. 278 under Suspension of the Rules on September 28, 2015, and passed the measure, with an amendment by a recorded vote of 412 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 520).

H.R. 2786 was received in the Senate on September 29, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

FIRST RESPONDER IDENTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY NEEDS IN
DISASTER SITUATIONS

H.R. 2795

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a study on the circumstances which may impact the effectiveness and availability of first responders before, during, or after a terrorist threat or event.

Summary

H.R. 2795 was introduced as the Nation neared the tenth anniversary of Hurricane Katrina. Catastrophic emergencies like Hurricane Katrina and the 2014 Ebola scare in Texas impact entire communities that State and local first responders are responsible for protecting. These first responders are also responsible for protecting their own families impacted by emergencies. This bill analyzes how much is being done to support the needs of first responders—particularly with respect to concerns about their families—so that they can continue to do their job successfully. This measure provides Congress with relevant information about policies and programs at both the State and local levels that support the protection and preparedness of first responders and their families during emergencies.

Legislative History

H.R. 2795 was introduced in the House on June 16, 2015, by Ms. Jackson Lee and 14 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2795 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On November 4, 2015, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2795.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2795 on November 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2795 to the House on December 7, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–370.

The House considered H.R. 2795 under Suspension of the Rules on December 10, 2015, and passed the bill, as amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 396 yeas and 12 nays, (Roll No. 689).

H.R. 2795 was received in the Senate on December 14, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

TSA PRECHECK EXPANSION ACT

H.R. 2843

To require certain improvements in the Transportation Security Administration's PreCheck expedited screening program, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2843 requires the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to publish PreCheck application enrollment standards to allow private-sector entities to provide services to support increased enrollment in the program. The standards must allow for the use of secure technologies including: Online enrollment; kiosks; tablets; or staffed laptop stations at which people can apply for entry into the program. The bill requires the Administrator to coordinate with interested parties to deploy TSA-approved, ready-to-market private sector technology that meets new enrollment standards. The bill also requires the Administrator to develop and implement a process for approving private-sector marketing of the PreCheck program and a strategy for partnering with the private sector to encourage program enrollment. The bill further requires the Administrator to leverage Department of Homeland Security data and technology to verify the citizenship of individuals enrolling in the program and assess security vulnerabilities in the application vetting process that includes an evaluation of whether subjecting program participants to recurring fingerprint-based criminal history record checks and checks against terrorist watchlists could strengthen program security in a cost-effective manner.

Legislative History

H.R. 2843 was introduced in the House on June 15, 2015, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul and Mr. Rogers of Alabama and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2843 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 2843.

The Committee considered H.R. 2843 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2843 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-221.

The House considered H.R. 2843 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 2843 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 2843 on December 9, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation reported to the Senate on March 7, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114-223.

Provisions of H.R. 2843 were included in the Title II Subtitle A of H.R. 636. (*See also action on H.R. 636 listed above.*)

COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM ACT OF 2015

H.R. 2899 (S. 2976)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Office for Countering Violent Extremism.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to fight the spread of violent extremist propaganda online and via social media by authorizing an Office for Countering Violent Extremism (OCVE) within the Department of Homeland Security. The legislation authorizes an Assistant Secretary to run the OCVE and requires the Department to establish a program to counter the narrative of extremist groups which are working to recruit and radicalize people within the United States.

*Legislative History**H.R. 2899*

H.R. 2899 was introduced in the House on June 25, 2015, by Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 2899 on July 15, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House of Representatives with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2899 to the House on November 19, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-344.

Section 2 of H.R. 5611, as introduced, contains provisions relating to H.R. 2899. (*See also action on H.R. 5611 listed below.*)

S. 2976

S. 2976 was introduced in the Senate on February 9, 2016, by Mr. Carper and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Considered S. 2976 on February 11, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported with an amendment, favorably

Provisions of S. 2976 were included in Sec. 1906 and 1090 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed above.*)

HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION FUNDING ACT OF 2015, PART II

H.R. 3038

To provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 3038 extends the programmatic and expenditure authority of the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) through December 18, 2015. The bill also authorizes appropriations for Federal-aid highway, highway safety, and public transportation programs. The bill subjects

funding for these programs generally to the same manner of distribution, administration, limitation, and availability for obligation, but at a specified pro rata of the total amount as funds authorized for appropriation out of the HTF for such programs and activities for the current fiscal year. The bill also transfers approximately \$6.1 billion from Treasury's General Fund to the HTF's Highway Account and \$2 billion to its Mass Transit Account. Included within this measure were increase in fees fro Fiscal Years 2024 and 2025 for the Aviation Security Capital Fund.

Legislative History

H.R. 3038 was introduced in the House on July 13, 2015, by Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin and Mr. Shuster, and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce. Within the Committee, H.R. 3038 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Committee on Rules met on July 14, 2015, and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3038, the Rule was filed in the House as H.Res. 362 (H. Rpt. 114–204). The House agreed to the Rule on July 15, 2015, by a recorded vote of 245 yeas and 183 nays, (Roll No. 439).

The House considered H.R. 3038 on July 15, 2015, under the provisions of H.Res. 362, and passed the measure by a recorded vote of 312 yeas and 119 nays, (Roll No. 441).

H.R. 3038 was received in the Senate on July 16, 2015, and read a first time. The measure was read a second time on July 21, 2015, and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar.

AIRPORT ACCESS CONTROL SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3102

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, streamline transportation security regulations, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) by requiring the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to establish a risk-based screening model for employees at airports to ensure: That only individuals authorized to have access to secure areas of airports are granted such access; that individuals are denied access to secure areas of airports if such authorization has been withdrawn; and a means of restricting access among employees to particular portions of secure areas.

Legislative History

H.R. 3102 was introduced in the House on July 16, 2015, by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

Within the Committee, H.R. 3102 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On July 23, 2015, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security considered H.R. 3102 and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3102 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3012 to the House on October 6, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–283.

The House considered H.R. 3102 under Suspension of the Rules on October 6, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 3102 was received in the Senate on October 7, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PARTNERS FOR AVIATION SECURITY ACT

H.R. 3144

To require consultation with the Aviation Security Advisory Committee regarding modifications to the prohibited item list, require a report on the Transportation Security Oversight Board, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 3144 requires that the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) consult with the Aviation Security Advisory Committee (ASAC) regarding modifications to the prohibited items list, prior to making a final determination. Additionally, the bill requires TSA to submit a report to Congress providing general information concerning the activities and composition of the Transportation Security Oversight Board. Finally, the bill makes a technical correction to existing statute establishing the ASAC, to authorize members of the Advisory Committee to remain in their position after their term has expired, until either a successor begins serving or they are reappointed.

Legislative History

H.R. 3144 was introduced in the House on July 21, 2015, by Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3144 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On July 23, 2015, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security considered a H.R. 3144, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3144 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3144 to the House on November 2, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–320.

The House considered H.R. 3144 under Suspension of the Rules on November 16, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3144 was received in the Senate on November 17, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

KNOW THE CBRN TERRORISM THREATS TO TRANSPORTATION ACT

H.R. 3350

To require a terrorism threat assessment regarding the transportation of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological materials through United States land borders and within the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a terrorism threat assessment on the transportation of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological materials through United States land borders and within the United States. The bill requires the Office of Intelligence and Analysis within the Department to conduct the assessment and directs that the results of the assessment be shared with relevant Federal, State and local agencies, including the Department of Energy.

Legislative History

H.R. 3350 was introduced in the House on July 29, 2015, by Mr. Higgins, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3350 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 3350 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3350 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3350 to the House on October 20, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–296.

The House considered H.R. 3350 under Suspension of the Rules on October 20, 2015, and passed the measure, without amendment, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 416 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 551).

H.R. 3350 was received in the Senate on October 21, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INSIDER THREAT AND
MITIGATION ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3361

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Insider Threat Program, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to establish an Insider Threat program within the Department of Homeland Security. The bill mandates employee education and training programs, and establishes an internal steering committee to manage and coordinate insider threat activities across the Department.

Legislative History

H.R. 3361 was introduced in the House on July 29, 2015, by Mr. King of New York, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Barletta, Mr. Katko, and Mr. Donovan and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3361 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 3361 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3361 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3361 to the House on November 2, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–321.

The House considered H.R. 3361 on November 2, 2015, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3361 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 3361 on February 10, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 3361 to the Senate on July 12, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–297.

STRENGTHENING STATE AND LOCAL CYBER CRIME FIGHTING ACT

H.R. 3490

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the National Computer Forensics Institute, and for other purposes.

Summary

It is imperative that the Nation provide tools and training to address challenges by cyber criminals to law enforcement to protect against being exploited through computers, mobile devices and the internet. Since 2008, the United States Secret Service (USSS) has operated the National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI), which has garnered a reputation as the premier cybercrime training center in the Nation providing support to State and local law enforcement investigators, prosecutors, and judicial officials. Since its existence, it has not yet been authorized. This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to codify the NCFI and facilitate the expansion of the USSS network of Electronic Crimes Task Forces throughout the Nation.

Legislative History

H.R. 3490 was introduced in the House on September 11, 2015, by Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Palmer and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3490 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies considered H.R. 3490 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on the Judiciary considered H.R. 3490 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3490 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported H.R. 3490 to the House on November 19, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–345, Pt. I.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3490 to the House on November 30, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–345, Pt. II.

The House considered H.R. 3490 under Suspension of the Rules on November 30, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3490 was received in the Senate on December 1, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

 SECURING THE CITIES ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3493

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Securing the Cities program to enhance the ability of the United States to detect and prevent terrorist attacks and other high consequence events utilizing nuclear or other radiological materials that pose a high risk to homeland security in high-risk urban areas, and for other purposes.

Summary

With terrorists and rogue nation states continuing to show interest in developing ‘crude’ nuclear weapons, it is imperative that the U.S. remain vigilant in preventing and deterring nuclear smuggling and terrorism. This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to establish the Securing the Cities Program within the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). It would require the Director of DNDO to assist state and local governments by designing, implementing, and enhancing capabilities for coordinating detection and interdiction of nuclear or other radiological materials. The legislation would provide resources to enhance detection, analysis, communication and coordination and increased oversight and accountability by requiring the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review on the effectiveness of the program.

Legislative History

H.R. 3493 was introduced in the House on September 11, 2015, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. King of New York, and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3493 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies considered H.R. 3493 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3490 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3493 to the House on October 20, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–295.

The House considered H.R. 3493 under Suspension of the Rules on October 20, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 411 yeas and 4 nays, (Roll No. 550).

H.R. 3493 was received in the Senate on October 21, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY SUPPORT TO FUSION CENTERS
ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3503

To require an assessment of fusion center personnel needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

Summary

This legislation requires an assessment of Department of Homeland Security support to fusion centers, including Departmental personnel assigned to fusion centers and whether such assignments are sufficient. Additionally, the bill supports ongoing efforts by the

Office of Intelligence and Analysis to sponsor Top Secret / Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) clearances for appropriate State and local analysts at fusion centers and report on whether a higher clearance level improves threat awareness and information sharing.

Legislative History

H.R. 3503 was introduced in the House on September 11, 2015, by Ms. McCally, Mr. McCaul, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Loudermilk, and Mr. Barletta and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3503 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 3503 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3503 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 28, 2015, the Chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 3503, the Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3503. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On the following day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Intelligence and the support for the request to appoint Conferees.

The Committee reported H.R. 3503 to the House on November 2, 2015 as H. Rpt. 114–322.

The House considered H.R. 3503 under Suspension of the Rules on November 2, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3503 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CLEARANCE MANAGEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION ACT

H.R. 3505

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve the management and administration of the security clearance processes throughout the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a review of the sensitivity level designations of national security positions within the Department to ensure employees with se-

curity clearances continue to need access to such sensitive information. The bill requires the Department conduct an accounting of workforce needs to better manage the costs of unnecessary background investigations and limit the number of positions that may be vulnerable to insider threats and targeting by foreign intelligence services.

Legislative History

H.R. 3505 was introduced in the House on September 15, 2015, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3505 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 3505 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3505 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3503 to the House on November 2, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–323.

The House considered H.R. 3503 on November 2, 2015, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3505 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CYBERSECURITY STRATEGY ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3510

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a cybersecurity strategy for the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

Increasingly, sophisticated cyber threats have underscored the need to manage and strengthen the cybersecurity of the Nation's critical infrastructure. In a report entitled *Cybersecurity: A Better Defined and Implemented National Strategy is Needed to Address Persistent Challenges* [GAO-13-462T], the Government Accountability Office recommended that an overarching Federal cybersecurity strategy be implemented and that such strategy should define key elements of a national strategy including roles and responsibilities.

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to instruct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop such a Departmental cybersecurity strategy and implementation plan. The legislation further prohibits the Department from re-

organizing or realigning offices within the National Protection and Programs Directorate without Congressional approval.

Legislative History

H.R. 3510 was introduced in the House on September 15, 2015, by Mr. Richmond and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3510 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies considered H.R. 3510 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3510 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3510 to the House on October 6, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–284.

The House considered H.R. 3510 on October 6, 2015, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 3510 was received in the Senate on October 7, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 3510 were included in Section 1912 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed above*).

DHS HEADQUARTERS REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3572

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reform, streamline, and make improvements to the Department of Homeland Security and support the Department's efforts to implement better policy, planning, management, and performance, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation streamlines the Department of Homeland Security Office of Policy by: Consolidating the offices of State and Local Law Enforcement, Private Sector, and Intergovernmental Affairs into an office of Partnership and Engagement; eliminating five Assistant Secretary positions within the Office of Policy; authorizing key management functions within headquarters; and strengthening the Department's role in effectively overseeing its major acquisition programs. Specifically, this bill consolidates the functions of the Office of State and Local Law Enforcement, the Private Sector Office, and Intergovernmental Affairs under the Office of Policy's Partnership and Engagement Office, and eliminates authorization for those offices to be led by an Assistant Secretary. Further, the bill authorizes the Office of Policy's Office of International Affairs and Office of Strategy and Planning to be led by Directors rather than Assist-

ant Secretaries. Additionally, this bill provides guidance to ensure that the structure and focus of the Department are directly linked to securing the homeland.

Legislative History

H.R. 3572 was introduced in the House on September 18, 2015, by Mr. McCaul and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3572 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3572 to the House on October 20, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–297.

The House considered H.R. 3572 under Suspension of the Rules on October 20, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3572 was received in the Senate on October 21, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on October 22, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3572. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the agreement to not seek a sequential referral and the support for Conferees.

Provisions of Sec. 111 of H.R. 3572 as passed by the House were included in Section 1902-4 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed above.*)

DHS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REFORM AND IMPROVEMENTS
ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3578

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to strengthen and make improvements to the Directorate of Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to strengthen and make improvements to the Directorate of Science and Technology within the Department of Homeland Security. The legislation would improve the Science and Technology Directorate's ability to carry out its responsibility to conduct research and development by, among other things, modifying the criteria for the designation of colleges or universities

centers for homeland security to require expertise in nuclear explosives countermeasures or detection.

Legislative History

Prior to introduction, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies considered a Committee Print entitled “DHS Science and Technology Reform and Improvements Act of 2015” on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3578 was introduced in the House on September 18, 2015, by Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. Richmond and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3578 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on October 22, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3578. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure acknowledging the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3578 and the agreement to support the request for Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 3578 to the House on December 8, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–372.

The House considered H.R. 3578 under Suspension of the Rules on December 10, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 416 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 687).

H.R. 3578 was received in the Senate on December 14, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PROMOTING RESILIENCE AND EFFICIENCY IN PREPARING FOR ATTACKS
AND RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES ACT

H.R. 3583 (S. 1915)

To reform and improve the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Office of Emergency Communications, and the Office of Health Affairs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Promoting Resilience and Efficiency in Preparing for Attacks and Responding to Emergencies (PREPARE) Act seeks to enhance accountability at the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Office of Emergency Communications, and Office of Health Affairs at the Department of Homeland Security. As a part of the Commit-

tee's authorization process, the PREPARE Act builds efficiencies and increases coordination for preparedness improvements, while providing greater accountability for taxpayers.

Legislative History

H.R. 3583

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered a Committee Print entitled "Promoting Resilience and Efficiency in Preparing for Attacks and Responding to Emergencies Act" on September 10, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3583 was introduced in the House on September 22, 2015, by Ms. McCally, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Donovan, and Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3583 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 9, 2016, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would waive further consideration of H.R. 3583. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On March 10, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the agreement to not waive further consideration.

On March 11, 2016, the Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Energy and Commerce would waive further consideration of H.R. 3583. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the agreement to not waive further consideration.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3583 to the House on March 16, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-455, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3583.

On March 22, 2016, the Chair of the Committee on Financial Services sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Financial Services would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3583. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Se-

curity responded on April 6, 2016, acknowledging the jurisdictional letter of the Committee on Financial Services, and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules on April 26, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3583 was received in the Senate on April 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1915

S. 1915, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on August 3, 2015, by Ms. Ayotte, Mr. Booker, and Mr. Coons and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1915 on May 9, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1915 to the Senate on May 9, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–251.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION REFORM AND
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3584

To reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, streamline transportation security regulations, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill provides for streamlining and reforming certain programs within the Transportation Security Administration (TSA). This measure provides for an authorization of TSA's PreCheck program, and for the TSA to implement a pilot project to establish a secure, automated, biometric-based system at airports to verify the identity of individuals enrolled in PreCheck. Additionally, TSA is required to develop and implement technology solutions to verify travel and identity documents for standard screening lane passengers at large hub airports. Both of these initiatives are focused on reducing the number of TSA screening personnel needed to perform these duties, reduce wait times, reduce operating expenses, and integrate with watchlist matching programs and other check-point technologies.

Legislative History

On July 23, 2015, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security considered a Committee Print entitled the "Transportation Security Administration Reform and Improvement Act of 2015" and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3584 was introduced in the House on September 22, 2015, by Mr. Katko and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3584 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3584 to the House on January 12, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–396.

The House considered H.R. 3584 under Suspension of the Rules on February 23, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 3584 was received in the Senate on February 24, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

BORDER AND MARITIME COORDINATION IMPROVEMENT ACT

H.R. 3586

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve border and maritime security coordination in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) is tasked with securing America’s borders and promoting legitimate trade and travel. More than 12 years after the Department of Homeland Security, stovepipes remain among the 22 different component agencies, especially with respect to border and maritime security efforts.

H.R. 3586 seeks to provide DHS with the necessary tools and authorities to better streamline operations amongst relevant components while enhancing security. The Department has already established three Joint Task Forces (JTF), including JTF–East, JTF–West, and JTF–Investigations. In addition, the Office of Biometric Identity Management currently exists and is collecting biometric information on most foreign travelers, refugees, and visa holders, which are screened against criminal, defense, and immigration databases.

Greater efficiency in CBP and U.S. Coast Guard efforts would be beneficial to maritime security, and improvements to the Transportation Worker Identification Credential and Custom–Trade Partnership Against Terrorism programs are essential. Moreover, key programs like the Air Cargo Advance Screening pilot program and the Immigration Advisory Program help “push the borders out” and prevent dangerous people from entering the United States in the first place.

H.R. 3586 identified and implemented efficiencies within the border and maritime security components of the Department. Specifically, this bill improved CBP coordination by: Establishing an immigration cooperation program with foreign governments to better identify individuals who pose a security risk and may be inadmissible to the United States; directing the CBP Commissioner to establish a program to collect electronic information for the ad-

vance screening of air cargo; requiring CBP Air and Marine Operations to deploy assets with a risk-based assessment that considers mission needs; and establishing integrated border enforcement teams with Canada to strengthen security of ports of entry and the northern border.

Additionally, H.R. 3586 required the Commissioner of CBP to establish a three-year strategic plan for the deployment of CBP personnel to locations outside the United States; improved the Customs–Trade Partnership Against Terrorism; required a strategic plan every three years to enhance the security of international supply chains; and directed the Secretary to strengthen the security of Transportation Worker Identification Credentials.

Legislative History

H.R. 3586 was introduced in the House on September 22, 2015, by Mrs. Miller of Michigan, and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3586 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3586. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on October 5, 2015, acknowledging the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3586.

On February 25, 2016, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would waive further consideration of H.R. 3586. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the agreement to not waive further consideration.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3586 to the House on April 12, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–488, Pt. I.

The House considered H.R. 3586 on April 13, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3586 was received in the Senate on April 14, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The text of section 4 of H.R. 3586 were included in S. 461. (*See action taken on S. 461, listed above*).

Provisions of H.R. 3586 were included in Section 1901 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Au-

thorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. (See action taken on S. 2943, listed above).

FUSION CENTER ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3598

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the partnership between the Department of Homeland Security and the National Network of Fusion Centers, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation updates the existing language in Section 210A of the Homeland Security Act (Pub. L. 107-296) to enhance State and local partners access to homeland security information and coordination with the Department of Homeland Security's Components. The bill reflects the evolution of the National Network of Fusion Centers, as well as the Office of Intelligence and Analysis relationship with fusion centers in the Network. The bill adds several new responsibilities for the Under Secretary of Intelligence and Analysis to reflect the current role of fusion centers in detecting and preventing a terrorist attack or other emergency. Additionally, this legislation requires the Under Secretary to submit a report on the efforts of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and departmental components to support the National Network of Fusion Centers.

Legislative History

Prior to introduction, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered a Committee Print entitled the "Fusion Center Enhancement Act of 2015" on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

H.R. 3598 was introduced in the House on September 24, 2015, by Mr. Barletta, and Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3598 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 28, 2015, the Chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 3598, the Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3598. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On the following day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Intelligence and the support for the request to appoint Conferees.

The Committee reported H.R. 3598 to the House on November 2, 2014 as H. Rpt. 114-324.

On November 2, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite

consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3598. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on November 2, 2015, acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the support for the request to appoint Conferees.

The House considered H.R. 3598 under Suspension of the Rules on November 2, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3598 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HSA TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT

H.R. 3859

To make technical corrections to the Homeland Security Act of 2002.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 3859 is to make technical corrections to the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) by updating obsolete language and eliminating outdated offices and reporting requirements.

Legislative History

H.R. 3859 was introduced in the House on October 29, 2015, by Mr. Perry and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3859 on November 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3859 to the House on November 16, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–333.

The House considered H.R. 3859 under Suspension of the Rules on December 8, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3859 was received in the Senate on December 9, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

STATE AND LOCAL CYBER PROTECTION ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3869 (S. 2665)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to assist State and local coordination on cybersecurity with the national cybersecurity and communications integration center, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to codify ongoing efforts to coordinate State and local cybersecurity efforts with the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC). The NCCIC would, to the extent practicable, provide assistance to State and local governments in securing their information systems upon request.

*Legislative History**H.R. 3869*

H.R. 3869 was introduced in the House on November 2, 2015, by Mr. Hurd of Texas and Mr. Ratcliffe and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3869 on November 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, without amendment, by voice vote.

The reported H.R. 3869 to the House on December 3, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-363.

The House considered H.R. 3869 under Suspension of the Rules on December 10, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote. During consideration, the title was amended so as to read "*To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to assist State and local coordination on cybersecurity with the national cybersecurity and communications integration center, and for other purposes.*"

H.R. 3869 was received in the Senate on December 14, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 2665

S. 2665, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on March 10, 2016, by Mr. Peters and Mr. Perdue and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CBRNE DEFENSE ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3875

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish within the Department of Homeland Security a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Office, and for other purposes.

Summary

Departments and agencies across the U.S. Government have centralized their weapons of mass destruction (WMD) defense programs to provide clear focal points for dealing with this threat. However, The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) responsibilities in the chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives (CBRNE) areas continue to be spread across many offices in the Department with varying authorities and functions, affecting

strategic direction as well as interdepartmental and interagency coordination.

To address this disparate effort, this legislation authorizes a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Office within the Department of Homeland Security, led by a Presidentially-appointed Assistant Secretary. The bill directs the Secretary to include within the new CBRNE Office: the Office of Health Affairs, the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, risk assessment activities and personnel of the Science and Technology Directorate, CBRNE activities and personnel of the Office of Policy and Operations Coordination and Planning, and the Office for Bombing Prevention. The bill provides specific responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary and needed structure for the management of CBRNE activities.

Legislative History

H.R. 3875 was introduced in the House on November 2, 2015, by Mr. McCaul, Ms. McSally, Mr. Ratcliffe, and Ms. Jackson Lee and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3875 on November 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House favorable, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3875 to the House on November 16, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–334.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on December 8, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3875. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the cooperation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with respect to the consideration of H.R. 3875.

The House considered H.R. 3875 under Suspension of the Rules on December 10, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3875 was received in the Senate on December 14, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

STRENGTHENING CYBERSECURITY INFORMATION SHARING AND COORDINATION IN OUR PORTS ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3878

To enhance cybersecurity information sharing and coordination at ports in the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation dispels the ambiguity surrounding the U.S. Coast Guard's responsibility for cybersecurity at ports by requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop and implement a model

for maritime risk assessment with a focus on cybersecurity vulnerabilities at the Nation's ports. Additionally, in the process of analyzing the cybersecurity risks the legislation requires the Secretary to seek the participation of information sharing and analysis organizations along with the National and Area Maritime Security Advisory Committees.

Legislative History

H.R. 3878 was introduced in the House on November 2, 2015, by Mrs. Torres and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3878 on November 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3878 to the House on December 15, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-379, Pt. I.

The House considered H.R. 3878 under Suspension of the Rules on December 16, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 3878 was received in the Senate on December 17, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

COUNTERTERRORISM SCREENING AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4314

To require a plan to combat international travel by terrorists and foreign fighters, accelerate the transfer of certain border security systems to foreign partner governments, establish minimum international border security standards, authorize the suspension of foreign assistance to countries not making significant efforts to comply with such minimum standards, and for other purposes.

Summary

Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the U.S. has spent billions of dollars to help our allies close security gaps that may allow terrorists and foreign fighters to travel internationally and avoid detection. However, the lack of a risk-based approach has increased the chances that gaps may still exist. Improving foreign-partner engagement to combat travel by terrorists and foreign fighters would help improve security beyond national borders to mitigate threats before they reach the U.S. and reduce overlap, waste and unnecessary duplication.

H.R. 4314 requires the President to submit a plan to Congress to coordinate with foreign partners, catalogue existing border security capacity, and identify areas for improvement. The bill accelerated the transfer of certain nonlethal equipment and two border security systems—U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Automated Targeting System—Global and the Department of State's Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System—to foreign partner governments. Finally, the bill established minimum international border security standards, and authorized the suspension of non-humanitarian and nontrade-related foreign aid to

countries which do not make significant efforts to comply with the minimum standards.

Legislative History

H.R. 4314 was introduced in the House on January 5, 2016, by Mr. Zeldin, Mr. Katko, Ms. McSally, Mr. Loudermilk, Mr. Hurd of Texas, and Mr. Ratcliffe, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 4314 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs considered H.R. 4314 on January 7, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, amended, by unanimous consent.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules on March 21, 2016, and passed H.R. 4314 as amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 371 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 130).

H.R. 4314 was received in the Senate on April 4, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

DHS HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4383

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to enhance Department of Homeland Security coordination on how to identify and record information regarding individuals suspected or convicted of human trafficking, and for other purposes.

Summary

On January 4, 2016 the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Inspector General released a report titled *ICE and USCIS Could Improve Data Quality and Exchange to Help Identify Potential Human Trafficking Cases* [OIG-16-17]. The report found that known human traffickers utilized work and fiancé visas to bring victims into the United States legally, and discovered that data quality and exchange issues hindered efforts to combat human trafficking.

Specifically, the OIG matched the Immigration and Custom Enforcement (ICE) database of information on known human traffickers against all available data on visa petitions submitted to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). While cooperation exists between USCIS and ICE in some human trafficking cases, more consistent data sharing and coordination could improve their ability to identify instances of human trafficking. Without concerted DHS efforts to collect and share information, substantial risk exists that human traffickers can continue to abuse other individuals.

This legislation implements recommendations by the Inspector General for DHS components to establish procedures for identifying and recording information on individuals suspected or convicted of human trafficking, and procedures to routinely share such information on suspected or convicted of human trafficking with other components within the Department of Homeland Security.

Legislative History

H.R. 4383 was introduced in the House on January 13, 2016, by Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California and Ms. McSally, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 4383 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On February 2, 2016, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4383.

The Committee considered H.R. 4383 on February 2, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4383 to the House on December 8, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-855, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4383.

DHS ACQUISITION DOCUMENTATION INTEGRITY ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4398

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for requirements relating to documentation for major acquisition programs, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 4398, the DHS Acquisition Documentation Integrity Act of 2016, requires the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Management, to require relevant components to maintain specific types of acquisition documentation. This bill codifies a narrow set of authorities for the Secretary to waive those requirements in limited circumstances, which is a similar approach that exists in the Department of Defense.

Legislative History

H.R. 4398 was introduced in the House on February 1, 2016, by Ms. Watson Coleman, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4398 on February 3, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4398 to the House on February 23, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-425.

The House considered H.R. 4398 under Suspension of the Rules on February 23, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 4398 was received in the Senate on February 24, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

AMPLIFYING LOCAL EFFORTS TO ROOT OUT TERROR ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4401

To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide countering violent extremism training to Department of Homeland Security representatives at State and local fusion centers, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide representatives at State and local fusion centers with training on countering violent extremism in an effort to raise community awareness to stop individuals from being recruited to join overseas terrorist groups.

Legislative History

H.R. 4401 was introduced in the House on February 1, 2016, by Mr. Loudermilk and 10 original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4401 on February 2, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The House considered H.R. 4401 under Suspension of the Rules on February 29, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4401 was received in the Senate on March 1, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The text of H.R. 4401, as passed by the House was included in Title I of H.R. 5471, as introduced. *See also action taken on H.R. 5471 listed below).*

FOREIGN FIGHTER REVIEW ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4402

To require a review of information regarding persons who have traveled or attempted to travel from the United States to support terrorist organizations in Syria and Iraq, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires a review of information by individuals who have either traveled or attempted to travel to the support terrorist organizations in Syria or Iraq, with the goal of preventing further travel of U.S. persons to terror safe havens. This legislation further requires the President, through the Secretary of Homeland Security and other appropriate Federal Agencies, to review vulnerabilities in the system that have previously allowed for inspiring jihadist travel.

Legislative History

H.R. 4402 was introduced in the House on February 1, 2016, by Mr. Hurd of Texas and eight original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4402 on February 2, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4402 to the House on February 23, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–423.

The House considered H.R. 4402 under Suspension of the Rules on February 23, 2016, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 397 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 84).

H.R. 4402 was received in the Senate on February 24, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 4402, were included in Section 1907 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed above*).

ENHANCING OVERSEAS TRAVELER VETTING ACT

H.R. 4403

To authorize the development of open-source software based on certain systems of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State to facilitate the vetting of travelers against terrorist watchlists and law enforcement databases, enhance border management, and improve targeting and analysis, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation authorizes the development of open-source software based on certain systems of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State to facilitate the vetting of travelers against Federal law enforcement databases and terrorist watchlists, as well as enhancing border management targeting and analysis.

Legislative History

H.R. 4403 was introduced in the House on February 1, 2016, by Mr. Hurd of Texas and eight original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4403 on February 2, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs considered H.R. 4403 on February 24, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4403 to the House on April 11, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–480, Pt. I.

The House considered H.R. 4403 on April 13, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4403 was received in the Senate on April 14, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER TRAVEL EXERCISE ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4404

To require an exercise related to terrorist and foreign fighter travel, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to coordinate an exercise designed around the foreign fighter threat by testing all phases of extremist planning and travel with the purpose of determining how government partners and partners abroad respond to scenarios surrounding threat of the foreign fighter. The Secretary is to coordinate this exercise with the appropriate Federal Agencies to identify weaknesses at home and broad which may be exploited by foreign fighters and terrorists.

Legislative History

H.R. 4404 was introduced in the House on February 1, 2016, by Ms. McSally and eight original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4404 on February 2, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on March 9, 2016, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4404. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on March 11, 2016, acknowledging the cooperation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure with respect to the consideration of H.R. 4404.

The Committee reported H.R. 4404 to the House on March 16, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–456.

The House considered H.R. 4404 under Suspension of the Rules on July 11, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

(See also action taken on H.R. 5611, listed below).

COUNTERTERRORISM ADVISORY BOARD ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4407

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security a board to coordinate and integrate departmental intelligence, activities, and policy related to counterterrorism, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to establish a Counterterrorism Advisory Board (CTAB) within the Department of Homeland Security to both coordinate and integrate Departmental intelligence, activities, and policies related to counterterrorism within the Department. Upon completion

of the final report of the Committee on Homeland Security's Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel in September 2015, the task force found that Congress should authorize the CTAB and ensure it is aligned with the current threat environment related to counterterrorism issues.

Legislative History

H.R. 4407 was introduced in the House on February 1, 2016, by Mr. Loudermilk and 10 original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee considered H.R. 4407 on February 2, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4407 to the House on April 11, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–481.

The House considered H.R. 4407 under Suspension of the Rules on May 16, 2016, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 389 yeas and 5 nays, (Roll No. 195).

H.R. 4407 was received in the Senate on May 17, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The text of H.R. 4407, as passed by the House, was included in Title III of H.R. 5471, as introduced. For further action, see H.R. 5471.

NATIONAL STRATEGY TO COMBAT TERRORIST TRAVEL ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4408

To require the development of a national strategy to combat terrorist travel, and for other purposes.

Summary

The final report of the Committee on Homeland Security's Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel, published in September 2015, concluded that the United States Government lacks a comprehensive strategy for combating terrorist and foreign fighter travel. This legislation requires the President to submit a strategy to Congress that is focused on intercepting terrorists and foreign fighters in an effort to make their travel more difficult. The strategy is required to be reassessed in the first year of each Presidential term.

Legislative History

H.R. 4408 was introduced in the House on February 1, 2016, by Mr. Katko and nine original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 4408 on February 2, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4408 to the House on February 23, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–424.

The House considered H.R. 4408 under Suspension of the Rules on February 23, 2016, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 392 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 83).

H.R. 4408 was received in the Senate on February 24, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 4408 were included in Sec. 1908 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed above*).

SOUTHWEST BORDER SECURITY THREAT ASSESSMENT ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4482

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prepare a southwest border threat analysis, and for other purposes.

Summary

In May 2012, the U.S. Border Patrol released an updated five-year strategic plan, marking the first time the strategy had been updated since 2004 *2014-2016 Border Patrol Strategic Plan The Mission: Protect America*. According to the Border Patrol leadership, the updated Plan marked a shift in focus from being “resource-based” to “risk-based.” However, because of the evolving challenges and threats from drug cartels, large populations of migrants and child migrants looking to cross the border, and international terrorist organizations taking advantage of border security vulnerabilities, the Committee felt the updated strategy lacked critical elements for the Border Patrol to gauge its successes.

H.R. 4482 directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to submit a threat analysis of the southwest border to Congress 180 days after enactment. The analysis shall include: An assessment of current and potential terrorism and criminal threats posed by individuals and organizations seeking to exploit border security vulnerabilities; an assessment of improvements needed between ports of entry to prevent terrorists and instruments of terror from entering the United States; an assessment of gaps in law, policy, and cooperation between State, local, or Tribal law enforcement, international agreements, or tribal agreements that hinder effective and efficient border security; an assessment of the current percentage of situational awareness achieved by the Department of Homeland Security of the international land and maritime borders of the United States; and an assessment of the current percentage of operational control achieved by the Department.

In addition, H.R. 4482 directed the Chief of the Border Patrol to issue a Border Patrol Strategic Plan, updated every five years. The plan must include a threat assessment of the southwest border, efforts to increase situational awareness, and efforts to detect, prevent, and interdict terrorists, aliens, and illicit drugs.

Legislative History

H.R. 4482 was introduced in the House on February 4, 2016, by Ms. McSally and 10 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4482 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security was discharged from further consideration on March 23, 2016. The Full Committee considered H.R. 4482 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4482 to the House on April 13, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–492.

The House considered H.R. 4482 on April 13, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4482 was received in the Senate on April 14, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

STATE AND HIGH-RISK URBAN AREA WORKING GROUP ACT

H.R. 4509

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to clarify membership of State planning committees or urban area working groups for the Homeland Security Grant Program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) requires States and urban areas that receive State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Areas Security Initiative funds to have planning committees to determine how to efficiently and effectively expend these funds. H.R. 4509 expands the stakeholders required to be involved in these committees to include representatives from public health, educational institutions, fusion health centers, and interoperability coordinators, where appropriate.

Legislative History

H.R. 4509 was introduced in the House on February 9, 2016, by Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4509 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Response and Communications was discharged from further consideration on March 23, 2016. The Full Committee considered H.R. 4509 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4509 to the House on April 13, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–491.

The House considered H.R. 4509 on April 13, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4509 was received in the Senate on April 14, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 4509 were included in Section 1911 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed above*).

TREATING SMALL AIRPORTS WITH FAIRNESS ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4549 (S. 2549)

To require the Transportation Security Administration to conduct security screening at certain airports, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill returns security screening and personnel to airports that have had been denied by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) after temporary gaps in commercial air service. The TSA has stated they have no requirement under law to return this needed service, and instead has directed the airports to allow passengers to fly unscreened to their next destination, and undergo reverse security screening there. This poses serious security issues, and would increase travel time and costs for passengers. According to local officials and the commercial airlines hoping to return service to these small airports, this is not a feasible option due to the security concerns of 30 passengers flying unscreened to a major metropolitan area, the added travel time caused by using a shuttle bus to reach the front of the airport for screening, and other logistical challenges.

H.R. 4549 requires the TSA to provide the necessary staff and screening equipment to any airport that lost commercial air service on or after January 1, 2013, if the operator submits a request for security screening to the Administrator and a written confirmation of a commitment from a commercial air carrier that such carrier intends to resume commercial air service at such airport not later than one year after the date that the operator submitted a request for security screening to the Administrator. This bill also requires the Administrator to ensure that security screening is implemented by the TSA at an airport not later than the later of 90 days after the airport operator submits a request for such screening or the date which the commercial air carrier that is the subject of such request intends to resume commercial air service at such airport.

Legislative History

H.R. 4549

H.R. 4549 was introduced in the House on February 11, 2016, by Mr. Walden, Mr. Hurd of Texas, Mrs. Lummis, Mr. DeFazio, and Mr. Kilmer and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

Within the Committee, H.R. 4549 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation Security was discharged from further consideration on March 23, 2016. The Full Committee considered H.R. 4549 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4549 to the House on April 13, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–493.

The House considered H.R. 4549 on April 13, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4549 was received in the Senate on April 14, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 2549

S. 2549, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on February 11, 2016, by Mr. Merkley, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Wyden, and Mr. Hatch and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SECURING AVIATION FROM FOREIGN ENTRY POINTS AND GUARDING
AIRPORTS THROUGH ENHANCED SECURITY ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4698

To enhance aviation by requiring airport security assessments and a security coordination enhancement plan, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill directs the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) of the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a comprehensive security risk assessment of all last point of departure airports with nonstop flights to the United States. This legislation also allows TSA to donate security screening equipment to a foreign last point of departure airport operator and will require TSA submit to the Government Accountability Office and Congress a plan that assesses TSA's ability to work with foreign government entities to allow TSA representatives conduct inspections of foreign airports without advance notice; and enhances collaboration and information-sharing about international inbound-aviation between the U.S. and foreign and domestic partners to enhance security capabilities at foreign airports.

Legislative History

H.R. 4698 was introduced in the House on March 3, 2016, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Keating, Mr. Donovan, and Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4698 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 4698 on March 23, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 4698 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4698 to the House on April 21, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–513.

The House considered H.R. 4698 under Suspension of the Rules on April 26, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4698 was received in the Senate on April 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 4698 were included in the Title II, Subtitle B of H.R. 636. (*See also, action on H.R. 636, listed above.*)

NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS CONSORTIUM ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4743

To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, and for other purposes.

[To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium, and for other purposes.]

Summary

To support efforts to address cybersecurity risks and incidents, this legislation authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to work with consortia including the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium (NCCPC or the Consortium), which currently provides State and local communities with tools to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from cyber attacks as they would any other disaster or emergency situation. The Consortium also evaluates communities' cybersecurity posture and provides them with a roadmap to correct deficiencies in the security of their information systems. Based out of the University of Texas San Antonio's Center for Infrastructure Assurance and Security, the NCCPC has members located throughout the Nation, including: The Criminal Justice Institute at the University of Arkansas; the University of Memphis Center for Information Assurance; the Norwich University Applied Research Institutes; and the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

The Department may also engage consortia to assist the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) in providing training to State and local first responders in preparing for and responding to cybersecurity risks and incidents. The NCCIC is the central location within the Department where cyber operations are conducted.

Legislative History

H.R. 4743 was introduced in the House on March 15, 2016, by Mr. Castro of Texas, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Hurd of Texas, Mr. Doggett, Mr. Cuellar, Mr. Smith of Texas, and Mr. Welch and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the

Committee, H.R. 4743 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4743 on April 28, 2016. Full Committee considered H.R. 4743 on April 28, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4743 to the House on May 13, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–565.

The House considered H.R. 4743 under Suspension of the Rules on May 16, 2016, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 394 yeas and 3 nays, (Roll No. 194).

H.R. 4743 was received in the Senate on May 17, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY STRATEGY FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS ACT

H.R. 4780

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a comprehensive strategy for Department of Homeland Security operations abroad, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to create a comprehensive three-year strategy for international programs related to vetting and screening persons seeking to enter the United States. The strategy is required to include: specific Departmental risk-based goals for international programs; a risk-based method for determining whether to establish new international programs in new locations; and an alignment with the highest DHS-wide and government-wide strategic priorities of resource allocations. When considering the strategy, the Secretary must consider information on existing Departmental operations and an analysis of the impact of each such international program on domestic activities.

Legislative History

H.R. 4780 was introduced in the House on March 17, 2016, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 4780 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4780 to the House on May 13, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–566.

The House considered H.R. 4780 under Suspension of the Rules on May 16, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4780 was received in the Senate on May 17, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 4780 were included in Sec. 1910 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed above*).

DHS STOP ASSET AND VEHICLE EXCESS ACT

H.R. 4785

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in managing the Department's vehicle fleet, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 4785 is to improve the management of the Department of Homeland Security's vehicle fleet. H.R. 4785 contains four specific elements that address significant challenges the Department faces with managing the second largest civilian vehicle fleet in the Federal Government. Specifically, this bill establishes: Authority at the headquarters level over component vehicle fleets; requirements for components to more rigorously evaluate their fleets on an ongoing basis; penalties if components do not spend taxpayer dollars prudently; and a requirement for the Department to identify alternative methods for managing component vehicle fleets.

Legislative History

H.R. 4785 was introduced in the House on March 17, 2016, by Mr. Perry, Mr. McCaul, and Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 4785 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4785 to the House on April 14, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-494.

The House considered H.R. 4785 under Suspension of the Rules on July 11, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 4785 was received in the Senate, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

COMBATING TERRORIST RECRUITMENT ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4820

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to use the testimonials of former or estranged violent extremists or their associates in order to counter terrorist recruitment, and for other purposes.

[To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide countering violent extremism training to Department of Homeland Security representatives at State and local fusion centers, and for other purposes.]

Summary

In an effort to create a comprehensive response to the propaganda of terrorist organizations, H.R. 4820 attempts to counter terrorist recruitment and dissuade citizens from joining extremist groups. This legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to utilize the testimonials of former and estranged violent extremists or their associates to counter the statements made by terrorists. The legislation provides the Secretary of Homeland Security with flexibility to combat that varying terrorist groups threatening the United States both in America and abroad.

Legislative History

H.R. 4280 was introduced in the House on March 21, 2016, by Mr. Fleischmann and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 4820 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4820 to the House, as amended, on April 26, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–525.

The House considered H.R. 4820 under Suspension of the Rules on April 26, 2016, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 322 yeas and 79 nays, (Roll No. 164). The title of the measure was amended so as to read “*To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide countering violent extremism training to Department of Homeland Security representatives at State and local fusion centers, and for other purposes.*”

H.R. 4820 was received in the Senate on April 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The text of H.R. 4820, as passed by the House was included in Title II of H.R. 5471, as introduced. (*See action taken on H.R. 5471, listed below.*)

AIRPORT PERIMETER AND ACCESS CONTROL SECURITY ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5056

To modernize and enhance airport perimeter and access control security by requiring updated risk assessments and the development of security strategies, and for other purposes.

Summary

This measure requires the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to update both the Transportation Sector Security Risk Assessment (TSSRA) and the Comprehensive Risk Assessment of Perimeter and Access Control Security. The bill directs the Administrator to develop timeframes for additional updates and complete a sector-wide assessment of airport access con-

trols and perimeter security. This assessment is required to incorporate the updates to the TSSRA, as well as findings from the Joint Vulnerability Assessment. Additionally, the Administrator is required to include consideration of the overall airport risk environment, specific security even data, trend analysis, and existing best practices utilized by airports to mitigate security risks.

In addition to the comprehensive assessment and report updates, the legislation requires the Administrator to update the National Strategy for Airport Perimeter and Access Control Security to include the results of the comprehensive risk assessments, as well as information on airport security activities, the status of TSA's own security initiatives, stakeholder input, and outcome-based performance goals and objectives.

Legislative History

H.R. 5056 was introduced in the House on April 26, 2015, by Mr. Keating and six original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5056 on April 28, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 5056 to the House on July 1, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–653.

The House considered H.R. 5056 under Suspension of the Rules on July 11, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5056 was received in the Senate on July 12, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

IMPROVING SMALL BUSINESS CYBER SECURITY ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5064 (S. 3024)

To amend the Small Business Act to allow small business development centers to assist and advise small business concerns on relevant cyber security matters, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Small Business Act and provides Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) with tools, resources, and expert guidance to enable these SBDCs to utilize and leverage existing Federal cyber resources in order to more effectively meet the information security needs of small businesses and the National and economic security needs of the United States.

The legislation improves small business cybersecurity by leveraging existing Federal programs, as well as the expertise of nearly 1,000 SBDCs around the country to streamline cyber support for small businesses. It specifically amends the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.; 72 Stat. 384 et seq.) and the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) to allow the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and any other Federal Department or agency coordinating with DHS, to provide information on cybersecurity risks and other cyber-related assistance to SBDCs as they

help small businesses develop or enhance cybersecurity infrastructure, threat awareness, and training programs. Further, the Small Business Administration (SBA) and the Department are required to jointly develop a strategy to provide guidance to SBDCs on how they can leverage existing Federal resources to provide better access to much-needed cyber support services. To the extent practicable, SBDCs must offer cybersecurity specialists to counsel, assist, and inform small business clients, and the SBA Administrator is authorized to award SBDC grants in furtherance of the cyber strategy.

Further, the legislation requires the Government Accountability Office to review current cybersecurity programs at the Federal level aimed at providing assistance to small businesses. The review will include an assessment of the wide utilization of existing resources by small businesses, whether they are duplicative of other resources, and whether they could be better structured to improve accessibility and effectiveness.

Legislative History

H.R. 5064

H.R. 5064 was introduced in the House on April 26, 2016, by Mr. Hanna and 12 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Small Business and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5064 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5064 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5064 to the House on July 1, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-654, Pt. I.

Provisions of H.R. 5064, were included in Secs. 1841 and 1843 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017. (*See also action on S. 2943 listed above*).

S. 3024

S. 3024, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on June 6, 2016, by Mr. Vitter and Mr. Peters and referred to the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

The Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship considered S. 2034 on June 9, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate without amendment.

STRONG VISA INTEGRITY SECURES AMERICA ACT

H.R. 5253

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve visa security, visa applicant vetting, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5253 takes the necessary steps to address potential security gaps to strengthen counterterrorism vetting and screening of individuals applying for entry into the United States. This bill increases the number of Immigration and Custom Enforcement (ICE) Visa Security Units (VSU) from 26 to no fewer than 50. This allows specially trained investigators to conduct in-depth reviews of high-risk visa applicants.

While there are more than 220 visa issuing posts around the world, each VSU costs an estimated \$2.7 million, making it nearly impossible to place one at each consular post. Therefore, the bill also expanded the Pre-Adjudicated Threat Recognition Intelligence Operations Team (PATRIOT) program, which conducts security checks remotely, to an additional 50 locations. This allowed visa issuing posts with limited space or insufficient workload the benefits of certain visa security vetting activities in the absence of a VSU.

Legislative History

H.R. 5253 was introduced in the House on May 16, 2016, by Mr. Hurd of Texas, Mr. McCaul, Mrs. Miller of Michigan, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Katko, and Ms. McSally and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5253 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 5253 on June 8, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5253 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5253 to the House on December 8, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-851.

CHECKPOINT OPTIMIZATION AND EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5338

To reduce passenger wait times at airports, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill allows for the assessment of staffing model of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to determine whether those staffing positions that are necessary, including canine explosives detection technology and teams, for all airports in the U.S. where TSA controls passenger checkpoints. In addition, this legislation requires: TSA Behavior Detection Officers be present at baggage and passenger screening areas, including PreCheck lanes; increases efforts to ensure the public understands the TSA PreCheck program; and requests the Aviation Security Advisory Committee submit recommendations on best practices for checkpoint operations optimization.

Legislative History

H.R. 5338 was introduced in the House on May 26, 2016, by Mr. Katko and nine original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5338 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules on June 7, 2016, and passed H.R. 5338, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5338 was received in the Senate on June 8, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 5338 were included in Subtitle A of Title II of H.R. 636 as passed by the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 636. (*See action taken on H.R. 636, listed above*).

 SECURING OUR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ACT

H.R. 5346

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Health Affairs responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security related to food, agriculture, and veterinary defense against terrorism, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5346 amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize a program to coordinate the Department of Homeland Security's efforts related to food, agriculture, and veterinary defense from acts of terrorism and other high-consequence events that pose a high risk to homeland security.

Legislative History

H.R. 5346 was introduced in the House on May 26, 2016, by Mr. Young of Iowa and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Agriculture. Within the Committee, H.R. 5346 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On June 16, 2016, the Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response considered H.R. 5346 and reported the measure to the Full Committee, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Agriculture sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September 6, 2016, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Agriculture would waive its right to consider H.R. 5346.

The Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September 14, 2016, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Energy and Commerce would waive its right to consider H.R. 5346. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded ac-

knowledging the agreement by the Committee on Energy and Commerce to forgo consideration of H.R. 5346, and the agreement to support the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded to the Chair of the Committee on Agriculture on September 14, 2016, acknowledging an agreement by the Committee on Agriculture to forgo consideration of H.R. 5346, and the agreement to support the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5346 on September 15, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5346 to the House on September 19, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-755, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Agriculture were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5346.

The House considered H.R. 5346 under Suspension of the Rules on September 26, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5346 was received in the Senate on September 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

QUADRENNIAL HOMELAND SECURITY REVIEW TECHNICAL CORRECTION
ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5385

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make technical corrections to the requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security submit quadrennial homeland security reviews, and for other purposes.

Summary

The purpose of H.R. 5385 is to make changes to the requirements outlined in the production of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR). Namely, this bill requires the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a risk assessment to inform the QHSR, and to maintain all documentation regarding the QHSR, including, but not limited to: All written communications sent out by the Secretary and feedback submitted to the Secretary; information on how feedback received by the Secretary informed the QHSR; and information regarding the risk assessment. The elements in this bill will better allow Congress to conduct oversight over the Department.

Legislative History

H.R. 5385 was introduced in the House on June 7, 2016, by Mrs. Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5385 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5385 to the House on July 5, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–662.

The House considered H.R. 4785 under Suspension of the Rules on July 11, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 4785 was received in the Senate on July 12, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SUPPORT FOR RAPID INNOVATION ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5388

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for innovative research and development, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to provide for innovative research and development by requiring the Under Secretary for Science and Technology (S&T) to support cybersecurity research, development, testing, evaluation and transition and to coordinate those activities with other Federal agencies, industry, and academia. In service to the components of the Department of Homeland Security, the Under Secretary is required to: advance the development and deployment of secure information systems; improve and create technologies to detect attacks or intrusions; improve and create mitigation and recovery methodologies; support the review of source code that underpins critical infrastructure information systems in coordination with the private sector; develop and support tools to support cybersecurity research and development efforts; assist the development of technologies to reduce vulnerabilities in industrial control systems; and develop and support forensics and attack attribution capabilities.

The legislation also requires the Under Secretary to support the full life cycle of cyber research and development projects, identify mature technologies that address existing or imminent cybersecurity gaps, and introduce new cybersecurity technologies throughout the homeland security enterprise through partnerships and commercialization. The Under Secretary is directed to target Federally funded cybersecurity research that demonstrates a high probability of successful transition to the commercial market within two years.

This bill also extends the timeframe for the Secretary to exercise Other Transaction Authority (OTA) until 2020. If the head of a component seeks to have funds expended under OTA, the Secretary must provide prior approval after evaluating the component's proposal which must include the rationale, funds to be spent, and expected outcomes of the project. The Secretary is required to submit an annual report to Congress detailing those projects for which OTA was authorized.

Ensuring there are mechanisms in place like S&T's cybersecurity research and development programs and OTA to support the dynamic nature of cybersecurity research and development is essential for addressing homeland security capability gaps.

Legislative History

H.R. 5388 was introduced in the House on June 7, 2016, by Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5388 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 20, 2016, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 5388. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, concurring in the agreement to not seek a sequential referral and the request for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 5388 to the House on June 21, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–629.

The House considered H.R. 5388 under Suspension of the Rules on June 21, 2016, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 351 yeas and 4 nays, (Roll No. 335).

Provisions of H.R. 5388 were included in the Title II Subtitle C of H.R. 636. (*See action taken on H.R. 636, listed above.*)

LEVERAGING EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5389

To encourage engagement between the Department of Homeland Security and technology innovators, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation encourages engagement between the Department of Homeland Security and technology innovators. The bill requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to engage with innovative and emerging technology developers and firms, including technology-based small businesses and startup ventures, to address homeland security needs. The Secretary may also identify geographic areas in the United States where high concentrations of innovative and emerging technology developers and firms exist. H.R. 5389 allows the Secretary to establish personnel and office space in these areas, as appropriate. Finally, the bill requires the Secretary to develop, implement, and submit a strategy to proactively engage innovative and emerging technology developers and firms with guidance on building and sustaining relationships with such innovator.

The Department's ability to engage regional and national thought leaders across the country and establish a presence in a similar manner that has been done via its establishment of an office in Silicon Valley will help it target investments and promote proven technologies that address homeland security needs. Requir-

ing the Department to strategically consider how to engage these technology developers across the country will strengthen the Department's ability to access innovative and emerging technologies in order to combat evolving threats. This legislation is intended to ensure that DHS fosters sustainable systems, policies and procedures to maintain strong engagement with innovative and emerging technology developers and firms that continue over time

Legislative History

H.R. 5389 was introduced in the House on June 7, 2016, by Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5389 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 5389. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, concurring in the agreement to not seek a sequential referral and the request for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 5389 to the House on June 21, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–630.

The House considered H.R. 5389 under Suspension of the Rules on June 21, 2016, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 347 yeas and 8 nays, (Roll No. 336).

H.R. 5389 was received in the Senate on June 22, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION AGENCY
ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5390

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–295) to redesignate the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS's) National Protection and Programs Directorate as the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection Agency (CIPA) to be headed by a Director of National Cybersecurity, which will be appointed by the President with the Senate's consent. The Director of National Cybersecurity will lead National efforts to protect and enhance the security and resilience of U.S. cyber and critical infrastructure.

H.R. 5390 reorganizes DHS components and subcomponents into the following divisions: The Cybersecurity Division; the Infrastructure Protection Division; the Emergency Communications Division; and the Federal Protective Service. The Agency would carry out DHS' responsibility to secure high risk chemical facilities against the threat of terrorism under 6 U.S.C 621, title XXI of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and regulate the sale and transfer of ammonium nitrate, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 488, title J of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. This legislation also establishes an Office of Biometric Identity Management within the Department.

Legislative History

H.R. 5390 was introduced in the House on June 7, 2016, by Mr. McCaul, Mr. Ratcliffe, and Ms. Jackson Lee and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5390 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

GAINS IN GLOBAL NUCLEAR DETECTION ARCHITECTURE ACT

H.R. 5391

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance certain duties of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and for other purposes.

Summary

Preventing terrorists from smuggling nuclear or radiological material to carry out an attack in the United States is a top national priority. The Department of Homeland Security's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) mission is to improve capabilities to deter, detect, respond to, and attribute responsibility for nuclear terrorist attacks, in coordination with domestic and international partners. As part of this mission, DNDO conducts research and development on radiation and nuclear detection devices.

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-295), to direct the DNDO to develop and maintain documentation that provides information on how the Office's research investments align with gaps in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture (GNDA) and the research challenges identified by the DNDO Director. It further directs DNDO to document the rationale for selecting research topics and to develop a systematic approach for evaluating how the outcomes of the Office's individual research projects collectively contribute to addressing the research challenges.

Legislative History

H.R. 5391 was introduced in the House on June 8, 2016, by Mr. Richmond and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5391 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5391 to the House on July 1, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–652.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Speaker of the House on September 8, 2016, expressing disagreement to a jurisdictional claim by the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology over H.R. 5391.

The House considered H.R. 5391 under Suspension of the Rules on September 27, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5391 was received in the Senate on September 28, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

 CYBER PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5459

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance preparedness and response capabilities for cyber attacks, bolster the dissemination of homeland security information related to cyber threats, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5459 seeks to enhance preparedness and response capabilities for cyber attacks and bolster the sharing of information related to cyber threats. The bill includes, as a function of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), sharing information about cyber best practices, in addition to the sharing of cyber threat indicators and defensive measures currently required by law. The bill also authorizes representatives from State and major urban area fusion centers, as defined in the bill, to be assigned to the NCCIC, similar to the assignment of representatives from information sharing and analysis centers (ISACs) permitted under current law.

H.R. 5459 authorizes the use of State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative funds for cybersecurity enhancements. Cyber expenditures are currently allowable under yearly grant guidance for these programs and this section will codify the authorization to highlight the importance of these expenditures and ensure they continue to be allowable.

Finally, H.R. 5459 expresses the sense of Congress that the Department of Homeland Security should work to lessen the classification level or provide information in an unclassified form, as practicable, to enable greater sharing of actionable intelligence related to cyber threats.

Legislative History

H.R. 5459 was introduced in the House on June 13, 2016, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Ratcliffe, and Mr. Payne, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5459 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 5459 on June 14, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5459 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5459 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5459 to the House on September 19, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–756.

The House considered H.R. 5459 under Suspension of the Rules on September 26, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5459 was received in the Senate on September 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

FIRST RESPONDER ACCESS TO INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES ACT

H.R. 5460

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a review process to review applications for certain grants to purchase equipment or systems that do not meet or exceed any applicable national voluntary consensus standards, and for other purposes.

Summary

This measure amends Subsection (f) of section 2008 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609) by adding at the end a review process for applications seeking to purchase equipment or systems that do not meet or exceed applicable national voluntary consensus standards using funds from the Urban Area Security Initiative or the State Homeland Security Grant Program. This bill addresses complaints raised by stakeholder groups that Federal Emergency Management Agency lacks a uniform, predictable, and transparent process to review grantee requests to use grant funding to purchase equipment that does not meet or exceed voluntary consensus standards or for which no voluntary consensus standard exists.

Legislative History

H.R. 5460 was introduced in the House on June 13, 2016, by Mr. Payne and Mr. Donovan, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5460 was referred

to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On June 16, 2016, the Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response considered H.R. 5460 and reported the measure to the Full Committee, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5460 on September 16, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5460 to the House on September 26, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–788.

The House considered H.R. 5460 under Suspension of the Rules on September 26, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5460 was received in the Senate on September 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

COUNTERING TERRORIST RADICALIZATION ACT

H.R. 5471 (H.R. 4401, H.R. 4407, AND H.R. 4820)

To combat terrorist recruitment in the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill authorizes the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to provide training at State and major urban area fusion centers to increase awareness of and more quickly identify terrorism threats—including the travel or attempted travel of individuals from the United States to support a foreign terrorist organization abroad—and counter violent extremism. It also authorizes DHS incorporate the public testimonials of former extremists into its efforts to combat terrorist recruitment, and authorizes the Department’s Counterterrorism Advisory Board.

Legislative History

H.R. 5471 was introduced in the House on June 14, 2016, by Mr. McCaul, Mr. Loudermilk, Mr. Fleischmann, and Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

As introduced, H.R. 5471 contains provisions of the following measures as passed by the House: H.R. 4001, H.R. 4407, and H.R. 4820. For prior action see the action on those measures, listed above

The House considered H.R. 5471 under Suspension of the Rules on June 16, 2016, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 402 yeas and 15 nays, (Roll No. 333).

H.R. 5471 was received in the Senate on June 20, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HOMELAND SAFETY AND SECURITY ACT

H.R. 5611

To prevent terrorists from launching attacks and obtaining passports, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill authorizes and Office for Partnerships to Prevent Terrorism within the Department of Homeland Security to counter radical Islamist terrorism and recruitment, and outlines the responsibilities of that office, to include the creation of a Department-wide strategy. This bill also amends the federal criminal code to authorize the Department of Justice to notify and authorize law enforcement agencies or intelligence services to delay for up to three business days the transfer of a firearm or explosive to a person being investigated, or who during the past five years has been investigated, as a known or suspected terrorist.

This bill also refines the national exercise program outlined in the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 (Title VI of Pub. L. 109-295, the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007).

Legislative History

H.R. 5611 was introduced in the House on July 1, 2016, by Mr. McCarthy and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

As introduced, Section 2 of H.R. 5611 contains provisions related to H.R. 2899; Sec. 3 and 4 contains the text of H.R. 4404. (*See also action on H.R. 2899 and H.R. 4404, listed above*).

CUBAN AIRPORT SECURITY ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5728

To prohibit scheduled passenger air transportation between the United States and Cuba until a study has been completed regarding security measures and equipment at Cuba's airports, to amend title 49, United States Code, to clarify the role of the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding security standards at foreign airports, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to submit to the relevant Congressional committees a report detailing the following security measures at each of Cuba's ten international airports: Information about the type of equipment used at screening checkpoints and an analysis of such equipment's capability and weaknesses; information about each airport's canine program; the frequency of training for screening and security personnel; access controls in place to ensure only credentialed personnel have access to the secure and sterile areas of such airports; an assessment of the ability of known or suspected terrorists to use Cuba as a gateway to enter the United

States; airport perimeter security; a mitigation assessment regarding Man Portable Air Defense Systems; the vetting practices and procedures for airport employees; and any other information determined relevant to the security practices, procedures and equipment in place at such airports.

Legislative History

H.R. 5728 was introduced in the House on July 14, 2016, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Cuellar and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Within the Committee, H.R. 5728 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5728 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5728 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

UNITED STATES—ISRAEL CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5843

To establish a grant program at the Department of Homeland Security to promote cooperative research and development between the United States and Israel on cybersecurity.

Summary

In accordance with the *Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Israel on Cooperation in Science and Technology for Homeland Security Matters* signed on May 29, 2008, this legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security to establish a grant program to support cybersecurity research, development, demonstration, and commercialization of cybersecurity technology.

Legislative History

H.R. 5843 was introduced in the House on July 14, 2016, by Mr. Langevin and Mr. Ratcliffe and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5843 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5843 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5843 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5843 to the House on November 15, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–826.

The House considered H.R. 5843 on November 29, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5843 was received in the Senate on November 30, 2016.

COMMUNITY COUNTERTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS ACT

H.R. 5859

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the major metropolitan area counterterrorism training and exercise grant program, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5859 authorizes \$39 million for emergency response providers in major metropolitan areas to conduct training and exercises to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the most likely terrorist attack scenarios, including active shooters.

Legislative History

H.R. 5859 was introduced in the House on July 14, 2016, by Mr. McCaul and 25 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5859 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5859 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5859 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5859 to the House on September 19, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–754.

The House considered H.R. 5859 under Suspension of the Rules on September 21, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 395 yeas and 30 nays, (Roll No. 537).

H.R. 5859 was received in the Senate on September 22, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

TRANSIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM FLEXIBILITY ACT

H.R. 5943

To amend the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 to clarify certain allowable uses of funds for public transportation security assistance grants and establish periods of performance for such grants, and for other purposes.

Summary

This measure amends the Implementing Recommendation of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110-53) to permit transportation security grants to be used for security training and improvements to stations and infrastructure.

Legislative History

H.R. 5943 was introduced in the House on September 7, 2016, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. Katko, Mr. King of New York, Miss Rice of New York, Mr. Payne, and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5943 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5943 to the House, on September 20, 2016, with an amendment, as H. Rpt. 114–776.

The House considered H.R. 5943 under Suspension of the Rules on September 26, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5943 was received in the Senate on September 27, 2016.

RESOLUTION CONDEMNING TERRORIST ATTACK ON THE
PULSE ORLANDO NIGHTCLUB

H.RES. 827

Condemning the terrorist attack on the Pulse Orlando nightclub, honoring the memory of the victims of the attack, offering condolences to and expressing support for their families and friends and all those affected, and applauding the dedication and bravery of law enforcement, emergency response, and counterterrorism officials in responding to the attack.

Summary

On June 12, 2016, the deadliest mass terrorist attack in the United States occurred at the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida. In the incident 49 people were killed and 53 injured. The attacker, Omar Mateen, self identified and pledged allegiance to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL).

This resolution honors the memory of the victims of this attack and commemorates the heroism of law enforcement, first responders, and counterterrorism officials.

Legislative History

H.Res. 827 was introduced in the House on July 13, 2016, by Ms. Ros-Lehtinen and 33 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Homeland Security were discharged from further consideration on July 13, 2016, the House proceeded to the consideration of H.Res. 827 under Suspension of the Rules and agreed to the Resolution, by voice vote.

SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
SEPTEMBER 11, 2001 TERRORIST ATTACKS

H.RES. 842

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001, on the 15th anniversary of that date.

Summary

This resolution commemorated the memory of victims of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States. The ter-

rorist attacks, consisting of four incidents in New York City, New York, Arlington, Virginia, and Shanksville, Pennsylvania resulted in the deaths of 2,996 people and over 6,000 injured.

Legislative History

H.Res. 842 was introduced in the House on September 6, 2016, by Mr. McCarthy and referred to Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence were discharged from further consideration of H.Res. 842 on September 9, 2016. The House proceeded to the consideration of H.Res. 842 under Suspension of the Rules and agreed to the Resolution, by voice vote.

CROSS-BORDER TRADE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2015

S. 461 (H.R. 875)

To provide for alternative financing arrangements for the provision of certain services and the construction and maintenance of infrastructure at land border ports of entry, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation reauthorizes and expands the pilot programs that permit United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to enter into agreements with private or State or local government entities for reimbursable services or property donations at CBP ports of entry. The authorization of public-private partnerships under this bill will allow private sector and State and local government entities to fund improvements at CBP ports of entry that will increase trade and travel efficiencies at no cost to the taxpayer.

Legislative History

S. 461

S. 461 was introduced in the Senate on February 11, 2015, by Mr. Cornyn and Ms. Klobuchar) and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 461 on May 25, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 461 to the Senate on July 12, 2016 with no written report. The Senate Committee on Homeland Security report filed in the Senate on August 30, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114-303.

The Senate considered S. 461 on November 29, 2016, and withdrew the Committee Substitute by unanimous consent and subsequently passed the measure.

S. 461 was received in the House on November 30, 2016, and held at the Desk.

H.R. 875

H.R. 875, the House companion measure, was introduced in the House on February 11, 2015, by Mr. Cuellar and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Agriculture. Within the Committee, H.R. 875 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The House considered H.R. 875 on December 6, 2016, and agreed to Suspend the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

The Senate considered H.R. 875 on December 9, 2016, and passed the measure without amendment. Clearing the measure for the President.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE

SOUTHWEST BORDER SITE VISITS

From January 22 through 26, 2015, Members of the Committee conducted a site visit along the Southwest border of the United States. Members examined: The evolving national security threats to the Homeland; security at our southwest border; best practices to secure land and sea borders; technology currently deployed at the border; and analyze and assess inter-governmental integration and cooperation to secure the Nation's border with critical components including the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Defense. Members traveled to San Diego, California; Tucson and Sierra Vista, Arizona; and McAllen, Texas.

From October 23 through 25, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and Majority staff of the Committee participated in a series of classified and unclassified briefings in Tucson, Arizona regarding border-related issues and local counterterrorism efforts with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

WORLD-WIDE THREATS TO THE HOMELAND

On February 4, 2015, the Members of the Committee received a classified briefing on current world-wide threats to the Homeland and U.S. interests. Representatives from the Department of Homeland Security, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) were present to respond to Member questions.

The Chair of the Full Committee and Majority staff of the Committee visited the NCTC on April 19, 2016, and met with Federal employees conducting critical analytical and targeting duties in defense of the United States.

FOREIGN FIGHTERS

On February 11, 2015, the Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Countering Violent Islamist Extremism: The Urgent Threat of Foreign Fighters and Homegrown Terror.” The Committee received testimony from Hon. Francis X. Taylor, Under Secretary, Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Hon. Nicholas J. Rasmussen, Director, National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence; and Mr. Michael B. Steinbach, Assistant Director, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

This hearing focused on the nature of the threat and how our approach to the War against homegrown Islamist Terror must evolve to rise to the challenge of this generational and global struggle.

CYBERSECURITY

On February 25, 2015, the Members of the Committee received a briefing from the Special Assistant to the President and Cybersecurity Coordinator to explain the Administration’s legislative proposal on cybersecurity.

Additionally, the Committee held a hearing on February 25, 2015, entitled “Examining the President’s Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal.” The Committee received testimony from Hon. Suzanne Spaulding, Under Secretary, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Phyllis Schneck, Deputy Under Secretary, Cybersecurity and Communications, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Dr. Eric Fischer, Senior Specialist, Science and Technology, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

The Members of the Committee conducted a site visit on March 4, 2015, to the National Cybersecurity Counterterrorism and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) in Arlington, Virginia.

BOSTON MARATHON BOMBING FOLLOW UP

Continuing oversight into the Committee’s review of the Federal, State and local information sharing relationships leading up to the 2013 Boston Marathon Bombing, Committee staff held multiple meetings with Federal, State and local agencies, as well as other stakeholders.

On March 17, 2015, Committee staff met with representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding the status of information sharing agreements between the Joint Terrorism Task Forces (JTTFs) and local law enforcement agencies.

The Chair of the Committee released a report entitled *Preventing Another Boston Marathon Bombing: Reviewing the Lessons Learned from the 2013 Terror Attack* on April 14, 2015. The report reviewed the implementation of the recommendations by the Committee from its 2014 Boston Marathon Bombings investigative report.

FOREIGN FIGHTERS

On March 18, 2015, the Members of the Committee received a classified briefing on the threat posed by foreign fighters joining

the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and related issues. Members were briefed by representatives from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security and the National Counterterrorism Center.

On March 24, 2015, the Full Committee held a hearing entitled “A Global Battleground: The Fight Against Islamist Extremism at Home and Abroad.” The Committee received testimony from Hon. Newt Gingrich, Former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; General Michael Hayden (USAF–Ret.), Former Director, Central Intelligence Agency and Former Director, National Security Agency; Mr. Philip Mudd, Senior Fellow, New America Foundation; and Mr. Brian Michael Jenkins, Senior Adviser to the RAND President, The RAND Corporation.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY LEADERSHIP

On March 26, 2015, the Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Leadership Challenges at the Department of Homeland Security.” The Committee received testimony from Hon. John Roth, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Maria M. Odom, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The Committee continued its oversight into improper activities within the Department with a hearing on April 30, 2015, entitled “Allegations of Special Access and Political Influence at the Department of Homeland Security.” The Committee received testimony from Hon. Alejandro Mayorkas, Deputy Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SECURITY

On April 16, 2015, the Members of the Committee received a briefing by representatives from the National Counterterrorism Center, and the Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Intelligence and Analysis, and the Office of Health Affairs on the threat from chemical and biological attacks.

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATIONS

CODEL McCaul

From May 1 through 11, 2015, Chairman McCaul led a Congressional Delegation to the State of Israel, the Republic of Turkey, the Republic of Iraq, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Belgium, and the French Republic. The Members of the Committee conducted the CODEL to assess evolving security threats to the homeland and our allies, including the flow of foreign fighters to and from the West and the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq. The critical focus was the U.S. Government’s efforts, working with our allies, to identify and obstruct the travel of individuals who pose a threat to the homeland. Additionally, the Delegation examined border security and threats in the Middle East; counterterrorism programs including programs to counter violent extremism; and the U.S./Coalition strategy to counter the threat of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in Iraq.

CODEL McCaul

From June 24 through 27, 2015, Chairman McCaul led a Congressional Delegation to the Detention Center at the U.S. Naval Station Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. The Delegation examined the Secretary of Homeland Security's role as a member of the President's Guantánamo Detention Task Force, as outlined in Executive Order 13492, and reviewed the potential risk of holding high-value detainees.

CODEL RATCLIFFE

From May 1 through May 6, 2016, Subcommittee Chairman Ratcliffe and Committee Member Langevin conducted a Congressional Delegation to the State of Israel to examine emerging cyber threats and threats to critical infrastructure. The delegation discussed efforts to increase cybersecurity capabilities, protect critical infrastructure and find areas where the U.S. and Israel can increase collaboration. Additionally, consequences from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) and increasing cybersecurity and kinetic threats from Iran were discussed. The delegation also met with Prime Minister Netanyahu to discuss key national security issues, cybersecurity and United States–Israel collaboration.

CODEL McCAUL

From May 1 through 9, 2016, Chairman McCaul conducted a Congressional Delegation to the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the Republic of Tunisia, and the United Kingdom. This delegation examined the spread of Islamist terror and threats to the United States and its allies; and the threat from foreign fighters, returnees, and homegrown radicals.

VIRAL TERRORISM

On June 3, 2015, the Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Terrorism Gone Viral: The Attack in Garland, Texas and Beyond.” The Committee received testimony from Mr. John J. Mulligan, Deputy Director, National Counterterrorism Center; Hon. Francis X. Taylor, Under Secretary, Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Michael B. Steinbach, Assistant Director, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

The Members of the Committee continued their inquiry into terrorist use of social media with a classified briefing by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Counterterrorism Internet Operations Section on June 11, 2015. The Members discussed the FBI's abilities to manage and target counterterrorism investigations online, including tracking terrorists' social media use for investigative purposes.

Members further examined this issue with a classified briefing on June 17, 2015, receiving an update on the technical and policy challenges associated with tracking extremists who “go dark” on social media to recruit, radicalize, and plot attacks. The Members were briefed by representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Operational Technology Division.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

On June 11, 2015, the Members of the Committee received a classified briefing from officials from the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General and the Transportation Security Administration on recent airport screening checkpoint test results, as well as related actions directed by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

On July 29, 2015, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Aviation Security Challenges: Is TSA ready for the threats of today?" The Committee received testimony from Hon. Peter V. Neffenger, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department Homeland Security.

May 25, 2016, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Long Lines, Short Patience: The TSA Airport Screening Experience." The Committee received testimony from Hon. Peter V. Neffenger, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

On July 9, 2015, the Members of the Committee received a briefing from officials from the Department of Homeland Security on the Department's programs and efforts to counter violent extremism. As a follow up to this meeting, on July 10, 2015, the Chair of the Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting information on the Department's countering violent extremism "CVE" programs and policies.

The Committee held a hearing on July 15, 2015, entitled "The Rise of Radicalization: Is the U.S. Government Failing to Counter International and Domestic Terrorism?" The Committee received testimony from Ms. Farah Pandith, Adjunct Senior Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations; Mr. Seamus Hughes, Deputy Director, Program on Extremism, Center for Cyber and Homeland Security, George Washington University; and Mr. J. Richard Cohen, President and CEO, Southern Poverty Law Center.

On April 5, 2016, the Chair of the Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security outlining the Committee's support for efforts to counter the propaganda, radicalization and recruitment of violent Islamist extremist networks such as al Qaeda and ISIS, and requesting detailed information on the Department's plans to provide a counter message to this ideology.

The Chair of the Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security on July 7, 2016, expressing concerns over the Department's failure to clearly prioritize countering violent Islamist extremist propaganda, radicalization and recruitment in the guidance issued for the CVE grants appropriated in Pub. L. 114-113.

On August 29, 2016, the Chair of the Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security expressing concern over weaknesses in the Department's plans to vet CVE grant applicants.

On September 8, 2016, the Chair of the Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security thanking him for the Department's responsiveness to questions around the vetting of CVE

grant applicants, but noted that the Committee remains extremely concerned that the Department's vetting plans are insufficient.

On September 28, 2016, The Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security on September 28, 2016, regarding the Department's understanding of the status of foreign counter radicalization programs. Information was requested regarding related efforts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the French Republic, the Kingdom of Belgium, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Republic of Indonesia, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Tunisian Republic, and other countries with successful counter radicalization programs as identified by the Department. Written responses to listed questions were requested by October 14, 2016. To date, no response has been received by the Committee. On November 3, 2016, the Director of the Office for Community Partnerships at the Department of Homeland Security responded, noting the determination that parts of the inquiry fall outside of the Department's jurisdiction, while contributing answers regarding benefits to domestic efforts that aim to prevent violent extremism as well as lessons learned from international programs.

CHALLENGES IN A POST-9/11 WORLD

On September 8, 2015, the Committee held a field hearing in New York City, New York entitled "Beyond Bin Laden's Caves and Couriers to A New Generation of Terrorists: Confronting the Challenges in a Post 9/11 World." The Committee received testimony from Hon. Rudolph "Rudy" W. Giuliani, Former Mayor, City of New York, New York; Mr. William J. Bratton, Commissioner, Police Department, City of New York, New York; Mr. Daniel A. Nigro, Commissioner, Fire Department, City of New York, New York; Mr. Lee A. Ielpi, President, September 11th Families Association; and Mr. Gregory A. Thomas, National President, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.

On October 21, 2015, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Worldwide Threats and Homeland Security Challenges." The Committee received testimony from Hon. Jeh C. Johnson, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security; Hon. Nicholas J. Rasmussen, Director, The National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence; and Hon. James B. Comey, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

On July 14, 2016, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: ISIS and the New Wave of Terror." The Committee received testimony from Hon. Jeh C. Johnson, Secretary, Department of Homeland Security; Hon. Nicholas J. Rasmussen, Director, The National Counterterrorism Center, Office of the Director of National Intelligence; and Hon. James B. Comey, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.

BIOTERRORISM

On November 3, 2015, the Committee held a hearing entitled "Defending Against Bioterrorism: How Vulnerable is America?" The

Committee received testimony from Hon. Thomas J. Ridge, Co-Chair, Blue Ribbon Study Panel on Biodefense; Hon. Joseph I. Lieberman, Co-Chair, Blue Ribbon Study Panel on Biodefense; and Leonard A. Cole, PhD, Director, Terror Medicine and Security Program, Department of Emergency Medicine, Rutgers New Jersey Medical School.

TERRORIST SANCTUARIES

On November 18, 2015, the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Foreign Affairs held a joint hearing entitled “The Rise of Radicalism: Growing Terrorist Sanctuaries and the Threat to the U.S. Homeland.” The Committees received testimony from Hon. Matthew G. Olsen, Co-Founder and President, Business Development and Strategy, IronNet Cybersecurity; Gen. John M. Keane (Ret. U.S. Army), Chairman of the Board, Institute for the Study of War; and Mr. Peter Bergen, Vice President, Director International Security and Fellows Programs, New America.

VISA SECURITY

On December 17, 2015, the Members of the Committee on Homeland Security received a classified Member-only briefing on visa security. Representatives from the Department of Homeland Security respond to Member questions.

The Members of the Committee received a classified briefing on February 2, 2016, by representatives from the Department of Homeland Security’s, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement on the Department of Homeland Security’s use of social media to vet Visa applicants.

On December 11, 2015, the Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting additional information the refugee program and visa security screening. Committee staff were briefed on this issue on December 17, 2015, by representatives from the Departments of Homeland Security and State.

The Committee held a hearing on February 3, 2016, entitled “Crisis of Confidence: Preventing Terrorist Infiltration through U.S. Refugee and Visa Programs”. Testimony was received from Hon. Francis X. Taylor, Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Hon. Leon Rodriguez, Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigrations Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Lev J. Kubiak, Assistant Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Hon. Michele Thoren Bond, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State.

The Secretary of Homeland Security responded to the initial letter on April 26, 2016, following up on questions which were not addressed during the previous briefing or the February 2016 hearing.

On February 10, 2016, the Committee held a hearing entitled “National Security and Law Enforcement: Breaking the New Visa Waiver Law to Appease Iran.” The Committee received testimony from Hon. R. Gil Kerlikowske, Commissioner, U.S. Customs and

Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Hillary Batjer Johnson, Deputy Coordinator, Homeland Security, Screening, and Designations, Bureau of Counterterrorism, U.S. Department of State.

The Chair of the Committee sent a letter to the President of the United States on April 11, 2016, amidst concerns of the lack of real-time screening of individuals by foreign governments against International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) databases, specifically at borders, airports or during traffic stops. This letter followed up on concerns discussed at the February 10th hearing. The letter further urged the Administration to ensure that countries involved in the Visa Waiver Program are aware of the obligation of the mandate instituted by the Visa Waiver Program Improvement and Terrorist Travel Prevention Act of 2015 in which they are to certify to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security that each individual entering or departing that country that is not a citizen or national is screened using relevant databases and notices maintained by Interpol.

HOMELAND SECURITY FY2017 BUDGET REQUEST

On March 16, 2016, the Committee held a hearing entitled “DHS in Today’s Dangerous World: Examining the Department’s Budget and Readiness to Counter Homeland Threats.” The Committee received testimony from Hon. Jeh C. Johnson, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

PREVENTING ONLINE RADICALIZATION

Members of the Committee received a Member-only briefing on April 13, 2016, on efforts by technology companies to develop programs and initiatives to prevent online radicalization. The Members met with technology companies including Facebook, Google, and Twitter.

TERRORIST PATHWAYS TO AMERICA

On September 14, 2016, the Committee held a hearing entitled “Shutting Down Terrorist Pathways into America.” The Committee received testimony from Hon. Francis X. Taylor, Under Secretary, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Hon. León Rodríguez, Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Huban Gowadia, Deputy Director, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Kevin McAleenan, Deputy Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Daniel D. Ragsdale, Deputy Director, U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

STOPPING THE NEXT ATTACK

The Committee held a hearing on September 14, 2016, entitled “Stopping the Next Attack: How to Keep Our City Streets from Becoming the Battleground.” The Committee received testimony from Mr. John Miller, Deputy Commissioner, Intelligence and Counter-

terrorism, New York City Police Department, New York City, New York; Chief Art Acevedo, Chief of Police, Austin, Texas, *testifying on behalf of the Major Cities Chiefs Association*; Sheriff Michael J. Bouchard, Oakland County Sheriff's Office, Oakland County, Michigan, *testifying on behalf of the Major County Sheriffs Association*; and Sheriff Jerry L. Demings, Orange County Sheriff's Office, Orange County, Florida.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE

On December 8, 2015, the Chairs of the Full Committee and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting cooperation from the Department in a review of the Department's Intelligence Enterprise (IE) and to request cooperation from the Department throughout the review. The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security sent separate, but identical responses, on January 21, 2016, and ensured the Department's support of the review of its Intelligence Enterprise.

On December 11, 2015, the Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security to request details on issues of refugee and visa security screening. On April 25, 2016, the Secretary sent a response to the questions that were not covered during a previous briefing by the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State regarding the visa and refugee security screening process on December 17, 2015, and a hearing on February 3, 2016 at which senior Department officials testified.

Committee staff met with the Department of Homeland Security's Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis on December 14, 2015, to initiate the conversation regarding the Committee's review of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Intelligence Enterprise (IE).

On April 11, 2016, the Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the President of the United States amidst concerns of the lack of real-time screening of individuals by foreign governments against International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) databases, specifically at borders, airports or during traffic stops. The letter urged the Administration to ensure that countries involved in the Visa Waiver Program are aware of the obligation of the mandate instituted by H.R. 158 in which they are to certify to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security that each individual entering or departing that country that is not a citizen or national is screened using relevant databases and notices maintained by Interpol.

The Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of State on April 11, 2016, requesting that the Committee staff be provided access to the available information regarding an interview with consular officers of Tashfeen Malik, one of the perpetrators of the December 2, 2015 terrorist attack in San Bernardino, California.

On June 1, 2016, the Chair of the Full Committee along with Mr. Katko, sent a letter to the Department's Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis pertaining to unanswered questions pre-

viously sent to the Transportation Security Administration which would support the review of the Department's Intelligence Enterprise. The letter requested the Under Secretary's assistance in obtaining a response from the Transportation Security Administration to these questions.

The Chair of the Full Committee and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security on September 14, 2016, providing a draft copy of the report resulting from the Committee's review of the Department of Homeland Security with a request, if chosen, for comments to be considered in the final report.

SYRIAN REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

On January 28, 2015, the Chair of the Full Committee, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security sent a letter to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs regarding the planned efforts of the State Department to accelerate efforts to admit Syrian refugees into the United States based on concern that groups such as the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) may be able to exploit the refugee resettlement process in the United States. The letter asked that the Committee be provided with information regarding the Syrian refugee resettlement process, including the number of Syrian refugees the United States expects to resettle, a two-year timeline for resettlement, and an overview of the ways in which the interagency will enhance the security measures used in the process of vetting Syrian refugees. To date, no response has been received by the Committee.

The Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on February 19, 2015, requesting both classified and unclassified responses to concerns regarding previous and current security gaps in the United States' refugee resettlement programs. To date, no response has been received by the Committee.

On February 19, 2015, the Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Director of National Intelligence requesting further classified and unclassified information on the vetting of refugees from Iraq and Syria. To date, no response has been received by the Committee.

On that same date, the Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security requesting both classified and unclassified responses to concerns regarding previous and current security gaps in the United States' refugee resettlement programs and details regarding the vetting of refugees from Iraq and Syria. To date, no response has been received by the Committee.

The Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of State on February 19, 2015, requesting both classified and unclassified responses to concerns regarding previous and current security gaps in the United States' refugee resettlement programs and details regarding the vetting of refugees from Iraq and Syria as well as details regarding the vetting of refugees from these

countries. To date, no response has been received by the Committee.

On June 11, 2015, the Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the President of the United States regarding an outstanding request for information on the country's refugee screening process of refugees from Iraq and Syria. The letter requested the Administration provide Members on the Committee with a classified inter-agency briefing on the issues of terrorists abilities to exploit the United States' refugee resettlement program by July 7, 2015. To date, no response has been received by the Committee.

U.S. COAST GUARD

From April 6 through 9, 2015, Majority staff of the Committee visited Miami and Key West, Florida to examine U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and U.S. Navy (USN) efforts to counter various homeland security threats in southern Florida and the Caribbean region.

On June 13, 2016, Majority staff of the Committee visited the USGC headquarters in order to examine its Insider Threat program. The unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information could adversely affect the security of USCG's information systems, assets, resources, employees, and the general public. As a result, the USCG must be constantly aware of adversaries, especially those with the expertise and means to create opportunities for insider attacks.

SAN BERNARDINO ATTACK

On December 2, 2015, Syed Rizwan Farook and his wife Tashfeen Malik carried out a terrorist attack killing 14 people in San Bernardino, California. Following the attack, the Committee was given access to Tashfeen Malik's immigration file with the exception of Malik's interview with consular officers, which was part of her visa application. On April 11, 2016, the Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of State requesting that the Committee staff be provided access to the available information regarding this interview.

On April 11, 2016, the Chair of Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of State requesting that Committee staff be provided access to the available information regarding an interview with consular officers of Tashfeen Malik, one of the perpetrators of the December 2, 2015 terrorist attack in San Bernardino, California.

NATIONAL DOMESTIC COMMUNICATIONS ASSISTANCE CENTER

On December 10, 2015, Majority staff of the Committee visited the National Domestic Communications Assistance Center in Fredericksburg, Virginia. The National Domestic Communications Assistance Center (NDCAC) is a National center, organized under the Department of Justice, designed as a hub for technical knowledge management that will facilitate the sharing of solutions and know-how among law enforcement agencies, and strengthen law enforcement's relationships with the communications industry. Members of the Committee's Majority staff visited the NDCAC to examine

how it was coping with the “going dark” phenomenon, in part a result of increasingly ubiquitous encryption technologies.

THREATS TO NEW YORK CITY

On October 27, 2016 Majority staff of the Committee traveled to New York City, New York and met with representatives from New York City Police Department (NYPD), New York County District Attorney’s Office (DANY), and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Office of Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) to examine Local, State, and Federal Government efforts to counter security threats either in or with a nexus to New York City.

WASHINGTON REGIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTER

Majority staff of the Committee visited the Washington Regional Threat Analysis Center (WRTAC), Washington, D.C. on May 31, 2016, to better understand how the WRTAC helps to integrate Federal, State, and local homeland security efforts. The WRTAC is an “all-threats, all hazards” fusion center serving the District and the National Capital Region (NCR). The WRTAC helps to protect District residents by facilitating information integration between dozens of federal and local partners throughout the NCR and the United States to detect, prevent, and respond to terrorist and other criminal activity, as well as any catastrophic event.

CHAIRMAN AND MAJORITY STAFF REPORTS

The Chair of the Committee directed staff to investigate and report on numerous National security related aspects. As a result, the Chair released the following reports:

On November 18, 2015, the Majority staff of the House Committee on Homeland Security released a report entitled *Syrian Refugee Flows: Security Risks and Counterterrorism Challenges*. The report investigated the counterterrorism challenges associated with Syrian refugee flows into the United States and Europe and presents recommendations for enhancing U.S. and international security.

The Chair released the report on March 3, 2016, entitled *#Terror Gone Viral: Overview of the 75 ISIS-Linked Plots against the West*. The report examined the terror plots linked to the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) up to March 3, 2016.

On June 29, 2016, the Majority staff of the House Homeland Security Committee released a report entitled *Going Dark Going Forward: A Primer on the Encryption Debate*. The report is an analysis based on more than 100 meetings and briefings with key stakeholders and provides insight into arguments on all sides of the encryption debate. The report also laid the groundwork for legislation to establish a National Commission on Security and Technology Challenges proposed by Mr. McCaul and Senator Warner.

The Committee released a report on September 14, 2016, entitled *Misconduct at TSA Threatens the Security of the Flying Public* regarding a six-month joint investigation conducted by the Chairs of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency and

the Chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security regarding misconduct within the Transportation Security Administration.

On July 20, 2016, the Chair of the Committee released the report entitled *Terror Gone Viral: Overview of the 100+ ISIS-Linked Plots against the West*. The report made key findings based on trends in the terror plotting of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).

The Majority staff of the Committee released a report on August 2, 2016, entitled *Streamlining the Department of Homeland Security's Overhead Will Make the Homeland Safer*. The report detailed an investigation into the field efficiencies and real property portfolio of the Department of Homeland Security. As part of the investigation, Committee staff reviewed relevant DHS testimony and real property data, examined more than twenty reports from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of the Inspector General (OIG), and met with former government officials, industry executives, and various other stakeholder groups. The Committee received regular briefings from the Department and met with other Federal stakeholders, including the General Services Administration (GSA), GAO and the OIG. As part of the investigation, in December of 2014, Committee staff conducted site visits to both Philadelphia and New York City to view the Department's estate holdings in these cities. Field efficiencies examinations were also incorporated into its other visits to the Department's components in the field.

The Chair of the Committee released a report on September 20, 2016, *A National Strategy to Win the War Against Islamist Terror*, a non-partisan counterterrorism strategy with policy ideas, recommendations, and principles for the fight against terrorism.

On September 27, 2016, the Chair of the Committee released *Version 2.0: Going Dark, Going Forward: A Primer on the Encryption Debate*

, which was an update to the original report entitled *Going Dark Going Forward: A Primer on the Encryption Debate* produced by the Majority staff in June 2016.

On October 6, 2016, the Chair of the Committee released a report entitled *Cash to Chaos: Dismantling ISIS' Financial Infrastructure*. The report displayed the growth of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), its ability to control territory and generate revenue flows stemming from diverse sources.

Throughout the 114th Congress, the Chair of the Committee released a *Monthly Terror Threat Snapshot* prepared by the Committee staff on the growing threat the United States, the West, and the world face from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria and other Islamist terrorists. Additionally, on April 12, 2016, the Chair released an *European Terror Threat Snapshot (international)* providing an assessment by the Committee of the Islamist terror threat environment across Europe. It acts as a supplement to the Committee's monthly Terror Threat Snapshot, examining the broader terror threat the United States, the West, and the world face from Islamist extremists.

- “Countering Violent Islamist Extremism: The Urgent Threat of Foreign Fighters and Homegrown Terror.”* February 11, 2015. (Serial No. 114–2)
- “Examining the President’s Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal.”* February 25, 2015. (Serial No. 114–4)
- “A Global Battle Ground: The Fight Against Islamist Extremism at Home and Abroad.”* March 24, 2015. (Serial No. 114–11)
- “Leadership Challenges at the Department of Homeland Security.”* March 26, 2015. (Serial No. 114–13)
- “Allegations of Special Access and Political influence at the Department of Homeland Security.”* April 30, 2015. (Serial No. 114–13)
- “Terrorism Gone Viral: The Attack in Garland, Texas and Beyond.”* June 3, 2015. (Serial No. 114–19)
- “The Rise of Radicalization: Is the U.S. Government Failing to Counter International and Domestic Terrorism?”* July 15, 2015. (Serial No. 114–27)
- “Aviation Security Challenges: Is TSA ready for the threats of today?”* July 29, 2015. (Serial No. 114–30)
- Field hearing in New York City, New York. *“Beyond Bin Laden’s Caves and Couriers to a New Generation of Terrorists: Confronting the Challenges in a post 9/11 World.”* September 8, 2015. (Serial No. 114–31)
- “Worldwide Threats and Homeland Security Challenges”* October 21, 2015. (Serial No. 114–37)
- “Defending Against Bioterrorism: How Vulnerable is America?”* November 3, 2015. (Serial No. 114–41)
- Joint hearing with the Committee on Foreign Affairs. *“The Rise of Radicalism: Growing Terrorist Sanctuaries and the Threat to the U.S. Homeland.”* November 18, 2015. (Serial No. 114–45)
- “Crisis of Confidence: Preventing Terrorist Infiltration through U.S. Refugee and Visa Programs.”* February 3, 2016. (Serial No. 114–50)
- “National Security and Law Enforcement: Breaking the New Visa Waiver Law to Appease Iran.”* February 10, 2016. (Serial No. 114–51)
- “DHS in Today’s Dangerous World: Examining the Department’s Budget and Readiness to Counter Homeland Threats.”* March 16, 2016. (Serial No. 114–60)
- “Long Lines, Short Patience: The TSA Airport Screening Experience.”* May 25, 2016. (Serial No. 114–73)
- “Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: ISIS and the New Wave of Terror.”* July 14, 2016. (Serial No. 114–83)

TASK FORCE ON COMBATING TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER TRAVEL

During the 114th Congress, the Committee established a Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel. The Chair and Ranking Member announced the members of the Task Force on February 23, 2015. The Task Force existed from March 2 through September 2, 2015. Membership of the Task Force was as follows:

JOHN KATKO, New York,
Republican Lead

WILL HURD, Texas

BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia

MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas

LORETTA SANCHEZ, California,
Democratic Lead

DONALD M. PAYNE, JR, New Jersey

FILEMON VELA, Texas

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING

The Task Force met on March 17, 2015, to organize and set priorities for the task force.

TERRORIST WATCHLISTING

On March 26, 2015, the Members of the Task Force received a classified briefing by representatives from the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) on terrorist watchlisting and foreign fighters.

Members of the Task Force received as classified briefing on April 14, 2015, by representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation Terrorist Screening Center on terrorist watchlisting, watchlist enhancements, and information sharing with foreign partners on terrorists and foreign fighters.

NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER

On April 15, 2015, the Members of the Task Force conducted a site visit to the National Counterterrorism Center in Virginia to receive a classified threat briefing, discuss NCTC's operations, and tour the facility.

DOMESTIC RADICALIZATION

Members of the Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel received a classified briefing on the Department of Homeland Security's programs to counter domestic radicalization on April 22, 2015.

WASHINGTON REGIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTER

On April 23, 2015, the Members of Task Force conducted a site visit to the Washington Regional Threat Assessment Center (WRTAC). The Members examined the D.C. "fusion center" where the Federal Government shares and coordinates terrorism information with State and local partners.

INTERAGENCY PROGRAMS

On April 29, 2015, the Members of the Task Force received a briefing on interagency programs to counter domestic radicalization. Representatives from the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National Counterterrorism Center discussed broader Countering Violent Extremism efforts, including counter-radicalization program; the Administration's programs; and cooperative efforts with State and local partners to prevent more Americans from radicalizing or being recruited by overseas terrorist groups.

JOINT TERRORISM TASK FORCE

On May 20, 2015, the Members of Task Force conducted a site visit to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) in Washington, DC. The Members received a classified briefing on JTTF operations; its role in deterring, detecting, and disrupting terrorist and foreign fighter travel; and related counterterrorism issues in light of the heightened terrorist threat to the U.S. Homeland.

INTERPOL EFFORTS

Members of the Task Force received a classified briefing on June 3, 2015, on efforts by the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) to counter terrorist and foreign fighter travel within the United States and abroad.

HOMELAND SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL

On July 8, 2015, the Members of the Task Force received a classified briefing from the Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) on recommendations for strengthening the Department of Homeland Security approach to obstructing terrorist travel. The briefing provided Members an opportunity to have open discussions on the report released by the HSAC in Spring 2015, "Foreign Fighter Task Force-Interim Report" on how the Department can improve efforts to combat the foreign fighter threat.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EFFORTS

On July 22, 2015, the Members of the Task Force received a classified briefing from Department of State on efforts to obstruct foreign fighter travel from the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE EFFORTS

On July 28, 2015, the Members of the Task Force received a classified briefing from Department of Justice on efforts to prosecute individuals who have traveled to the Syrian Arab Republic to fight with terrorist organizations.

REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE

On July 29, 2015, the Members of the Task Force met to conclude the Task Force and work to finalize a report on their findings. The Task Force completed its report and provided it to the Members as *Committee Print 114-B*.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

PETER T. KING, New York, *Chairman*

CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
JOHN KATKO, New York
WILL HURD, Texas
MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
FILEMON VELA, Texas
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence held 10 hearings, receiving testimony from 29 witnesses; and considered 5 measures.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

HOMELAND SECURITY DRONE ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS ACT

H.R. 1646

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how certain commercially available small and medium sized unmanned aircraft systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the risk of such an attack, and for other purposes.

[To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how small and medium sized unmanned aerial systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the effects of such an attack, and for other purposes.]

Summary

This legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Departments of Defense, Transportation, and Energy, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to research how commercially available small and medium sized drones could be used to perpetuate an attack, conduct a risk assessment of small or medium-sized unmanned aircraft systems (UAS) attacks, develop policies regarding the mitigation of risk of small or medium sized UAS attacks, and disseminate information to law enforcement regarding how to respond to potential UAS threats.

Legislative History

H.R. 1646 was introduced in the House on March 26, 2015, by Mrs. Watson Coleman and Mr. Thompson and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Within the Com-

mittee, H.R. 1646 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency considered H.R. 1646 on May 13, 2015, and ordered the measure reported to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1646 on May 20, 2015.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1646 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 9, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 1646 on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would waive further consideration of H.R. 1646. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on June 10, 2015, acknowledging the agreement of Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure to waive further consideration of H.R. 1646.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported to the House on June 18, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–169, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1646.

The House considered H.R. 1646 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote. During consideration, the title was amended so as to read “*To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how certain commercially available small and medium sized unmanned aircraft systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the risk of such an attack, and for other purposes.*”

H.R. 1646 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

CBRN INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING ACT OF 2015

H.R. 2200

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.

Summary

Terrorist groups have long strived to employ chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) materials in their attacks. Furthermore, events such as the Boston Marathon bombing in 2013 illustrate the need for better information sharing between Federal and local officials. This legislation requires that the Office of Intel-

ligence and Analysis within the Department of Homeland Security enhance intelligence analysis and information sharing on CBRN threats and work to ensure that State and local officials get the actionable intelligence information necessary to stop an attack.

Legislative History

H.R. 2200 was introduced in the House on May 1, 2015, by Ms. McCally, Mr. McCaul, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Meehan, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2200 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 2200 on May 14, 2015, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence from further consideration of H.R. 2200 on May 20, 2015.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2200 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2200 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–164.

The House considered H.R. 2200 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, on June 25, 2015, amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 420 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 389).

H.R. 2200 was received in the Senate on July 7, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

KNOW THE CBRN TERRORISM THREATS TO TRANSPORTATION ACT

H.R. 3350

To require a terrorism threat assessment regarding the transportation of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological materials through United States land borders and within the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a terrorism threat assessment on the transportation of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological materials through United States land borders and within the United States. The bill requires the Office of Intelligence and Analysis within the Department to conduct the assessment and directs that the results of the assessment be shared with relevant Federal, State and local agencies, including the Department of Energy.

Legislative History

H.R. 3350 was introduced in the House on July 29, 2015, by Mr. Higgins, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3350 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 3350 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3350 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3350 to the House on October 20, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–296.

The House considered H.R. 3350 under Suspension of the Rules on October 20, 2015, and passed the measure, without amendment, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 416 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 551).

H.R. 3350 was received in the Senate on October 21, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INSIDER THREAT AND
MITIGATION ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3361

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Insider Threat Program, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to establish an Insider Threat program within the Department of Homeland Security. The bill mandates employee education and training programs, and establishes an internal steering committee to manage and coordinate insider threat activities across the Department.

Legislative History

H.R. 3361 was introduced in the House on July 29, 2015, by Mr. King of New York, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Barletta, Mr. Katko, and Mr. Donovan and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3361 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 3361 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3361 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the

House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3361 to the House on November 2, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–321.

The House considered H.R. 3361 on November 2, 2015, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3361 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 3361 on February 10, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 3361 to the Senate on July 12, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–297.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY SUPPORT TO FUSION CENTERS
ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3503

To require an assessment of fusion center personnel needs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

Summary

This legislation requires an assessment of Department of Homeland Security support to fusion centers, including Departmental personnel assigned to fusion centers and whether such assignments are sufficient. Additionally, the bill supports ongoing efforts by the Office of Intelligence and Analysis to sponsor Top Secret / Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) clearances for appropriate State and local analysts at fusion centers and report on whether a higher clearance level improves threat awareness and information sharing.

Legislative History

H.R. 3503 was introduced in the House on September 11, 2015, by Ms. McCally, Mr. McCaul, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Loudermilk, and Mr. Barletta and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3503 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 3503 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3503 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 28, 2015, the Chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter to the Chair of the Com-

mittee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 3503, the Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3503. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On the following day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Intelligence and the support for the request to appoint Conferees.

The Committee reported H.R. 3503 to the House on November 2, 2014 as H. Rpt. 114–322.

The House considered H.R. 3503 under Suspension of the Rules on November 2, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3503 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CLEARANCE MANAGEMENT AND
ADMINISTRATION ACT

H.R. 3505

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve the management and administration of the security clearance processes throughout the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a review of the sensitivity level designations of national security positions within the Department to ensure employees with security clearances continue to need access to such sensitive information. The bill requires the Department conduct an accounting of workforce needs to better manage the costs of unnecessary background investigations and limit the number of positions that may be vulnerable to insider threats and targeting by foreign intelligence services.

Legislative History

H.R. 3505 was introduced in the House on September 15, 2015, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3505 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered H.R. 3505 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3505 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3503 to the House on November 2, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–323.

The House considered H.R. 3503 on November 2, 2015, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3505 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

FUSION CENTER ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3598

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the partnership between the Department of Homeland Security and the National Network of Fusion Centers, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation updates the existing language in Section 210A of the Homeland Security Act (Pub. L. 107-296) to enhance State and local partners access to homeland security information and coordination with the Department of Homeland Security's Components. The bill reflects the evolution of the National Network of Fusion Centers, as well as the Office of Intelligence and Analysis relationship with fusion centers in the Network. The bill adds several new responsibilities for the Under Secretary of Intelligence and Analysis to reflect the current role of fusion centers in detecting and preventing a terrorist attack or other emergency. Additionally, this legislation requires the Under Secretary to submit a report on the efforts of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and departmental components to support the National Network of Fusion Centers.

Legislative History

Prior to introduction, the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence considered a Committee Print entitled the "Fusion Center Enhancement Act of 2015" on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

H.R. 3598 was introduced in the House on September 24, 2015, by Mr. Barletta, and Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3598 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

On October 28, 2015, the Chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 3598, the Committee on Intelligence would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3598. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On the following day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Intelligence and the support for the request to appoint Conferees.

The Committee reported H.R. 3598 to the House on November 2, 2014 as H. Rpt. 114–324.

On November 2, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3598. The letter further requested the support for Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on November 2, 2015, acknowledging the jurisdictional interest of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the support for the request to appoint Conferees.

The House considered H.R. 3598 under Suspension of the Rules on November 2, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3598 was received in the Senate on November 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE

On January 28, 2015, the Chairman of the Full Committee, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting an explanation for modifications made by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to existing security mandates at certain foreign airports. The letter requested an explanation for the modifications and the intelligence assessments used to justify the change.

Committee staff met with numerous outside experts and think tank representatives on the Department's intelligence enterprise (DHS IE), Federal information sharing, and coordination with State and local law enforcement. These meetings included Business Executives for National Security (BENS), the Intelligence National Security Alliance (INSA), the American Enterprise Institute (AEI) and former Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) officials.

On October 29, 2015, Committee staff met with officials from the TSA on the agency's legislative authority to designate information Sensitive Security Information and how that program is managed and audited.

The Chairman of the Full Committee and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence sent a letter to Secretary of Homeland Security on December 8, 2015, notifying the Department that the Committee was beginning an investigation of the Department's Intelligence Enterprise.

On January 12, 2016, the Chairman and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence and the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Emergency Pre-

paredness, Response, and Communications sent a letter to Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the Department's participation in Capstone 16, the national exercise program.

On January 19, 2016, Committee staff met with officials representing the Chief Intelligence Officer (CINT) of the Department regarding an ongoing Committee review of the DHS IE.

On January 29, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from TSA Office of Intelligence personnel regarding the structure and capability of the office.

On March 1, 2016, the Chair of the Full Committee and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence sent a letter to the DHS Chief Intelligence Officer encouraging the Department to more fully utilize the information technology system known as CAPNET, and requesting data from the Department on the system's use by DHS components.

On June 15, 2016, Committee staff met with the Department of Homeland Security Chief Procurement Officer, which included a discussion on how national security procurement concerns are addressed throughout the contracting process.

On June 17, 2016, Committee staff met with officials from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), the DHS Office of Policy, TSA, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) on the Social Media Task Force and the development of Department-wide policies regarding the use of social media in intelligence products and security vetting.

During the August 2016, Committee staff received briefings from the TSA Office of Intelligence; the CBP Office of Intelligence; Office within the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) with intelligence functions; and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Office of Intelligence. Additionally, Committee staff received briefings from the CINT and the Office of Operations Coordination (OPS) on their roles in the DHS IE.

On October 6, 2016, Committee staff held a roundtable with think tank and law enforcement associations regarding recommendations for improvements to the DHS IE.

OFFICE OF INTELLIGENCE AND ANALYSIS

On January 22, 2015, Majority staff of the Committee met with officials from the Department of Homeland Security Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) regarding their assessment of U.S. persons who had traveled to Syria to join jihadist groups.

On February 10, 2015, Committee staff received a classified briefing on the Fiscal Year 2016 budget request for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis.

On February 13, 2015, Committee staff received a classified briefing from I&A Under Secretary on efforts to restructure I&A analytical focus areas and realign its workforce, as well as an assessment of threats to the homeland.

On February 20, 2015, Committee staff conducted a site visit at the Office of Intelligence and Analysis to conduct meetings with analysts focused on identifying travel patterns of U.S. persons at-

tempting to travel to join the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and other terror organizations.

On May 19, 2015, Committee staff conducted a conference call with I&A representatives on the use of social media in their analytic product and vetting protocols.

On June 11, 2015, Committee staff met with I&A representatives to receive an update on the agency's workforce realignment efforts.

On June 18, 2015, Committee staff met with officials at I&A to receive an update on I&A initiatives and programs.

On September 3, 2015, Committee staff held a conference call with I&A officials regarding I&A procedures for determining what information is subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA).

On December 14, 2015, Committee staff conducted a series of briefings at I&A related to analytic products, organizational restructure, and threats to the homeland.

On March 1, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing on the I&A fiscal year 2017 budget request.

On June 3, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from I&A on initiatives and programs.

STATE AND LOCAL INFORMATION SHARING

Committee Members and staff conducted numerous briefings and site visits with associations representing various State and local law enforcement and first responders, including the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), the National Fusion Center Association (NCFA), the National Governors' Association (NGA), International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), and the Major City Chiefs Association (MCCA), among others.

On February 26, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Addressing Remaining Gaps in Federal, State, and Local Information Sharing." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Mike Sena, President, National Fusion Center Association; Chief Richard Beary, President, International Association of Chiefs of Police; and Dr. Cedric Alexander, National President, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE).

On June 25, 2015, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence and the Chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communication sent a letter to the Director of National Intelligence to express appreciation for the National Counterterrorism Center's (NCTC) work on the Joint Counterterrorism Assessment Team (JCAT) and requesting information on the program.

On February 19, 2016, Committee staff participated in a briefing with personnel from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) regarding the Capstone 2016 National Exercise Program to review information sharing aspects of the exercise.

On March 7, 2016, Committee staff met with officials at the Virginia Fusion Center in Richmond, Virginia.

On April 4, 2016, Committee staff received at briefing from the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the National Gang Intelligence Center (NGIC) on increased gang activity in certain U.S. commu-

nities and how information is shared and coordinated with local law enforcement.

On April 5, 2016, Committee staff met with officials at the Pennsylvania Criminal Intelligence Center in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

On April 6, 2016, Committee staff met with officials at the Maryland Coordination and Analysis Center in Woodlawn, Maryland.

On April 27, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and other Federal agencies regarding the Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series, which included a discussion on how information sharing and suspicious activity reports will be included in future exercises.

On May 31, 2016, Committee staff met with officials at the Washington Regional Threat Assessment Center in Washington D.C.

On June 28, 2016, Committee staff received a classified briefing from Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) regarding their efforts to detail analysts and share information with the National Network of Fusion Centers.

On July 14, 2016, the Chairman of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Director of the FBI to encourage the s efforts to increase the sharing of Joint Terrorism Task Force (JTTF) case information JTTF with State and local law enforcement.

On August 5, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing and demo from DHS officials on the Homeland Security Information Network (HSIN), which is a platform to share unclassified information with Federal, State, local and private sector partners.

On September 8, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "State and Local Perspectives on Federal Information Sharing." The Subcommittee received testimony from Chief Richard Beary, Immediate Past President, International Association of Chiefs of Police; Mr. Mike Sena, President, National Fusion Center Association; and Dr. Cedric Alexander, National President, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE).

On September 8 and September 29, 2016, Committee staff met with representatives from the National Fusion Center Association regarding issues raised in the hearing, including security clearances for fusion center analysts and access to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

On September 20, 2016, Committee staff conducted a conference call with I&A regarding Departmental capability to sponsor Top Secret / Sensitive Compartmented Information (TS/SCI) clearances for appropriate State and local analysts at fusion centers.

On September 28, 2016, Committee staff conducted a conference call with representatives from the FBI Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) regarding fusion center access to NCIC.

From October 25-27, 2016, Committee staff attended the annual conference for the National Fusion Center Association in Alexandria, Virginia.

PRIVATE SECTOR INFORMATION SHARING

On December 2, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Emer-

gency Preparedness, Response, and Communications received a briefing on security efforts and information sharing with the private sector.

On June 29, 2016, Committee staff received a classified briefing from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) regarding ongoing initiatives to improve coordination and information sharing with the private sector.

On June 29, 2016, Committee staff received a classified briefing from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding the agency's ability to warn individuals and the private sector of terror threats.

EXPANSION OF TERROR GROUPS IN AFRICA

On April 30, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Terrorism in Africa: The Imminent Threat to the United States." The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. J. Peter Pham, Director, Africa Center, Atlantic Council; Mr. Thomas Joscelyn, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies; and Dr. Daniel Byman, Research Director, Center for Middle East Policy, Center for Security Studies, The Brookings Institution.

On May 17, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing on terror threats in sub-Saharan Africa. Representatives from the National Counterterrorism Center, the State Department's Bureau for Counterterrorism, the State Department's Bureau for African Affairs and the Defense Intelligence Agency were present.

On June 28, 2016, Committee staff received a classified briefing from the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) regarding the agency's coordination with the Department of State (DOS) on threats to commercial aviation in North and West Africa.

VETTING SYRIAN REFUGEES

On January 28, 2015, the Chairman of the Full Committee, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security sent a letter to Ambassador Rice, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs regarding security concerns related to the large number of Syrian refugees expected to be admitted to the United States during the next two years. The Members requested a detailed description of the number of Syrian refugees the United States expects to resettle, the timeline for resettlement over the next two years, and an overview of how the interagency will enhance security measures within the vetting process. Additionally, the letter requested a Member briefing from DHS, the Department of State, the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigations, the National Counterterrorism Center, and the White House Advisor for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism. Majority Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing on these issues on October 1, 2015.

On March 20, 2015, Committee staff met with employees from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and their union representatives to discuss concerns about vetting of Syrian refugees.

On March 24, 2015, Committee staff conducted a conference call with a former USCIS employee regarding their experience vetting refugee applicants and concerns with thoroughly vetting Syrian refugees for national security concerns.

On June 24, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Admitting Syrian Refugees: The Intelligence Void and the Emerging Homeland Security Threat.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Seth Jones, Director, International Security and Defense Policy Center, RAND Corporation; Mr. Thomas Fuentes, FBI Assistant Director (Retired); and Dr. Daveed Gartenstein-Ross, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

On September 17, 2015, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence held a joint hearing entitled “Safeguarding our Nation’s Surface Transportation Systems Against Evolving Terrorist Threats.” The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Eddie Mayenschein, Assistant Administrator, Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Jennifer Grover, Director, Transportation Security and Coast Guard Issues, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Mr. Raymond Diaz, Director of Security, Metropolitan Transportation Authority (New York); and Ms. Polly Hanson, Chief of Police, National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).

On February 1, 2016, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security sent a letter to Secretary Johnson to express concern over reports that passengers on an international flight from Mexico landing at John F. Kennedy International Airport were allowed to leave the airport without going through U.S. Customs and Border Protection screening.

INTERNATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM COORDINATION

On January 9, 2015, Majority staff met with former Department of Homeland Security officials regarding recommendations to improve U.S. government efforts to develop countering violent extremism (CVE) programs.

On February 6, 2015, Committee staff met with representatives from the Australian Embassy to discuss counterterrorism cooperation between the U.S. and Australia and homeland threats within Australia.

On March 3, 2015, Committee staff met with representatives from the United-Kingdom-based Henry Jackson Society regarding U.K. challenges and recommendations for addressing the growing threat of homegrown radicalization.

On March 12, 2015, Committee staff conducted a conference call with State Department personnel at the U.S. Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia regarding U.S. initiatives to improve counterterrorism cooperation with Malaysia and ongoing legislative action

within the Malaysian Parliament focused on homegrown radicalization.

On March 20, 2015, Committee staff received a classified briefing from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) on the results of their review into the Department of State Counterterrorism Bureau.

On March 27, 2015, Committee staff received a classified briefing from the Department of State Bureau of Consular Affairs and the Counterterrorism Bureau regarding security issues and other issues of interest to the United States related to Malaysia and Australia, as well as the larger region.

From April 3 through 12, 2015, Committee staff conducted a staff delegation visit to Turkey, Malaysia, and Australia focused on foreign fighters, counterterrorism information sharing, legal tools for prosecuting terrorists, and countering extremism.

On May 7, 2015, Committee staff held a follow up meeting with officials from the Australian Embassy to review issues discussed during the staff delegation visit.

On May 21, 2015, Committee staff met with the officials from the Canadian Embassy to discuss their domestic counterterrorism concerns and programs to counter violent extremism.

On Friday, October 9, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing which examined what the United States can learn from the history of Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) in the United Kingdom. Representatives from United Kingdom-based Henry Jackson Society's Centre for the Response to Radicalisation and Terrorism (CRT) were present to provide a background and respond to Member questions.

COUNTERING VIOLENT ISLAMIST TERRORISM

Throughout the Congress, Committee Members and staff met with numerous practitioners and stakeholders related to homegrown extremism and Islamist radicalization.

On March 26, 2015, Committee staff held a roundtable with representatives from the Department of Homeland Security, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Department of Justice regarding the Three-City Pilot for countering violent extremism.

On April 14, 2015, Committee staff received a briefing from the Department of Justice's National Justice Institute regarding program evaluations for countering violent extremism programs.

On May 27, 2015, Committee staff received a briefing from the NCTC regarding efforts to identify and counter Islamist extremism on various social media programs.

On June 4 and July 22, 2015, Committee staff met with a senior law enforcement official from a jurisdiction participating in the Three-City Pilot to discuss ongoing challenges.

On June 5, 2015, Committee staff met with representatives from the Department of Homeland Security Science and Technology Directorate regarding their efforts to identify indicators and countermeasures for radicalization.

On February 12, 2016, Committee staff met with Federal agencies participating in an interagency task force focused on countering violent extremism.

On March 29, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from Department of Homeland Security personnel on plans for releasing countering violent extremism grant funding.

On May 24, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence received a classified briefing from the NCTC on terrorist use of encrypted technologies and the impact on law enforcement to identify and investigate potential homegrown threats.

On June 5, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from the Office of Community Partnerships (OCP) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on the Notice of Funding announcement for the countering violent extremism grant program.

On September 1, 2016, Committee staff received a classified briefing from OCP and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) regarding security vetting of grant applicants participating in the countering violent extremism grant program.

On September 20, 2016, Committee staff conducted a conference call with staff from the I&A and OCP regarding security vetting of grant applicants.

RADICALIZATION WITHIN U.S. PRISONS

On February 27, 2015, the Chairman of the Subcommittee sent a letter to Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism, requesting information on the state of counter-radicalization efforts in US prisons and requesting data on the number of those currently held on terror charges.

On September 10, 2015, Committee staff met with officials from the Bureau of Prisons (BOP) regarding identifying and preventing radicalization in prisons. Committee staff held a follow up meeting with the BOP Religious Services Unit on October 5, 2015, on how employees and volunteers providing religious counseling to inmates are vetted. In preparation for the hearing, Committee staff also met with numerous other entities, including the Congressional Research Service, academics, and think tanks.

On October 28, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Terror Inmates: Countering Violent Extremism in Prison and Beyond." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Jerome P. Bjelopera, Specialist in Organized Crime and Terrorism, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; Mr. Tony C. Parker, Assistant Commissioner, Department of Correction, State of Tennessee; and Mr. Brian Levin, Professor, Department of Criminal Justice, Director, Center for Study of Hate and Extremism, California State University, San Bernardino.

On December 1, 2015, the Chairman of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security requesting an update on the Department's efforts to counter radicalization in U.S. prisons, which had been previously outlined in the Administration's 2011 CVE strategy.

On January 12, 2016, the Chairman of the Subcommittee sent a letter to Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to urge BOP to share pre-release information related to terrorist cases with state and local authorities, and to request information on the

Bureau's policies "regarding allowing academic researchers access to BOP facilities and terror inmates."

THREATS FROM IRAN AND HEZBOLLAH

On October 22, 2015 and January 8, 2016, Committee staff met with experts from Washington D.C.-based think tanks regarding Iran's violations of Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and the potential impact to homeland security.

On February 11, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "The Future of Iranian Terror and Its Threat to the US Homeland." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Tzvi Kahn, Senior Policy Analyst, Foreign Policy Initiative; Mr. Ilan Berman, Vice President, American Foreign Policy Council; and Mr. Bilal Y. Saab, Senior Fellow for Middle East Security, Brent Scowcroft Center on International Security, Atlantic Council.

On March 8, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) on DEA and European partner agency efforts to disrupt Hezbollah drug trafficking and money laundering activities.

EXPANSION OF TERRORISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Throughout the months of March and April 2016, Committee staff met with numerous outside experts on Southeast Asia and extremism.

On April 27, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "ISIS in the Pacific: Assessing Terrorism in Southeast Asia and the Threat to the Homeland." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. John Watts, Nonresident Senior Fellow, Brent Scowcroft Center on International Security, Atlantic Council; Mr. Patrick Skinner, Director of Special Projects, The Soufan Group; Ms. Supna Zaidi Peery, Research Analyst, Counter Extremism Project; and Dr. Joseph C. Liow, Senior Fellow, Foreign Policy, Center for East Asia Policy Studies, The Brookings Institution.

TERRORIST FINANCING

On March 17, 2015, Committee staff conducted a conference call with a West Coast police department regarding their concerns about terror finance connections and benefit fraud.

On April 26, 2016, Committee staff met with academics from George Mason University regarding developing trends in terror finance.

On March 29, 2016, Committee staff met with private industry regarding concerns that illegal and counterfeit products may be used to finance terror activities.

On May 12, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Following the Money: Examining Current Terrorist Financing Trends and the Threat to the Homeland." The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Louise Shelley, Director, Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, George Mason University; Dr. Jonathan Schanzer, Vice President for Research, Foundation for the Defense of Democracies; and Ms. Deborah Lehr, Chairman and Founder, The Antiquities Coalition.

On June 9 and 14, 2016, Committee staff conducted follow up meetings with representatives from the experts on antiquity smuggling and terror finance.

On June 22, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from the Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Cultural Properties Program on their efforts to identify the illicit trade of antiquities and the link to terror finance.

On July 7, 2016, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security sent a letter to the Attorney General requesting information on antiquities smuggling as a means to finance of terrorist networks.

On July 11, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Asset Identification and Removal Group regarding the identification of illicit cargo and potential links to terror finance.

On July 12, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from the Federal Bureau of Investigation regarding past and ongoing investigations linked to antiquities smuggling and terror finance.

On July 19, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from representatives from the Smithsonian Institute regarding antiquities smuggling.

On July 20, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from CBP's Office of Trade and the National Targeting Center (NTC) on the agency's ability to identify illicit antiquities.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND INSIDER THREATS

Throughout the 114th Congress, Committee staff conducted a number of meetings with Federal and private sector entities regarding insider threat programs.

On April 7, 2015, Committee staff received a classified briefing from the Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) at the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) regarding programs to identify insider threats at DHS and the Fiscal Year 2016 budget request for the office.

On February 4, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from the Federal Protective Service (FPS) and the General Services Administration regarding security measures for Department of Homeland Security components utilizing office space in 1 World Trade Center in New York City, New York.

On March 24, 2016, Committee staff received a classified briefing from the Defense Security Service (DSS) regarding counterintelligence threats to the defense industrial base.

On May 5, 2016, Committee staff received a classified briefing from OCSO and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) on the Department's counterintelligence and insider threat programs.

On June 13, 2016, Committee staff received a classified briefing from the United States Coast Guard (USCG) on their counterintelligence and insider threat programs.

On June 14, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified threat briefing from the Defense Security Service (DSS) on counterintelligence threats.

On June 27, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing from I&A and the Office of the Chief Security Officer (OCSO) related to an incident involving a potential insider threat and concerns related to workplace violence.

On July 13, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Counterintelligence and Insider Threats: How Prepared is the Department of Homeland Security?” The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. Francis X. Taylor, Under Secretary, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Col. Richard D. McComb, Chief Security Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Rdm. Robert Hayes, Assistant Commandant for Intelligence, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

On August 11, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing and tour at the DHS Headquarters by the OCSO to review insider threat programs and workplace violence prevention measures.

On September 14, 2016, Committee staff received a classified briefing from the DHS Science and Technology Directorate and I&A regarding counterintelligence threats.

On September 28, 2016, the Chairman of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) regarding the importance of the Number Portability Administration Center (NPAC) and expressing concern over vulnerabilities and possible foreign security violations.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY OFFICE OF OPERATIONS COORDINATION

On February 2, 2015, Committee staff received a briefing from representatives of the Office of Operations Coordination (OPS) on their planned reorganization.

On February 20, 2015, Committee staff received a briefing and tour of the National Operations Center (NOC).

On November 10, 2015, Committee staff conducted a conference call with NOC personnel regarding legislative options to update the NOC authorization in the Homeland Security Act.

On March 1, 2016, Committee staff received a briefing on the OPS fiscal year 2017 budget request.

UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLES

On January 7, 2015, Majority staff met outside experts on the threat posed by unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) to mass gathering events within the Homeland.

On February 9, 2015, Committee staff received a classified briefing from the Office of Intelligence and Analysis on threats posed by unmanned aerial vehicles within the Homeland.

TERROR WATCHLIST

On March 31, 2015, Committee staff received a classified briefing from the Department of Justice (DOJ) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on revisions the government will soon announce to the redress procedures for certain claims involving denials of boarding on commercial aircraft.

FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

On December 14, 2015, the Chairman of the Subcommittee sent a letter to Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism, regarding the results of a Government Accountability Office (GAO) review of the Foreign Terrorist Organization designation process and asking for information on how the process can be improved, and more effectively incorporate the Department of Homeland Security.

On February 20, 2016, Committee staff spoke with officials from the White House National Security Council regarding the Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) designation process.

On May 2, 2016, Committee staff received a classified briefing from Department of State officials regarding the FTO designation process and designations under consideration.

 SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

“Addressing Remaining Gaps in Federal, State, and Local Information Sharing” February 26, 2015. (Serial No. 114–6)

“Terrorism in Africa: The Imminent Threat to the United States.” April 29, 2015. (Serial No. 114–16)

“Admitting Syrian Refugees: The Intelligence Void and the Emerging Homeland Security Threat.” June 24, 2015. (Serial No. 114–22)

Joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Transportation Security
“Safeguarding our Nation’s Surface Transportation Systems Against Evolving Terrorist Threats.” September 17, 2015. (Serial No. 114–32)

“Terror Inmates: Countering Violent Extremism in Prison and Beyond.” October 28, 2015. (Serial No. 114–40)

“The Future of Iranian Terror and Its Threat to the US Homeland.” February 11, 2016. (Serial No. 114–53)

“ISIS in the Pacific: Assessing Terrorism in Southeast Asia and the Threat to the Homeland.” April 27, 2016. (Serial No. 114–65)

“Following the Money: Examining Current Terrorist Financing Trends and the Threat to the Homeland.” May 12, 2016. (Serial No. 114–68)

“Counterintelligence and Insider Threats: How Prepared is the Department of Homeland Security?” July 13, 2016. (Serial No. 114–82)

“State and Local Perspectives on Federal Information Sharing.” September 6, 2016. (Serial No. 114–84)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina
CURT CLAWSON, Florida
EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER, Georgia
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(*ex officio*)

BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
NORMA J. TORRES, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(*ex officio*)

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency held 12 hearings, receiving testimony from 41 witnesses, and considered 5 measures, resulting in 5 Public Laws.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

DHS IT DUPLICATION REDUCTION ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–43 H.R. 1626

To reduce duplication of information technology at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This law requires the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to identify duplicative information technology systems within the Department and develop a strategy to reduce such duplications.

Legislative History

H.R. 1626 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Mr. Hurd of Texas and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1626 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency considered H.R. 1626 on May 13, 2015, and ordered the measure reported to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1626 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1626 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–162.

The House considered H.R. 1626 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1626 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1626 on July 23, 2015, and the measure was passed, without amendment, by unanimous consent. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 1626 was presented to the President on July 27, 2015. The President signed H.R. 1626 into law on August 6, 2015, as Public Law 114–43.

BORDER JOBS FOR VETERANS ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–68 H.R. 2835 (S. 1603)

To actively recruit members of the Armed Forces who are separating from military service to serve as Customs and Border Protection Officers.

Summary

The purpose of this law is to connect veterans of the Armed Forces in need of employment with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), a component in need of qualified applicants to fill vacancies at understaffed U.S. ports of entry. The legislation requires the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to cooperate on efforts to recruit and expedite the hiring of outgoing U.S. military service members and report back to Congress on the progress made.

Legislative History

H.R. 2835

H.R. 2835 was introduced in the House on June 18, 2015, by Ms. McSally and nine original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Armed Services. Within the Committee, H.R. 2835 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Chair of the Committee on Armed Services sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September 25, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Armed Services would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 2835. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, agreeing to the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Armed Services, and support for the appointment of Conferees, should a House–Senate Conference be called.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules and passed H.R. 2835 on September 28, 2015, as amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ record vote of 410 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 519).

H.R. 2835 was received in the Senate and read twice on September 29, 2015.

The Senate passed H.R. 2835, without amendment, by unanimous consent on October 1, 2015. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 2835 was presented to the President on October 7, 2015. The President signed H.R. 2835 into law on October 16, 2015, as Public Law 114–68.

S. 1603

S. 1603, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on June 17, 2015, by Mr. Flake, Mr. Johnson, Mr. McCain, and Mr. Schumer, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1603 on June 24, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs filed a report on August 5, 2015, as (S. Rpt. 114–116).

The Senate passed S. 1603 on September 9, 2015, as amended, by unanimous consent.

S. 1603 was received in the House on September 10, 2015, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Armed Services. Within the Committee, S. 1603 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Committee on Rules met on September 16, 2015, and filed a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3134 and H.R. 3504. Rule filed in the House as H.Res. 421 (H. Rpt. 114–262). Section 4 of H.Res. 421 provided that upon passage of H.R. 3504 the House shall be considered to have: (1) stricken all after the enacting clause of S. 1603 and inserted in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 3504, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, as passed by the House; and (2) passed the Senate bill as so amended.

The House considered H.Res. 421 as a privileged matter on September 17, 2015, and agreed to the Rule by a recorded vote of 246 yeas and 179 nays, (Roll No. 503). Pursuant to the provisions of H.Res. 421, S. 1603, as amended with the text of H.R. 3504, as adopted by the House, was passed by the House. The legislative text within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security was thereby removed.

On September 21, 2015, the message on the House action was received in Senate and at held at the desk.

EDWARD ‘TED’ KAUFMAN AND MICHAEL LEAVITT PRESIDENTIAL
TRANSITIONS IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–136 S. 1172

To improve the process of presidential transition.

Summary

S. 1172 amends the Presidential Transition Act of 1963 (Pub. L. 88–277) to provide for enhanced coordination in the transfer of power for the 2016 Presidential Election.

Section 6 of this law directs the Department of Homeland Security to report to Congressional committees, not later than February 15, 2016, on threats and vulnerabilities during Presidential transitions. The report shall identify and discuss vulnerabilities related to border security and threats related to terrorism, including from weapons of mass destruction; shall identify steps being taken to address the threats and vulnerabilities during a presidential transition; and may include recommendations for actions by components and agencies within the Department of Homeland Security.

Legislative History

S. 1172 was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Carper and Mr. Johnson on April 30, 2015, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1172 on May 6, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported with amendments favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1172 to the Senate on July 27, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–94.

The Senate considered S. 1172 on July 30, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by unanimous consent.

S. 1172 was received in the House on July 31, 2016, and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, S. 1172 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform considered S. 1172 on October 9, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform reported S. 1172 to the House on December 18, 2015 as H. Rpt. 114–384, Part I. Subsequently, the Committee on Homeland Security was discharged from further consideration.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules and passed S. 1172 on February 29, 2016, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 8, 2016, the Senate concurred in the House amendment to S. 1172 by unanimous consent, clearing the measure for the President.

S. 1172 was presented to the President on March 15, 2016. The President signed S. 1172 into law on March 18, 2016, as Public Law 114–136.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY HEADQUARTERS
CONSOLIDATION ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–150 S. 1638 (H.R. 1640)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to Congress a report on the Department of Homeland Security headquarters consolidation project in the National Capital Region, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to Congress a report on the Department of Homeland Security's headquarters consolidation project in the National Capital Region.

*Legislative History**H.R. 1640*

H.R. 1640 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Mr. Walker and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1640 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency considered H.R. 1640 on May 13, 2015, and ordered the measure reported to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1640 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter on June 15, 2015, agreeing to forgo further consideration of H.R. 1640. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on June 17, 2015, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1640, and supporting the request for Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 1640 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–166.

The House considered H.R. 1640 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1640 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1638

S. 1638, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on June 18, 2015, by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Carper, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1638 on June 24, 2015, and ordered the

measure to be reported to the Senate, without amendment, favorably.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1638 to the Senate on March 14, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–227.

The Senate considered S. 1638 on April 6, 2016, and passed the measure by unanimous consent.

S. 1638 was received in the House on April 11, 2016, and held at the Desk.

The House considered S. 1638 on April 18, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

S. 1638 was presented to the President on April 20, 2016. The President signed S. 1638 into law on April 29, 2016, as Public Law 114–150.

DHS FOIA EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2015

H.R. 1615

To direct the Chief FOIA Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in the implementation of section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Freedom of Information Act), and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation directs the Chief Freedom of Information Act Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in the implementation of section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Freedom of Information Act).

Legislative History

H.R. 1615 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Mr. Carter of Georgia and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1615 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency considered H.R. 1615 on May 13, 2015, reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1615 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1615 to the House on June 11, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–148.

The House considered H.R. 1615 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure on June 25, 2015, amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 423 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 387).

H.R. 1615 was received in the Senate on July 7, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

DHS PAID ADMINISTRATIVE LEAVE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015

H.R. 1633

To provide for certain improvements relating to the tracking and reporting of employees of the Department of Homeland Security placed on administrative leave, or any other type of paid non-duty status without charge to leave, for personnel matters, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security to track and report on employees placed on administrative leave for personnel matters. The head of each component within the Department is directed to report to Chief Human Capital Office on a quarterly basis on staff who are placed on administrative leave.

Legislative History

H.R. 1633 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Mr. Loudermilk and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1633 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency considered H.R. 1633 on May 13, 2015, and ordered the measure reported to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1633 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1633 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–163.

The House considered H.R. 1633 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1633 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUNSHINE
ACT OF 2015

H.R. 1637

To require annual reports on the activities and accomplishments of federally funded research and development centers within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to annually submit to Congress a list of the ongoing and completed projects that Federally Funded Research and Development Centers within the Department have been tasked.

Legislative History

H.R. 1637 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Mr. Ratcliffe and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1637 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

On May 20, 2015, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1637.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1637 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1637 to the House on June 11, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–149.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 23, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1637. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1637.

The House considered H.R. 1637 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1637 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions relating to H.R. 1637 were included in Sec. 1906 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

(See also action on S. 2943 under Full Committee legislative activities).

 HOMELAND SECURITY DRONE ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS ACT

H.R. 1646

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how certain commercially available small and medium sized unmanned aircraft systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the risk of such an attack, and for other purposes.

[To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how small and medium sized unmanned aerial systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the effects of such an attack, and for other purposes.]

Summary

This legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how certain commercially available small and medium

sized unmanned aircraft systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the risk of such an attack, and for other purposes.

Legislative History

H.R. 1646 was introduced in the House on March 26, 2015, by Mrs. Watson Coleman and Mr. Thompson and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Within the Committee, H.R. 1646 was referred to the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence.

The Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency considered H.R. 1646 on May 13, 2015, and ordered the measure reported to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1646 on May 20, 2015.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1646 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 9, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 1646 on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would waive further consideration of H.R. 1646. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on June 10, 2015, acknowledging the agreement of Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure to waive further consideration of H.R. 1646.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported to the House on June 18, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–169, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1646.

The House considered H.R. 1646 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote. During consideration, the title was amended so as to read “*To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how certain commercially available small and medium sized unmanned aircraft systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the risk of such an attack, and for other purposes.*”

H.R. 1646 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY AND WASTE, FRAUD ABUSE, AND
DUPLICATION

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 forced the United States to fundamentally rethink the threats it faces and its ap-

proach to defending the Nation. Given the current financial climate and importance of the mission, it is imperative the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) be a good steward of taxpayer dollars and operate in an effective and efficient manner. As such, the Subcommittee conducted rigorous oversight to identify and remedy waste, fraud, abuse, and duplicative programs at DHS.

On January 26, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to GAO's Comptroller General requesting to sign on to ongoing work on DHS's fee-based programs, the 2014 DHS Quadrennial Homeland Security Review, and DHS's tactical communications, among other topics. The Ranking Member sent a letter on March 2, 2015, requesting to sign on this work. Subcommittee staff received an update briefings from GAO on its work related to DHS fee funded programs on May 29, 2015.

On February 26, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Assessing DHS's Performance: Watchdog Recommendations to Improve Homeland Security." The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. John Roth, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and Dr. Daniel M. Gerstein, Senior Policy Researcher, The RAND Corporation. The purpose of the hearing was to determine what demonstrable progress DHS has made in implementing recommendations by the GAO and the OIG to end duplication, minimize inefficiency, root out wasteful spending, and identify further issue areas which may require Subcommittee oversight.

On March 27, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the Government Accountability Office to discuss GAO's perspective on DHS's QHSR efforts to date and potential areas that could be addressed with new reauthorization legislation. As a follow up, Subcommittee staff received an update from GAO on its work related to the 2014 Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR) on June 5, 2015.

On July 8, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Examining DHS's Misplaced Focus on Climate Change." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Thomas P. Smith, Acting Assistant Secretary, Strategy, Planning, Analysis, and Risk, Office of Policy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Roy Wright, Deputy Associate Administrator, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Robert Kolasky, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Infrastructure Protection, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Marc A. Levy, Deputy Director, Center for International Earth, Science Information Network, Columbia University.

The 2014 QHSR states "Natural disasters, pandemics, and the trends associated with climate change continue to present a major area of homeland security risk." The purpose of this hearing was to examine DHS's focus, role, and budget regarding climate change.

On June 17, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee met with the Under Secretary for Management at DHS to discuss the Under Secretary's priorities and vision for the Department. This meeting was followed by additional briefings on June 19, and October 30, 2015, to discuss the USM's progress on his management priorities.

On July 16, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee met with the Deputy Under Secretary for the National Protection and Programs Directorate to discuss the proposed reorganization of NPPD. As a follow up to this briefing, on September 15, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee, along with all the other Chair and Ranking Members on the Committee and its Subcommittees sent a letter to Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the proposed reorganization of the National Protection and Programs Directorate. The letter requested the Secretary's recommendation for the organization of NPPD in order to help the Committee with drafting legislation that would assist the Department with the reorganization. The Secretary responded on October 6, 2015.

On July 17, 2015, Subcommittee majority staff received a briefing from the DHS Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer on pilot programs conducted in Seattle and Boston designed to identify field efficiencies and other opportunities for cost savings within the Department's real property holdings. As part of ongoing oversight of this issue, on October 21, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee, along with the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, sent a letter to the DHS Under Secretary for Management regarding the Department's real property holdings. The letter urged the Under Secretary to conduct an analysis of DHS's real property holdings in order to find possible efficiencies, such as co-locating offices, in order to achieve cost savings. The Under Secretary responded on November 18, 2015.

On August 20, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from TSA on plans to relocate the agency's headquarters. Furthermore, on November 16, 2015, GAO issued its report *Screening Partnership Program: TSA Can Benefit from Improved Cost Estimates* [GAO-16-19]. The report contained three recommendations for executive action.

On March 9, 2016, Subcommittee staff was briefed by DHS officials on recently conducted field efficiency studies.

On June 21, 2016, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General requesting the GAO conduct a review of DHS's international affairs enterprise management. The Chair and Ranking Member requested that the report focus on defining the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of each of DHS's various international affairs offices, and determine the operation costs associated within the offices. On June 30, 2016, the GAO Comptroller General sent a letter to the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee accepting the request.

On June 21, 2016, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General requesting that GAO conduct a review of DHS's international affairs enterprise management. The Chair and Ranking Member requested that the report focus on defining the roles, responsibilities, and authorities of each of DHS's various international affairs offices, and determine the operation costs associated within the offices. On June 30, 2016, the GAO Comptroller General sent a letter to the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee accepting the request.

ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

The Department of Homeland Security invests extensively in major acquisition programs to develop new systems that help the Department execute its many critical missions. These programs have major implications for the American taxpayer, costing hundreds of billions of dollars in costs over the life of a program. Given the current budget climate, the Subcommittee conducted oversight on the Department's management of its acquisition programs to ensure taxpayer dollars were not wasted.

On January 15, 2015, Subcommittee staff held a meeting with the Transportation Security Administrator to discuss a new procurement strategy for airports that are a part of the Screening Partnership Program.

On April 8, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from DHS's Program Accountability and Risk Management (PARM) Office. The briefing covered PARM's ongoing work related to overseeing major DHS acquisitions. On March 12, 2015 GAO issued its report *Homeland Security Acquisitions: DHS Should Better Define Oversight Roles and Improve Program Reporting to Congress* [GAO-15-292]. The report contained five recommendations for executive action.

On April 22, 2015, GAO released its report *Homeland Security Acquisitions: Major Program Assessments Reveal Actions Needed to Improve Accountability* [GAO 15-171SP]. The report contained three recommendations for executive action. In order to examine the findings and recommendations from the GAO report, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Acquisition Oversight: How Effectively Is DHS Safeguarding Taxpayer Dollars?" The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Michele Mackin, Director, Acquisition and Sourcing Management, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Hon. Chip Fulghum, Chief Financial Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Dr. Cedric Sims, Partner, Evermay Consulting Group.

On July 10, 2015, Subcommittee staff received an update from the DHS Chief Procurement Officer. The update focused on the office's performance in fiscal year 2015 and initiatives and strategies to better engage industry. An additional update was provided to the Subcommittee on December 17, 2015.

On July 23, 2015 the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General requesting GAO review the organization and activities of the DHS Joint Requirements Council. The Chair and Ranking Member requested the review focus on how the JRC is positioned to increase Department-wide efficiencies and to identify and eliminate redundancies across acquisition programs. On August 6, 2015, GAO sent a letter to the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee accepting the request. On August 7, 2015, Subcommittee staff also received a briefing from the Chair of the Joint Requirements Council on its structure, priorities and ongoing work.

On September 18, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Making DHS More Efficient: Industry Recommendations to Improve Homeland Security." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Marc A. Pearl, President and Chief Executive Offi-

cer, Homeland Security and Defense Business Council; Mr. Harry Totonis, Board Director, Business Executives for National Security; and Hon. Elaine Duke, Principal, Elaine Duke & Associates, LLC.

As an organization with an extremely diverse set of missions, comprised of components with a variety of capabilities and functions, DHS is similar to large private-sector commercial conglomerates. This hearing examined how DHS can adopt best practices from the private sector to improve its operations and execute its mission effectively and efficiently.

On October 26, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee, along with the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General requesting that GAO conduct an audit of a specific category of acquisition programs at DHS. The audit would specifically focus on the total value, component tracking and reporting of data related to these programs, and the extent to which DHS headquarters oversight entities are involved in this category of acquisition program. On November 9, 2015, GAO sent a letter to the Chair and Ranking Member accepting the request.

On April 14, 2016, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the DHS Under Secretary for Management to request information regarding the recommendations presented by a GAO report released on March 31, 2016, which reviewed the Department's major acquisition management practices. On April 29, 2016, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee received a response from the DHS Under Secretary of Management that outlined the implementation efforts put forth by DHS on each individual recommendation made by the March 31, 2016, GAO report.

On June 15, 2016, Subcommittee staff held a meeting with the DHS Chief Procurement Officer who provided a quarterly update on acquisition management within the Department.

On June 15, 2016, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General requesting GAO review the operations and maintenance of the Department's major acquisitions programs. The Chair and Ranking Member requested that the report focus on the extent which DHS has incorporated accurate costs into program estimates, the change of cost estimates over the lifecycle on major programs, and what challenges the Department faces when determining these estimated costs. On June 30, 2016, the GAO Comptroller General sent a letter to the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee accepting the request.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

DHS is currently in the process of modernizing its financial systems Department-wide. Many of the components and agencies within DHS use different systems and oftentimes, the data in these different systems are not compatible, making it nearly impossible for senior officials at headquarters to get an enterprise-wide view of its lines of business. Without knowing where and what the Department is spending its money on, it is impossible for DHS to operate as efficiently as possible.

On April 7, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer on DHS's efforts to modernize its financial systems. A follow up briefing was provided to Subcommittee staff on April 23, 2015. Subcommittee staff received an additional briefing, on June 9, 2015, that provided a general update on financial system modernization efforts and reported on the migration of the financial system of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office to a shared service provider.

On July 23, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the Department of the Interior's Interior Business Center (IBC) on DHS plans to migrate some DHS financial systems to the IBC, a Federal shared services provider. The IBC answered staff questions on the security of the IBC networks and systems as well.

On February 16, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Department of Homeland Security Chief Financial Officer to request information regarding the recommendations presented to the Department by an independent audit on Fiscal Year 2015. At the conclusion of the audit, 45 recommendations were presented to address seven significant internal control deficiencies. On March 16, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee received a response from the DHS CFO that outlined the FY2015 financial report highlights and the progress and efforts the Department is making to improving internal controls. On June 9, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with the DHS Chief Financial Officer to discuss efforts to modernize financial systems and improve internal controls.

Throughout February 2016, Subcommittee staff was briefed by many of the components within DHS on Fiscal Year 2017 budget views and estimates.

On March 1, 2016, Subcommittee staff held a meeting with DHS financial management shared services.

On March 8, 2016, Subcommittee staff were briefed by the DHS Inspector General on a report released by OIG regarding DHS reimbursable work agreements.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

Given the rapidly changing nature of the threats facing the Homeland, it is imperative that DHS has the technology systems it needs in order to combat these threats. Procuring these systems, however, are significant investments; if they are not maintained properly, these systems can quickly become outdated or obsolete. The Subcommittee's oversight efforts on this topic focused on ensuring DHS had the systems needed, verifying that the systems functioned effectively, and confirming that the systems were being procured and updated in an efficient and cost effective manner.

On February 27, 2015 Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the Office of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) regarding the Department's oversight of IT programs and its planned implementation of the Federal Information Technology Reform Act (FITARA). Subcommittee staff also received a follow up briefing on December 16, 2015.

On March 3, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the DHS Geospatial Management Office, within the Office of the

Chief Information Officer. The briefing provided an overview the Geospatial Management Office and its roles and responsibilities.

On March 23, 2015, GAO released its report *Border Security: Additional Efforts Needed to Address Persistent Challenges in Achieving Radio Interoperability* [GAO-15-201]. The report contained six recommendations for executive action.

On July 9, 2015, Subcommittee staff received an additional briefing from the DHS Chief Information Officer on a recent reorganization that occurred within the CIO's office.

On July 22, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from GAO on its ongoing work related to examining DHS efforts to consolidate its human resources information technology systems. On October 28, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a follow up briefing from GAO, which also provided an update on additional GAO work related to the USCIS transformation project. The USCIS transformation project consists of USCIS' efforts to move the application for and adjudication of immigration benefits to an electronic system in place of a paper-based system. On May 18, 2015, GAO released its report *Immigration Benefits System: Better Informed Decision Making Needed on Transformation Program* [GAO-15-415]. The report contained five recommendations for executive actions.

On July 29, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from Immigration and Customs Enforcement on its efforts to modernize the TECS system. On August 3, 2015, Subcommittee staff received an additional briefing from Customs and Border Protection on its efforts to modernize TECS. These meetings served as a follow up to a Subcommittee hearing held in the 113th Congress titled "Examining Challenges and Wasted Taxpayer Dollars in Modernizing Border Security IT Systems."

On October 29, 2015, Subcommittee majority staff received a classified briefing from the Federal Emergency Management Agency on information technology resiliency.

On January 4, 2016, the Chair of the Full Committee wrote the Secretary requesting that DHS provide the Committee with the report mandated by the DHS IT Duplication Reduction Act of 2015 (Pub. L. 114-43). Later that day, DHS provided the report, which outlined a strategy to reduce IT system duplication, to the Committee.

In response to the information provided in the report, the Subcommittee held a hearing on February 25, 2016, entitled "Probing DHS's Botched Management of the Human Resources Information Technology Program." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Carol R. Cha, Director, Information Technology Acquisition Management Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Hon. Chip Fulghum, Deputy Under Secretary for Management, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Angela Bailey, Chief Human Capital Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

On May 23, 2016, Subcommittee staff received an update briefing by the Department on Human Resources Information Technology.

On June 23, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security, requesting a copy of the record of investigation related to this case.

On June 28, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee received a response from the Inspector General.

On June 1, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with the DHS Chief Information Officer (CIO) for a quarterly update to discuss the challenges facing the information technology (IT) systems and human capital management. On June 24, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the DHS CIO, requesting information regarding IT management within the Department, and additional challenges that are to be expected. The Chair of the Subcommittee received an initial reply from the CIO on July 1, 2016. An additional response that contained the entirety of the requested documentation was received on September 19, 2016.

On July 8, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency, and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General requesting that GAO conduct a review of the Transportation Security Administration's Technology Information Modernization program, which is intended to create a centralized information technology (IT) system to manage credential applications and the associated review process. The Chairs requested that the report focus on the technical challenges that the program faces, and to what extent of oversight is being performed by the TSA to ensure that previous problems are not repeated.

DEPARTMENTAL WORKFORCE

DHS is the third largest agency in the Federal Government, with hundreds of thousands of full time employees. Despite the importance of the mission, DHS continually ranks towards the bottom in both employee engagement and global satisfaction in the annual Federal Viewpoints Survey. In fact, in 2015, the Department's scores in these categories fell, resulting in a last place ranking among large agencies. This is especially troubling given the numerous initiatives DHS launched to improve employee morale over the past few years.

On January 8, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services on how the President's Executive Order on immigration will affect the organization's operations. A new service center acquisition and staffing increases were among the topics discussed.

On April 7, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the possible use of private email accounts to conduct official business. The letter expressed concerns that any individual who may be using a private account may be in violation of DHS policy and Federal law, and requested information on whether or not any senior officials were using private email accounts to conduct official business. The Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Management responded, on behalf of the Secretary, on April 30, 2015. After being made aware that some DHS officials had received an exemption to DHS policy, thereby allowing them to access private email accounts via DHS-owned equipment, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent another letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security on July 27, 2015. This letter requested additional information on the exemptions, includ-

ing the names and positions of those officials who were granted an exemption. The Under Secretary for Management responded, on behalf of the Secretary, on August 21, 2015.

On April 13, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security expressing concern that the individual serving as the head of the Office of Policy may be doing so in violation of the Federal Vacancy Reform Act. The letter requested information on the justification for placing this individual in this position along with the Administration's plan to fill the position with a Senate confirmed, Presidential appointee, as required by law. The Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs responded on April 27, 2015.

On June 2, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee, along with the Chair of the Full Committee and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding covert testing results of airport checkpoints. The letter requested information on what steps the Department has taken to eliminate the vulnerabilities exposed through the covert testing. The Secretary responded on June 12, 2015. On June 3, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing on the topic from TSA.

On June 8, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the Department on the role veterans play at DHS and efforts to recruit and retain veterans within the Department.

On June 9, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee, along with the Chair of the Full Committee and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding an Office of the Inspector General Report that found some aviation workers with access to secure areas of airports had ties to terrorism. The letter requested additional information on TSA's vetting process and what additional steps are being taken in wake of the OIG report findings. The Secretary responded on July, 10, 2015.

On December 16, 2015, Subcommittee staff received an update from the DHS Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer regarding the Department's cyber workforce initiatives and hiring process improvements.

Over the span of January and February of 2016, Subcommittee staff received multiple briefings from the NPPD Under Secretary and staff to review reorganization proposals.

In response to a DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) report entitled, *TSA's Human Capital Services Contract Terms and Oversight Need Strengthening* [OIG-16-32], the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter on February 12, 2016, requesting that the appropriate Transportation Security Administration officials brief the Subcommittee staff on actions taken to address the concerns laid out in the report. On March 16, 2016, the Subcommittee received a response from the Administrator of the TSA. Following the response, Subcommittee staff were briefed by TSA officials on HR Access.

On March 10, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Department of Homeland Security Under Secretary of Management regarding the continued lack of adequate oversight on DHS workforce training centers. The letter referenced a January

2016, OIG report entitled *DHS' Oversight of Its Workforce Training Needs Improvement* [OIG-16-19], which outlined many alarming shortfalls in DHS training methods. On April 4, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee received a response to his letter.

On March 16, 2016, Subcommittee staff were briefed by ICE officials on human capital issues.

On April 13, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Under Secretary for Management at DHS requesting information on employees within the Department who have transitioned from a non-career position to a career or non-political excepted service position within DHS. On June 13, 2016, the Chair received a response from the Under Secretary for Management at DHS.

On June 24, 2016, Subcommittee staff were briefed by DHS Office of Policy on various issues.

In response to the findings of an OIG report entitled *CBP Needs better Data to Justify Its Criminal Investigator Staffing* [OIG-16-75], the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter which outlined his concerns to the DHS Chief Human Capital Officer, on June 3, 2016. The Chair of the Subcommittee received a response to his letter on July 27, 2016.

On June 2, 2016, Subcommittee staff received a quarterly update from the DHS Chief Human Capital Officer.

On June 17, 2016, Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing on social media vetting programs. DHS officials were present to provide information and answer any questions from staff.

EMPLOYEE INTEGRITY

Given the seriousness of its mission, it is imperative that employees of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) conduct themselves with the utmost integrity. Although the vast majority of employees conduct themselves appropriately, even one corrupt employee represents a management challenge. Unfortunately, recent years have seen DHS employees, including some senior officials, embroiled in several high profile scandals.

On January 22, 2015, Subcommittee staff held a meeting with the DHS Chief Human Capital Officer. The subject of the meeting was the Department's policy on and use of paid administrative leave.

On March 24, 2015, the DHS Office of the Inspector General (OIG) released a management alert, "IG Investigation of employee complaints regarding management of USCIS' EB-5 program." After the alert was released, Subcommittee staff received a briefing on the management alert from the Office of the Inspector General. Subcommittee staff also held a conference call with the Ombudsman of the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to discuss the findings in the management alert. The Subcommittee staff had a follow up briefing with the DHS Office of the Inspector General on April 6, 2015. As part of ongoing oversight of this issue, Subcommittee staff had a conference call with representatives from the Office of Government Ethics to discuss potential ethics violations outlined in the OIG report.

As a follow up to two Full Committee hearings on March 26, 2015 and April 30, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee, along

with the Chair of the Full Committee, sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security on May 20, 2015, regarding allegations of special access related to the EB-5 program. Specifically, the letter requested that DHS hand over documents related to any national security concerns that arose due to the mismanagement of the EB-5 program.

On March 10, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) on recent misconduct within the Federal Air Marshall Service. On September 17, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee, along with the Chair of the Full Committee and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, sent a letter to the Administrator of TSA regarding issues with the Federal Air Marshall Service that were brought to the Committee's attention. The letter requested information on a recent sexual misconduct scandal, firearms malfunctions, and what TSA is doing in response to both situations. The Administrator responded on October 20, 2015 and the Subcommittee received a follow up update on October 29, 2015. The Chair of the Subcommittee, along with the Chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, on December 15, 2015, sent a letter to Secretary of Homeland Security announcing the initiation of an investigation into TSA employee misconduct. The investigation will examine the extent to which TSA has implemented GAO's prior recommendations [GAO-13-624] and addressed employee misconduct.

In November 2015, the Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) established a Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Subcommittee, which was tasked with developing finding and recommendations related to CVE. On June 20, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, expressing his grave concern regarding the conduct of a member of the CVE Subcommittee. Further, the letter requested a review of the status and qualifications of this individual. The Chair of received a response to his letter from the Executive Director of the Homeland Security Advisory Council (HSAC) on July 13, 2016.

On July 8, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the events that transpired at a United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) building in the aftermath of the San Bernardino, California shootings. Specifically, the Chair requested information related to reports of a USCIS employee interfering with an OIG investigation into the shootings. The letter expressed deep concerns that the USCIS employee unlawfully acted to thwart the OIG investigation and that under different circumstances could have had disastrous consequences.

On April 27, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Comptroller General of the United States requesting that his name be added as a co-requester of a report that GAO is preparing on misconduct at the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). On May 18, 2016, the GAO Controller General sent a letter to the Chair of the Subcommittee accepting his request.

On May 11, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General requesting GAO review the internal affairs offices for Customs and Border Protection (CBP), the

TSA, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The Chair requested that the report focus on: Data of employee misconduct investigations; a review of the investigative practices; what disciplinary actions were taken; and what performance and internal control standards are in place within these components. On June 30, 2016, the GAO Comptroller General sent a letter to the Chair of the Subcommittee accepting the request.

On July 8, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the events that transpired at a USCIS building in the aftermath of the San Bernardino shootings. Specifically, the Chair requested information related to reports of a USCIS employee interfering with an OIG investigation into the shootings. The letter expressed deep concerns that the USCIS employee unlawfully acted to thwart the OIG investigation and that under different circumstances could have had disastrous consequences.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The Subcommittee examined the homeland security operations of the United States Secret Service (USSS), including its critical roles of protecting the President of the United States and the integrity of the U.S. financial system. USSS is currently in the process of enhancing its training regimen and modernizing the way it does business, both of which are topics the Subcommittee examined in depth. Finally, the Subcommittee conducted rigorous oversight of the Secret Service's recent challenges related to employee integrity and morale.

On March 17, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the DHS Office of the Inspector General on their ongoing work related to the Secret Service.

On March 30, 2015, Subcommittee staff visited United States Secret Service headquarters and met with the Service's Chief Financial Officer. Staff received a briefing on USSS financial modernization efforts and viewed a demo of the Secret Service's financial management software.

On April 7, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Director of the Secret Service regarding the Papal visit in September 2015. The letter requested an update on the Secret Service's preparations for the protective mission related to the Pope's visit. The Director responded on April 13, 2015. As a follow up to the letter, Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing from the Secret Service on April 17, 2015. On September 21, 2015, Subcommittee staff attended a Secret Service led Staff Delegation related to the Papal visit. Staff observed the sites the Pope would be visiting and USSS preparations to secure the sites.

On June 11, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee conducted a site visit to the U.S. Secret Service training center in Beltsville, Maryland. Members toured the facility and were briefed by representatives from the Secret Service on training and facility programs.

On July 9, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the Government Accountability Office (GAO) providing an update on

their examination of the United States Secret Service (USSS) domestic field structure.

On January 29, 2016, Subcommittee staff were briefed by the USSS Chief Operating Officer on domestic field office structure and management priorities for 2016.

On July 23, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Director of the USSS outlining the Subcommittee's oversight priorities related to the Secret Service. These priorities included restoring the integrity of the Secret Service, enhancing the protective mission, and modernizing the way the Secret Service conducts business. The Director responded on September 1, 2015.

The DHS Office of the Inspector General released a management alert on September 25, 2015 titled, "Investigation into the Improper Access and Distribution of Information Contained Within a Secret Service Data System." On October 19, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the Secret Service on the investigation detailed in the management alert as well as an update on USSS progress to implement the recommendations made in the 2014 Protective Mission Panel report.

On November 17, 2015, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency and the Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate held a joint hearing entitled "Examining Ongoing Challenges at the U.S. Secret Service and their Government-wide Implications." The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Joseph P. Clancy, Director, United States Secret Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Hon. John Roth, Inspector General, Office of the Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Joel C. Willemsen, Managing Director, Information Technology Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office. Over the past few years, the Secret Service has been plagued by a variety of scandals that appear to be symptoms of larger management issues within the Secret Service that must be resolved. The purpose of this hearing was to examine the progress the Secret Service has made in implementing the recommendations of the Protective Mission Panel; how the Service has been combating the cultural issues that have helped produce many of the recent scandals; identify any additional actions senior USSS leadership must take in order to restore the Secret Service's elite reputation; and discuss how other government agencies can learn from the challenges currently facing the Secret Service.

As a follow up to the November 17, 2015 hearing, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Director of the United States Secret Service requesting information regarding specific administrative actions taken against those employees who accessed sensitive personally identifiable information (PII) without the necessary clearance. Additionally, Subcommittee staff met with DHS and USSS officials to discuss disciplinary actions in regard to the PII data leak on June 17, 2016. The Director responded on June 14, 2016.

On November 23, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the United States Secret Service's National Threat Assessment Center on its upcoming report entitled, *Attacks*

on *Federal Government 2001–2013: Threat Assessment Considerations*. The report was subsequently released in December 2015.

On December 17, 2015, the DHS OIG issued its report entitled *The Secret Service Did Not Identify Best Practices and Lessons Learned from the 2011 White House Shooting Incident* [OIG–16–16]. The report did not contain any recommendations for executive action.

On February 10, 2016, GAO issued its report *U.S. Secret Service: Data Analyses Could Better Inform the Domestic Field Office Structure* [GAO–16–21]. The report contained three recommendations for executive action.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The protection of the privacy of American citizens is critically important, especially when implementing programs and policies to secure the Nation. It is the responsibility of the Chief Privacy Officer to establish privacy standards that all DHS programs must follow. This Congress, the Subcommittee conducted extensive oversight to ensure DHS programs that collect and analyze personal identifiable information or other sensitive information are constitutional and adhere to the standards established by the Chief Privacy Officer.

On April 16, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the DHS Office of Privacy and Immigration and Customs Enforcement’s Enforcement and Removal Operations on ICE’s solicitation for a commercial service provider for license plate reader.

On March 19, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from the DHS Private Sector Office. The briefing covered the office’s structure, roles and responsibilities, and outreach efforts.

On April 29, 2016, Subcommittee staff were presented with a quarterly brief by the Department Office of Privacy.

On April 29, 2016, Subcommittee staff were presented with a quarterly brief by the Department Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.

On May 12, 2016, Subcommittee staff were briefed by the newly created DHS Office of Community Partnerships on their mission and goals.

UNMANNED AERIAL SYSTEMS

Unmanned aerial systems, colloquially know as drones, is one of today’s fastest emerging technologies. While UASs have the potential to save lives and revolutionize industry, nefarious actors can also utilize them to cause harm and violate American citizen’s right to privacy. Given its mission, DHS will play an important role in countering any threat posed by this new technology.

On February 9, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing from the DHS Office of Intelligence and Analysis on the threat posed by unmanned aerial vehicles. On March 9, 2015, Subcommittee staff received an additional classified briefing from DHS Office of Policy, DHS Science and Technology Directorate, the United States Secret Service, and the Federal Protective Service on UAS threats and mitigation technologies.

On March 18, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Unmanned Aerial System Threats: Exploring Security Implica-

tions and Mitigation Technologies.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Todd E. Humphreys, Assistant Professor, Cockrell School of Engineering, The University of Texas at Austin; Major General Frederick Roggero, (USAF–Ret.), President and Chief Executive Officer, Resilient Solutions, Ltd.; Chief Richard Beary, President, International Association of Chiefs of Police; and Gregory S. McNeal, JD/PhD, Associate Professor, School of Law, Pepperdine University. Given the projected growth of the domestic use of unmanned aerial systems (UAS), a variety of security and privacy challenges have rapidly emerged. The purpose of this hearing was to better understand security threats posed by UASs, technological mitigations to combat those threats, DHS’ role in overseeing the use of UASs within the homeland, and challenges posed by the civilian use of UASs to Federal, State, and local law enforcement. As a result of this hearing, on April 7, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the threat potential of small and medium sized UASs. The letter requested that DHS provide the Subcommittee with information on DHS’s strategy to counter the emerging threat. The Under Secretary for Science and Technology responded, on behalf of the Secretary on May 11, 2015.

On November 30, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the GAO Comptroller General requesting to be added as a co–requester to ongoing work related to the use of unmanned aerial systems for border security. GAO responded on December 14, 2015, acknowledging and accepting the Chair of the Subcommittee’s request.

On June 22, 2016, Members of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency received a classified briefing on risks associated with non–traditional aviation technology, such as small unmanned aerial systems, and mitigation efforts. Representatives from the Department of Homeland Security’s Science and Technology Directorate and National Protection and Programs Directorate were present to provide the briefing and answer Member questions.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

In today’s heightened threat environment, every Federal building is a potential target for terrorists. The Federal Protective Service (FPS) is responsible for protecting these buildings and the individuals within them. FPS has also been plagued by several recent management challenges, and as a result, millions of taxpayer dollars have been wasted. The Subcommittee focused its oversight on ensuring FPS is operating as efficiently and effectively as possible.

On April 27, 2015, GAO released its report *Facility Security: Federal Protective Service’s and Selected Federal Tenants’ Sharing of and Response to Incident Information* [GAO–15–406R]. On December 16, 2015, GAO issued an additional report *Homeland Security: FPS and GSA Should Strengthen Collaboration to Enhance Facility Security* [GAO–16–135]. The report contained four recommendations for executive actions.

On September 10, 2015, Subcommittee staff visited FPS headquarters and received a briefing on its Activity Based Cost modeling method.

On September 16, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from FPS on their MIST/ISC validation, which was prompted by a letter FPS received from the Interagency Security Committee (ISC) that stated MIST was not up to ISC standards.

On October 16, 2015, Subcommittee staff visited an FPS-secured building and received a briefing/demonstration of typical facility security assessment conducted by FPS personnel.

The DHS Office of the Inspector General issued a report titled *The FPS Vehicle Fleet is Not Managed Effectively* on October 21, 2015. As part of the oversight into this issue, Subcommittee staff had a meeting with FPS on November 10, 2015 to discuss the report's findings.

On October 21, 2015, the DHS OIG released its report *The FPS Vehicle Fleet is Not Managed Effectively* [OIG 16-02]. The report contained five recommendations for executive action. In order to examine the findings and recommendations outlined in the report, on December 3, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Driving Away with Taxpayer Dollars: DHS's Failure to Effectively Manage the FPS Vehicle Fleet." The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. John Roth, Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. L. Eric Patterson, Director, Federal Protective Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Thomas Chaleki, Deputy Chief Readiness Support Officer, Management Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

On January 7, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Department of Homeland Security Under Secretary for Management requesting information regarding the FPS Vehicle Fleet, including information that was failed to be made available during the previously held hearing. The letter requested that FPS provide the fleet program manual, along with fleet data information from fiscal years 2014 and 2015, and explanations of standard operational management of the FPS vehicle fleet. Subcommittee staff held a meeting with the FPS Director to follow up on the December 3, 2015, hearing on vehicle fleet management. The Under Secretary of Management provided a response to the January 7, 2016, letter on March 4, 2016.

DHS HEADQUARTERS CONSOLIDATION PROJECT AT ST. ELIZABETHS

DHS is the third largest department in the Federal Government but unlike other large departments does not have all its components and agencies located in one central area. For example, DHS components and offices are located in 50 different locations throughout the National Capital Region. In an effort to consolidate locations and increase a unified organization, construction is currently underway for a new headquarters facility. The construction of the Department's Headquarters at the St. Elizabeths campus, in Washington, D.C. is the largest Federal construction project to occur in the National Capital Region since the construction of The Pentagon.

On February 10, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from DHS and the General Services Administration on the enhanced construction plan for the St. Elizabeths. As a follow up, on April 28, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee conducted a site visit to the Department of Homeland Security Consolidated Headquarters at St. Elizabeths in Washington, DC. Members toured the facility and were briefed by the Department on construction progress and the status of the consolidation efforts. Subcommittee staff received an additional update from DHS on St. Elizabeths on October 15, 2015.

Ongoing efforts to conduct oversight of the Department of Homeland Security Headquarters Consolidation Project at St. Elizabeths in Washington, D.C. led Committee staff to meet with various stakeholders and DHS officials to discuss the status of the project. On July 28, 2016, Committee Staff conducted a site visit to the Department of Homeland Security Headquarters Consolidation Project at St. Elizabeths, site visit to the St. Elizabeths campus; Subcommittee staff toured the facilities and was briefed by the Department on the status of the project.

ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE EVENTS

Electromagnetic pulses, or EMPs, can cause wide ranging and damaging effects to our electrical grid and communication infrastructure. An EMP can be generated by nuclear weapons, from naturally-occurring sources such as solar storms, or specialized non-nuclear EMP weapons. A successful EMP attack has a high likelihood of the Nation's electric grid and the effects of an attack could also cascade into other critical infrastructures.

On November 5, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Government Accountability Comptroller General requesting to be added as a co-requester to ongoing work related to efforts by the electric industry to prepare for and mitigate against electromagnetic threats. GAO acknowledged receipt of the letter and added the Chair of the Subcommittee to the request on November 20, 2015.

On May 17, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Oversight of Federal Efforts to Address Electromagnetic Risks." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Chris P. Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Mr. Brandon Wales, Director, Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Joseph McClelland, Director, Office of Energy Infrastructure Security, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, U.S. Department of Energy; and Mr. Judson Freed, Director, Emergency Management & Homeland Security, Ramsey County, Minnesota, *testifying on behalf of the National Association of Counties*.

CUBA

In 2014, President Obama announced a dramatic shift in U.S. policy towards the Republic of Cuba. This new policy moved to normalize relations, eased embargo restrictions, removed Cuba from the list of state sponsors of terrorism, and increased coopera-

tion and information sharing on topics such as migration and anti-drug efforts. Despite the normalization of relations, Cuba still presents a threat to our national security and the Subcommittee conducted robust oversight to ensure the security of the Homeland is not jeopardized by efforts to normalize relations.

On November 18, 2015, Subcommittee staff, along with staff from the Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, received a briefing from representatives at DHS and the State Department on the DHS Deputy Secretary's recent trip to Cuba.

On February 22, 2016, Subcommittee staff were briefed by the United States Coast Guard on Cuban migration issues.

On April 12, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency, the Chair of the Full Committee, and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security to express concerns about the Administration's plan to begin regularly scheduled commercial air service between the United States and Cuba. In the letter, the Chair outlined that the rapid speed at which preparations for regular commercial flights between the U.S. and Cuba will come at the cost of failing that adequate safety and security protocols are in place. A continued effort to move forward with this plan would be jeopardizing the safety of U.S. travelers and our homeland and national security. On May 13, 2016, the Committee received a response from the Secretary of Homeland Security.

GUANTANAMO BAY DETAINEES

On April 28, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Transferring Guantanamo Bay Detainees to the Homeland: Implications for States and Local Communities." The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. Nikki R. Haley, Governor, State of South Carolina; Mr. Michael Bouchard, Sheriff of Oakland County, Michigan, Oakland County Sheriff's Office, *testifying on behalf of the Major County Sheriff's Association*; Mr. Todd Thompson, County Attorney, Leavenworth County Attorney's Office, Leavenworth County, Kansas; and Mr. Ken Gude, Senior Fellow, National Security, Center for American Progress.

Throughout the month of March 2016, Subcommittee staff held meetings with stakeholders to gather state and local perspectives on the transfer of detainees to the Homeland.

MISCONDUCT AT THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

On July 7, 2016, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security held a joint hearing entitled "How Pervasive is Misconduct at TSA: Examining Findings from a Joint Subcommittee Investigation." The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Huban Gowadia, Deputy Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Andrew Oosterbaan, Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

In December 2015, the Subcommittee began an investigation into employee misconduct at the Transportation Security Administra-

tion (TSA). This was a result of numerous whistleblowers contacting the Committee alleging serious misconduct committed by senior TSA officials—ranging from egregious bonuses for senior officials to mandated employee transfers around the country in retaliation for, in some cases, employees elevating security concerns.

From February of 2016, to June of 2016, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency obtained various documents and testimony that outlined TSA policies related to employee misconduct and directed reassignments, and analyzed misconduct allegation data for fiscal years 2013 to 2015 from TSA, the Department of Homeland Security Office of the Inspector General, and the Office of Special Counsel. The Subcommittee conducted interviews with relevant officials from four TSA airports, TSA's Offices of Inspection, Professional Responsibility, and Human Capital; DHS's OIG; and the U.S. Office of Special Counsel, among others. Additionally, Subcommittee staff interviewed numerous TSA employees who came forward to the Committee with allegations of senior level misconduct and retaliation. Further, Subcommittee staff assessed TSA's efforts to address misconduct against a GAO report released on September 10, 2014, entitled *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* [GAO-14-704G].

On May 31, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency, along with the Chair of the Full Committee and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, sent a letter to the Department of Homeland Security Inspector General requesting serious consideration by the OIG to launch an investigation into the review process as it applies to the designation of "Security Sensitive Information" (SSI) by the Transportation Security Administration. The Committee received a response from the Inspector General on June 9, 2016.

On June 9, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency, along with the Chair of the Full Committee and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, sent a letter to the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration regarding the employment status of a TSA official. The Assistant Administrator for Legislative Affairs responded to the letter on July 5, 2016.

On September 28, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency, and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, sent a letter to the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to request information containing the steps being taken to address employee misconduct within the TSA.

IDENTIFYING TERROR

On September 22, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Identifying the Enemy: Radical Islamist Terror." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. George Selim, Director, Office of Community Partnerships, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Hon. Peter Hoekstra, Shillman Senior Fellow, Investigative Project on Terrorism; Dr. M. Zuhdi Jasser, President, American Islamic Forum for Democracy; Ms. Sahar F. Aziz, Professor of Law,

Texas A&M University School of Law; and Ms. Shireen Qudosi, Senior Contributor, *CounterJihad.com*.

UNACCOUNTED PROPERTY

Within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)—from October 2012 through April 2015—over 360 pieces of body armor and around 150 firearms were unaccounted for. Although a majority of DHS components reported lost or stolen property, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) had over twice as many items reported as lost or stolen compared to other components. Between 2012 and 2015, CBP reported 61 firearms stolen compared to Immigration and Customs Enforcement (17 stolen firearms) and the Transportation Security Administration (17 stolen firearms). Additionally, among the data provided, CBP was responsible for over half of the body armor, badges, and credentials that were lost or stolen across DHS.

On April 20, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency sent a letter to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which stressed his concerns over the disturbing amount of lost or stolen property in recent years. Throughout the months of April and May, 2016, Subcommittee staff held various meetings with stakeholders and DHS representatives to discuss departmental record keeping, as well as procurement and acquisition reorganization efforts. On June 22, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee received a response to his letter.

PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

On August 10, 2016, Subcommittee staff were briefed by DHS officials regarding preparations being made for the Presidential transition process.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

“Assessing DHS’s Performance: Watchdog Recommendations to Improve Homeland Security.” February 26, 2015. (Serial No. 114–5)

“Unmanned Aerial System Threats: Exploring Security Implications and Mitigation Technologies.” March 18, 2015. (Serial No. 114–9)

“Acquisition Oversight: How Effectively Is DHS Safeguarding Taxpayer Dollars?” April 22, 2015. (Serial No. 114–15)

“Examining DHS’ Misplaced Focus on Climate Change.” July 8, 2015. (Serial No. 114–24)

“Making DHS More Efficient: Industry Recommendations to Improve Homeland Security.” September 18, 2015. (Serial No. 114–33)

Joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate. *“Examining Ongoing*

- Challenges at the U.S. Secret Service and their Government-wide Implications.* November 17, 2015. (Serial No. 114-43)
- Driving Away with Taxpayer Dollars: DHS's Failure to Effectively Manage the FPS Vehicle Fleet.* December 3, 2015. (Serial No. 114-46)
- Probing DHS's Botched Management of the Human Resources Information Technology Program.* February 25, 2016. (Serial No. 114-54)
- Transferring Guantanamo Bay Detainees to the Homeland: Implications for States and Local Communities.* April 28, 2016. (Serial No. 114-66)
- Oversight of Federal Efforts to Address Electromagnetic Risks.* May 17, 2016. (Serial No. 114-69)
- Joint with the Subcommittee on Transportation Security. *How Pervasive is Misconduct at TSA: Examining Findings from a Joint Subcommittee Investigation.* July 7, 2016. (Serial No. 114-78)
- Identifying the Enemy: Radical Islamist Terror.* September 22, 2016. (Serial No. 114-88)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Chairman*

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER, Georgia
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas
MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas
(*ex officio*)

KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(*ex officio*)

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security held 16 hearings, receiving testimony from 58 witnesses, and considered 5 measures, resulting in 7 Public Laws.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

HUMAN TRAFFICKING DETECTION ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–22 H.R. 460 (S. 178 / S. 623)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to train Department of Homeland Security personnel how to effectively deter, detect, disrupt, and prevent human trafficking during the course of their primary roles and responsibilities, and for other purposes.

Summary

An estimated 17,500 individuals are trafficked into the United States each year. Victims include both U.S. citizens and noncitizens and trafficking occurs in every State in the Nation. H.R. 460 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to implement a human trafficking awareness program to train, and periodically retrain, relevant Departmental personnel. The training must be given to personnel within the Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other Departmental offices. Additionally, the legislation requires the Secretary to annually reassess the training program to ensure it is consistent with current techniques, patterns, and trends associated with human trafficking and authorizes the Secretary to provide training curricula to any State, local, or Tribal Government or private organization seeking to establish a human trafficking awareness training program.

Legislative History

H.R. 460 was introduced in the House on January 21, 2015, by Mr. Walker and nine original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on

the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 460 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On January 22, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Judiciary would waive further consideration of H.R. 460; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the agreement to not waive further consideration.

The House considered H.R. 460 under Suspension the Rules on January 27, 2015, and passed H.R. 460 by voice vote.

H.R. 460 was received in the Senate, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 460 on March 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs report filed in the Senate on May 14, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114-46.

The text of H.R. 460, as passed by the House was added to Title IX of S. 178, as passed by the Senate.

S. 178

S. 178, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, was introduced in the Senate on January 13, 2015, by Mr. Cornyn and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary considered S. 178 on February 26, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, favorably, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

On March 2, 2015, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported S. 178 to the Senate with no written report.

The Senate considered S. 178 on March 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19; April 14, 16, 16, 20, 21, and 22, 2015. On April 22, 2015, the Senate passed S. 178 by a recorded vote of 99 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 163).

S. 178 was received in the House on April 23, 2015, and held at the Desk.

The House considered S. 178 under Suspension of the Rules on May 18, 2015, and on May 19, 2015, passed the measure, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 420 yeas and 3 nays, (Roll No. 244).

Subsequently, pursuant to H. Con. Res. 47, the enrollment of S. 178 was corrected.

S. 178 was presented to the President on May 21, 2015. The President signed S. 178 into law on May 29, 2015, as Public Law 114-22.

S. 623

S. 623, the Senate companion measure to H.R. 460 was introduced in the Senate on March 3, 2016, by Mr. Johnson and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION AND VETERANS HEALTH CARE CHOICE
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–41 H.R. 3236

To provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, to provide resource flexibility to the Department of Veterans Affairs for health care services, and for other purposes.

Summary

Public Law 114-41 authorizes appropriations for various surface transportation programs, including revisions to the aviation security service passenger fee requirements, among other things. Aviation security services are authorized for Fiscal Years 2024 and 2025.

Legislative History

H.R. 3236 was introduced in the House on July 28, 2015, by Mr. Shuster, Mr. Miller of Florida, and Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin, and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Science, Space and Technology, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Committee on Education and the Workforce, the Committee on the Budget, and the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3236 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Committee on Rules met on July 28, 2015, and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3236, the Rule was filed in the House as H.Res. 388 (H. Rpt. 114–234). The House agreed to the Rule on July 29, 2015, by a recorded vote of 243 yeas and 183 nays, (Roll No. 484).

The House considered H.R. 3236 on July 29, 2015, under the provisions of H.Res. 388, and passed the measure by a recorded vote of 385 yeas, 34 nays, and 1 voting present, (Roll No. 486).

H.R. 3236 was received in the Senate on July 30, 2015, read twice, considered, read the third time, and passed under the order of July 29, 2015, without amendment, by a recorded vote of 91 yeas and 4 nays, (Record Vote No. 261).

H.R. 3236 was presented to the President on July 31, 2015. The President signed H.R. 3236 into law on July 31, 2015, as Public Law 114–41.

GERARDO HERNANDEZ AIRPORT SECURITY ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–50 H.R. 720

To improve intergovernmental planning for and communication during security incidents at domestic airports, and for other purposes.

Summary

Public Law 114-50 improves security incident preparedness by directing the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to

verify that airports across the United States have incorporated procedures for responding to active shooters targeting security checkpoints into existing incident plans. Additionally, the Administrator of TSA is directed to report to the appropriate Congressional committees on the Administration's findings regarding the levels of preparedness at airports. Further, the law mandates that TSA establish a mechanism by which best practices in security incident mitigation can be shared with airports across the country and requires that the agency certify to the appropriate Congressional committees that all screening personnel have participated in training for active shooter scenarios. Additionally, TSA is required to provide an analysis to the appropriate Congressional committees on how cost savings can be used to increase funding for reimbursable agreements for airport law enforcement over the next five years. Finally, the legislation requires TSA to conduct a review of the interoperable communications capabilities of the law enforcement, fire, and medical personnel responsible for responding to a security incident at airports in the United States.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 4802 was introduced in the House on June 5, 2014, by Mr. Hudson and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4802 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 4802 on June 11, 2014. The Full Committee considered H.R. 4802 on June 11, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4802 to the House on July 3, 2014, as H. Rpt. 113-512.

The House considered H.R. 4802 under Suspension of the Rules on July 22, 2014, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4802 was received in the Senate on July 23, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

114th Congress

H.R. 720 was introduced in the House on February 4, 2015, by Mr. Katko and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 720 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The House considered H.R. 720 under Suspension of the Rules on February 10, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 411 yeas and 1 nay, (Roll No. 70).

H.R. 720 was received in the Senate on February 11, 2015, and on February 12, 2015, was referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 720 on February 26, 2015, and reported the measure to the Senate, favorably, as amended. Senate Committee report filed on July 23, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114-92.

The Senate considered H.R. 720 on August 5, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by unanimous consent.

The House agreed on September 16, 2015, to Suspend the Rules and concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 720, by voice vote.

Presented to the President on September 17, 2015. The President signed H.R. 720 into law on September 24, 2015, as Public Law 114–50.

ESSENTIAL TRANSPORTATION WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL
ASSESSMENT ACT

PUBLIC LAW 114–278 H.R. 710

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prepare a comprehensive security assessment of the transportation security card program, and for other purposes.

Summary

This measure responds to a key recommendation made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), to conduct a security assessment of the effectiveness of the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC).

The TWIC program is run jointly within the Department of Homeland Security by the U.S. Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration. The program uses biometric credentials to limit access to secure areas of maritime facilities and vessels to only those vetted individuals who have a legitimate need access the ports or vessels.

The TWIC program remains incomplete, as biometric readers have not yet been fully deployed, as a result there remains uncertainty for our Nation's transportation and maritime industry. While regulations were in place beginning in 2007 for maritime workers to purchase the biometric credentials, regulations requiring the issuance of card readers remained incomplete.

A scathing report by the Government Accountability Office *Transportation Worker Identification Credential: Card Reader Pilot Results Are Unreliable; Security Benefits Need to Be Reassessed* [GAO-13-198] called into question the underlying security value of the TWIC program and raised very serious questions about the future of this program. This legislation was responsive to the GAO's most recent recommendation on the program—conducting an independent security assessment of the TWIC program.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 3202 was introduced in the House on September 27, 2013, by Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mrs. Miller of Michigan, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3202 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On May 20, 2014, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security considered H.R. 3202 and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3202 on June 11, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter on July 8, 2014, to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3202. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, agreeing to the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3202.

The Committee reported H.R. 3202 to the House on July 18, 2014, as H. Rpt. 113–528.

The House considered H.R. 3202 under Suspension of the Rules on July 28, 2014, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 400 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 456).

H.R. 3202 was received in the Senate on July 29, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 3202 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation reported H.R. 3202 to the Senate on April 25, 2016 as S. Rpt. 114–244.

114th Congress

H.R. 710 was introduced in the House on February 4, 2015, by Ms. Jackson Lee, Mrs. Miller of Michigan, and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 710 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on February 5, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would forego action on H.R. 710. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional concerns of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to forgo consideration.

The House considered H.R. 710 under Suspension of the Rules on February 10, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 710 was received in the Senate on February 11, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. On April 22, 2015, a unanimous-con-

sent agreement was reached providing that H.R. 710 be discharged from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and be referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 710 on May 20, 2015, and reported the measure to the Senate, with an amendment.

The Senate considered H.R. 710 on December 9, 2016, and passed the measure, amended.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to H.R. 710 on December 14, 2016. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 710 was presented to the President on December 15, 2016. The President signed H.R. 710 into law on December 16, 2016, as Public Law 114–278.

BOTTLES AND BREASTFEEDING EQUIPMENT SCREENING ACT

PUBLIC LAW 114–293 H.R. 5065 (S. 3299)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to notify air carriers and security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration of such Administration's guidelines regarding permitting baby formula, breast milk, and juice on airplanes, and for other purposes.

Summary

Although travelers are explicitly permitted by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to bring formula and breast milk that exceed the 3-1-1 Liquids Rule for carry-on baggage, there have been reports of passengers experiencing inconsistent implementation of these procedures during airport security screening. As a result some travelers were forced to dump expressed breast milk; leave behind ice packs or coolers needed for proper milk storage; or miss their flights. This measure requires the TSA to provide ongoing training to ensure its officers consistently enforce TSA Special Procedures related to breast milk, formula, and infant feeding equipment across all airport security checkpoints.

Legislative History

H.R. 5065

H.R. 5065 was introduced in the House on April 26, 2016, by Ms. Herrera Beutler, Mr. Katko, and Miss Rice of New York; and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5065 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5065 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5065 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committed reported H.R. 5065 to the House on September 20, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–775.

The House considered H.R. 5065 under Suspension of the Rules on September 27, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote. Dur-

ing consideration, the title was amended so as to read “*To direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to notify air carriers and security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration of such Administration’s guidelines regarding permitting baby formula, breast milk, purified deionized water, and juice on airplanes, and for other purposes.*”

The Senate considered H.R. 5065 on December 9 and 10, 2016, and passed the measure on legislative day of December 9, 2016. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 5065 was presented to the President on December 14, 2016. The President signed H.R. 5065 into law on December 16, 2016, as Public Law 114–301.

S. 3299

S. 3299, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on September 9, 2016, by Ms. Ayotte and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PRECLEARANCE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2015

H.R. 998

To establish the conditions under which the Secretary of Homeland Security may establish preclearance facilities, conduct preclearance operations, and provide customs services outside the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation authorized the operation and expansion of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) preclearance operations abroad. Preclearance operations, a program under which passengers and their luggage undergo screening by CBP officers prior to boarding a U.S.–bound flight, have been in place in some foreign airports for years and DHS sought to expand the program. This act established certain guidelines for the program to help capture the benefits of the program without jeopardizing security or negatively impacting screening at U.S. ports of entry and provide for enhanced congressional oversight.

H.R. 998 creates conditions for the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish preclearance facilities, conduct preclearance operations, and provide customs services outside the United States. Specifically the bill authorizes DHS to establish preclearance operations in a foreign country. It further requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to notify Congress 180 days before entering into an agreement with a foreign government to establish a preclearance operation and provide Congress with a copy of the proposed agreement, any proposed terms and conditions for CBP officers operating at the location, an impact assessment on trade and travel, a threat assessment of the proposed location, an impact assessment for CBP staffing at domestic ports of entry, potential economic and competitive impacts on U.S. air carriers, any anticipated homeland security details, security vulnerabilities, and mitigation plans. The bill also requires the Secretary report to Congress 90 days before entering into an agreement and provide Congress with a remediation plan to reduce customs processing times

at the 25 domestic airports with the highest volume of international travel. In addition, aviation security screening standards at a preclearance location must be comparable to those required by TSA and if they are not, rescreening can occur when the passenger or goods are in the United States. Finally, the bill mandates that a foreign country with a preclearance facility routinely submit information concerning stolen and lost travel documents to INTERPOL and the U.S. Government.

Legislative History

H.R. 998 was introduced in the House on February 13, 2015, by Mr. Meehan and five original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means. Within the Committee, H.R. 998 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 998.

The Committee considered H.R. 998 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on July 16, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would forgo further consideration of H.R. 998.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 998 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–219, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Ways and Means was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 998.

The House considered H.R. 998 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 998 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 998 on October 7, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 998 to the Senate on December 15, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–180.

H.R. 988 was included in Section 811 of H.R. 644, as reported by the Committee of Conference. (*See also action on H.R. 644 listed above*).

SECURING EXPEDITED SCREENING ACT

H.R. 2127

To direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to limit access to expedited airport security screening at an airport security checkpoint to

participants of the PreCheck program and other known low-risk passengers, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2127 directs the Transportation Security Administration to suspend the use of alternate methods for granting passengers access to PreCheck expedited screening, unless the agency can prove the security effectiveness of such methods. Specifically, this bill requires that expedited screening be limited to passengers who have successfully enrolled in the PreCheck program or who are eligible for PreCheck by being part of an already identified low-risk population. This bill helps ensure that expedited screening is both deliberate and secure, and that the population of known travelers is expanded so that resources can be directed towards unknown travelers.

Legislative History

H.R. 2127 was introduced in the House on April 30, 2015, by Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Katko, and Miss Rice of New York, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2127 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 2127.

The Committee considered H.R. 2127 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2127 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–220.

The House considered H.R. 2127 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 2127 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

IMPROVED SECURITY VETTING FOR AVIATION WORKERS ACT OF 2015

H.R. 2750

To reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, streamline transportation security regulations, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation addresses recent findings outlined by the DHS–OIG highlighting TSA and airport’s inability to properly vet aviation workers who have access to sensitive areas of the nation’s airports. H.R. 2750 ensures that the TSA coordinates with inter-agency watch-listing partners to determine needed Terrorist Identity Datamart Environment (TIDE) category codes to properly vet aviation workers and requires TSA issue new guidance for its Inspectors to annually conduct a comprehensive review of airport badging office procedures. Also, the bill ensures TSA works with the Federal B to determine feasibility of implementing the Rap–

Back system for recurrent criminal vetting and requires TSA issue new guidance mandating expiration dates on airport credentials of workers with temporary U.S. work authorizations. Finally, it requires TSA to review, identify, and address airports that have systematic issues in determining an applicant's lawful work status and ensures TSA brief Congress on the status of the change, once completed.

Legislative History

H.R. 2750 was introduced in the House on June 12, 2015, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, Miss Rice of New York, and Mr. Payne, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2750 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation Security considered H.R. 2750 on June 16, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee considered H.R. 2750 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2750 to the House on July 27, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–227.

The House considered H.R. 2750 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 2750 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

KEEPING OUR TRAVELERS SAFE AND SECURE ACT

H.R. 2770

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require certain maintenance of security-related technology at airports, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2770 requires the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to develop and implement a preventive maintenance validation process for security-related technology deployed to airports. The process must include specific maintenance schedules, guidance for TSA personnel and contractors on how to conduct and document maintenance actions, mechanisms to ensure compliance, and penalties for noncompliance.

Legislative History

H.R. 2770 was introduced in the House on June 15, 2015, by Miss Rice of New York, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. Katko, and Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2770 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation Security considered H.R. 2770 on June 16, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full

Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee considered H.R. 2770 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2770 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–218.

The House considered H.R. 2770 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 380 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 469).

H.R. 2770 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

CROSS-BORDER RAIL SECURITY ACT OF 2015

H.R. 2786

To require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to submit a report on cross-border rail security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Office of Field Operations is principally responsible for facilitating trade and travel entering the United States and ensuring adequate security measures. CBP attempts to prevent terrorist and terrorist instruments from entering the United States and works to enforce trade, agriculture, and immigration regulations across all transportation domains. This bill fulfills the recommendations from a DHS Office of Inspector General report *U.S. Customs and Border Protection Did Not Effectively Target and Examine Rail Shipments From Canada and Mexico* [OIG-15-39] which detailed how high-risk rail shipments arriving into the U.S. from Canada and Mexico were not being properly targeted and screened.

This bill requires the Commissioner of CBP to submit a report on cross-border rail security to the House and Senate Homeland Security Committees. The report would include: The number of shipments entering the U.S. annually that are determined to be high-risk; details on the status of radiation detection units on the northern and southern land borders; and whether additional radiation detection equipment is needed. The report must also include a plan for ensuring all CBP personnel receive proper training and guidance on the use of CBP's Automated Targeting System.

H.R. 2786 also requires the Government Accountability Office to periodically audit CBP operations at rail crossings on the northern and southern international borders.

Legislative History

H.R. 2786 was introduced in the House on June 15, 2015, by Mr. Vela and Mrs. Miller of Michigan and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2786 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 2786.

The Committee considered H.R. 2786 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2786 to the House on July 28, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–233.

The House considered H.R. 278 under Suspension of the Rules on September 28, 2015, and passed the measure, with an amendment by a recorded vote of 412 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 520).

H.R. 2786 was received in the Senate on September 29, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

TSA PRECHECK EXPANSION ACT

H.R. 2843

To require certain improvements in the Transportation Security Administration's PreCheck expedited screening program, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 2843 requires the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to publish PreCheck application enrollment standards to allow private-sector entities to provide services to support increased enrollment in the program. The standards must allow for the use of secure technologies including: Online enrollment; kiosks; tablets; or staffed laptop stations at which people can apply for entry into the program. The bill requires the Administrator to coordinate with interested parties to deploy TSA-approved, ready-to-market private sector technology that meets new enrollment standards. The bill also requires the Administrator to develop and implement a process for approving private-sector marketing of the PreCheck program and a strategy for partnering with the private sector to encourage program enrollment. The bill further requires the Administrator to leverage Department of Homeland Security data and technology to verify the citizenship of individuals enrolling in the program and assess security vulnerabilities in the application vetting process that includes an evaluation of whether subjecting program participants to recurring fingerprint-based criminal history record checks and checks against terrorist watchlists could strengthen program security in a cost-effective manner.

Legislative History

H.R. 2843 was introduced in the House on June 15, 2015, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul and Mr. Rogers of Alabama and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2843 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 2843.

The Committee considered H.R. 2843 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2843 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–221.

The House considered H.R. 2843 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 2843 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 2843 on December 9, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation reported to the Senate on March 7, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–223.

Provisions of H.R. 2843 were included in the Title II Subtitle A of H.R. 636. (*See also action on H.R. 636 listed above.*)

HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION FUNDING ACT OF 2015, PART II

H.R. 3038

To provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 3038 extends the programmatic and expenditure authority of the Highway Trust Fund (HTF) through December 18, 2015. The bill also authorizes appropriations for Federal-aid highway, highway safety, and public transportation programs. The bill subjects funding for these programs generally to the same manner of distribution, administration, limitation, and availability for obligation, but at a specified pro rata of the total amount as funds authorized for appropriation out of the HTF for such programs and activities for the current fiscal year. The bill also transfers approximately \$6.1 billion from Treasury's General Fund to the HTF's Highway Account and \$2 billion to its Mass Transit Account. Included within this measure were increase in fees fro Fiscal Years 2024 and 2025 for the Aviation Security Capital Fund.

Legislative History

H.R. 3038 was introduced in the House on July 13, 2015, by Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin and Mr. Shuster, and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Education and the Workforce. Within the Committee, H.R. 3038 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Committee on Rules met on July 14, 2015, and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 3038, the Rule was filed in the House as H.Res. 362 (H. Rpt. 114–204). The House agreed to the Rule on July 15, 2015, by a recorded vote of 245 yeas and 183 nays, (Roll No. 439).

The House considered H.R. 3038 on July 15, 2015, under the provisions of H.Res. 362, and passed the measure by a recorded vote of 312 yeas and 119 nays, (Roll No. 441).

H.R. 3038 was received in the Senate on July 16, 2015, and read a first time. The measure was read a second time on July 21, 2015, and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar.

AIRPORT ACCESS CONTROL SECURITY IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3102

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, streamline transportation security regulations, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) by requiring the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to establish a risk-based screening model for employees at airports to ensure: That only individuals authorized to have access to secure areas of airports are granted such access; that individuals are denied access to secure areas of airports if such authorization has been withdrawn; and a means of restricting access among employees to particular portions of secure areas.

Legislative History

H.R. 3102 was introduced in the House on July 16, 2015, by Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3102 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On July 23, 2015, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security considered H.R. 3102 and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3102 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3012 to the House on October 6, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–283.

The House considered H.R. 3102 under Suspension of the Rules on October 6, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 3102 was received in the Senate on October 7, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PARTNERS FOR AVIATION SECURITY ACT

H.R. 3144

To require consultation with the Aviation Security Advisory Committee regarding modifications to the prohibited item list, require a report on the Transportation Security Oversight Board, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 3144 requires that the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) consult with the Aviation Security Advisory Committee (ASAC) regarding modifications to the prohibited items list, prior to making a final determination. Additionally, the bill requires TSA to submit a report to Congress providing general information concerning the activities and composition of the Transportation Security Oversight Board. Finally, the bill makes a technical correction to existing statute establishing the ASAC, to authorize members of the Advisory Committee to remain in their position after their term has expired, until either a successor begins serving or they are reappointed.

Legislative History

H.R. 3144 was introduced in the House on July 21, 2015, by Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3144 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On July 23, 2015, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security considered a H.R. 3144, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3144 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3144 to the House on November 2, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–320.

The House considered H.R. 3144 under Suspension of the Rules on November 16, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3144 was received in the Senate on November 17, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION REFORM AND
IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3584

To reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, streamline transportation security regulations, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill provides for streamlining and reforming certain programs within the Transportation Security Administration (TSA).

This measure provides for an authorization of TSA's PreCheck program, and for the TSA to implement a pilot project to establish a secure, automated, biometric-based system at airports to verify the identity of individuals enrolled in PreCheck. Additionally, TSA is required to develop and implement technology solutions to verify travel and identity documents for standard screening lane passengers at large hub airports. Both of these initiatives are focused on reducing the number of TSA screening personnel needed to perform these duties, reduce wait times, reduce operating expenses, and integrate with watchlist matching programs and other checkpoint technologies.

Legislative History

On July 23, 2015, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security considered a Committee Print entitled the "Transportation Security Administration Reform and Improvement Act of 2015" and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3584 was introduced in the House on September 22, 2015, by Mr. Katko and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3584 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3584 to the House on January 12, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-396.

The House considered H.R. 3584 under Suspension of the Rules on February 23, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 3584 was received in the Senate on February 24, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

TREATING SMALL AIRPORTS WITH FAIRNESS ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4549 (S. 2549)

To require the Transportation Security Administration to conduct security screening at certain airports, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill returns security screening and personnel to airports that have had been denied by the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) after temporary gaps in commercial air service. The TSA has stated they have no requirement under law to return this needed service, and instead has directed the airports to allow passengers to fly unscreened to their next destination, and undergo reverse security screening there. This poses serious security issues, and would increase travel time and costs for passengers. According to local officials and the commercial airlines hoping to return service to these small airports, this is not a feasible option due to the security concerns of 30 passengers flying unscreened to a major metropolitan area, the added travel time caused by using a shuttle

bus to reach the front of the airport for screening, and other logistical challenges.

H.R. 4549 requires the TSA to provide the necessary staff and screening equipment to any airport that lost commercial air service on or after January 1, 2013, if the operator submits a request for security screening to the Administrator and a written confirmation of a commitment from a commercial air carrier that such carrier intends to resume commercial air service at such airport not later than one year after the date that the operator submitted a request for security screening to the Administrator. This bill also requires the Administrator to ensure that security screening is implemented by the TSA at an airport not later than the later of 90 days after the airport operator submits a request for such screening or the date which the commercial air carrier that is the subject of such request intends to resume commercial air service at such airport.

Legislative History

H.R. 4549

H.R. 4549 was introduced in the House on February 11, 2016, by Mr. Walden, Mr. Hurd of Texas, Mrs. Lummis, Mr. DeFazio, and Mr. Kilmer and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4549 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation Security was discharged from further consideration on March 23, 2016. The Full Committee considered H.R. 4549 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4549 to the House on April 13, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–493.

The House considered H.R. 4549 on April 13, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4549 was received in the Senate on April 14, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

S. 2549

S. 2549, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on February 11, 2016, by Mr. Merkley, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Enzi, Mr. Wyden, and Mr. Hatch and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

SECURING AVIATION FROM FOREIGN ENTRY POINTS AND GUARDING
AIRPORTS THROUGH ENHANCED SECURITY ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4698

To enhance aviation by requiring airport security assessments and a security coordination enhancement plan, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill directs the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) of the Department of Homeland Security to conduct a comprehensive security risk assessment of all last point of departure airports with nonstop flights to the United States. This legislation also allows TSA to donate security screening equipment to a foreign last point of departure airport operator and will require TSA submit to the Government Accountability Office and Congress a plan that assesses TSA's ability to work with foreign government entities to allow TSA representatives conduct inspections of foreign airports without advance notice; and enhances collaboration and information-sharing about international inbound-aviation between the U.S. and foreign and domestic partners to enhance security capabilities at foreign airports.

Legislative History

H.R. 4689 was introduced in the House on March 3, 2016, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Keating, Mr. Donovan, and Mr. King of New York and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4689 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 4689 on March 23, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 4689 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4689 to the House on April 21, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-513.

The House considered H.R. 4689 under Suspension of the Rules on April 26, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4689 was received in the Senate on April 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Provisions of H.R. 4698 were included in the Title II, Subtitle B of H.R. 636. (*See also, action on H.R. 636, listed above.*)

CHECKPOINT OPTIMIZATION AND EFFICIENCY ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5338

To reduce passenger wait times at airports, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill allows for the assessment of staffing model of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to determine whether those staffing positions that are necessary, including canine explosives detection technology and teams, for all airports in the U.S. where TSA controls passenger checkpoints. In addition, this legislation requires: TSA Behavior Detection Officers be present at baggage and passenger screening areas, including PreCheck lanes; increases efforts to ensure the public understands the TSA PreCheck

program; and requests the Aviation Security Advisory Committee submit recommendations on best practices for checkpoint operations optimization.

Legislative History

H.R. 5338 was introduced in the House on May 26, 2016, by Mr. Katko and nine original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5338 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules on June 7, 2016, and passed H.R. 5338, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 5338 was received in the Senate on June 8, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

CUBAN AIRPORT SECURITY ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5728

To prohibit scheduled passenger air transportation between the United States and Cuba until a study has been completed regarding security measures and equipment at Cuba's airports, to amend title 49, United States Code, to clarify the role of the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding security standards at foreign airports, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) to submit to the relevant Congressional committees a report detailing the following security measures at each of Cuba's ten international airports: Information about the type of equipment used at screening checkpoints and an analysis of such equipment's capability and weaknesses; information about each airport's canine program; the frequency of training for screening and security personnel; access controls in place to ensure only credentialed personnel have access to the secure and sterile areas of such airports; an assessment of the ability of known or suspected terrorists to use Cuba as a gateway to enter the United States; airport perimeter security; a mitigation assessment regarding Man Portable Air Defense Systems; the vetting practices and procedures for airport employees; and any other information determined relevant to the security practices, procedures and equipment in place at such airports.

Legislative History

H.R. 5728 was introduced in the House on July 14, 2016, by Mr. Katko, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Cuellar and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Within the Committee, H.R. 5728 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Subcommittee on Transportation Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5728 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5728 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

ACCESS CONTROL MEASURES AT OUR NATION'S AIRPORTS

On February 3, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “A Review of Access Control Measures at Our Nation’s Airports.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Mark Hatfield, Acting Deputy Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Doug Perdue, Deputy Assistant Director, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice; Ms. Sharon L. Pinkerton, Senior Vice President, Legislative and Regulatory Policy, Airlines for America; and Mr. Miguel Southwell, General Manager, Hartsfield–Jackson Atlanta International Airport.

On March 3, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the TSA regarding processing delays in the Transportation Worker Identification Credential program.

On March 16, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with the American Association of Airport Executives to discuss airport access controls.

The Subcommittee continued its hearing on April 30, 2015, with a hearing entitled “A Review of Access Control Measures at Our Nation’s Airports, Part II.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Melvin J. Carraway, Acting Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Jeanne M. Olivier, A.A.E., Assistant Director, Aviation Security and Technology, Security Operations and Programs Department, The Port Authority of New York & New Jersey, *testifying on behalf of The American Association of Airport Executives*; and Mr. Steven Grossman, Chief Executive Officer/Executive Director, Jacksonville International Airport, Jacksonville Aviation Authority, *testifying on behalf of The Airports Council International, North America*.

On June 9, 2015, the Chairs of the Full Committee, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency, sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the Inspector General’s report *TSA Can Improve Aviation Worker Vetting* (OIG-15-98) which found that 73 aviation workers with access to secure areas of airports across the United States were found to have ties to terrorism.

On June 10, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with the DHS Office of the Inspector General to discuss aviation worker vetting procedures.

On June 16, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “How TSA Can Improve Aviation Worker Vetting.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. John Roth, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Stacey Fitzmaurice, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Jennifer Grover,

Director, Transportation Security and Coast Guard Issues, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

On December 16, 2015, Chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security sent a letter to the Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, regarding the state of airport access controls across the United States.

From October 2015 to May 2016, Subcommittee staff conducted site visits to multiple airports in various regions in the United States to investigate employee access controls and insider threat prevention and mitigation efforts.

On June 6, 2016, the Chair of the Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security, regarding recent news reports that a Somali man accused of war crimes, was working as a security guard at Dulles International Airport.

PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE SCREENING

On March 4, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing from representatives from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General and the Government Accountability Office on air passenger and baggage screening capabilities.

TSA PRECHECK

On January 15, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with TSA's Office of Acquisitions to discuss a new procurement process for the Screening Partnership Program.

On February 11, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with GAO to discuss ongoing work regarding the TSA Screening Partnership Program.

On March 4, 2015, the Subcommittee held a classified Member briefing on air passenger and baggage screening capabilities. Representatives from the DHS-IG and the GAO were available to provide an overview of capabilities and testing efforts and to respond to Member questions.

On March 25, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Risk-Based Security: Assessing the Path Forward for TSA Pre✓™." The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. John Roth, Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Kenneth Fletcher, Chief Risk Officer, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Jennifer Grover, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

On March 31, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security to discuss revisions to the traveler redress process.

On April 10, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from GAO to discuss watchlisting policies and information sharing within TSA and DHS.

On April 17, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from GAO to discuss work regarding terrorist prevention efforts at TSA.

On June 2, 2015, the Chairs of the Full Committee, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the leaked testing results from DHS Inspector General's ongoing covert testing of airport checkpoint security.

On June 11, 2015, the Full Committee held a classified Member briefing on covert screening checkpoint test results conducted by the DHS-IG. Representatives from the Department of Homeland Security, TSA, and the DHS-IG were available to respond to Member questions.

On September 9, 2015, the Subcommittee held a classified Member briefing on recent airport screening checkpoint test results, as well as related actions directed by Secretary of Homeland Security. This briefing provided Members with an opportunity to have an open discussion with members of the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration.

On October 6, 2015, Subcommittee staff conducted a site visit to the Transportation Security Administration System Integration Facility (TSIF) located at Reagan National Airport (DCA) in Arlington, Virginia, to review enhanced screening measures and the technology used at security checkpoints.

On October 7, 2015, the Subcommittee held a classified Member briefing on a recent DHS Inspector General report concerning covert airport screening checkpoint test results. This meeting provided Members with an opportunity to have a discussion with the Inspector General on the report, who was also available to answer Member questions.

On November 30, 2015, the Chairs of the Full Committee, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security sent a letter to Comptroller General of the United States regarding the effectiveness of the AIT-ATR systems.

On February 2, 2016, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on the process for placing individuals on the no-fly list and other terrorist watchlisting practices. This meeting provided Members with an opportunity to have discussion with representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC).

On March 23, 2016, the Subcommittee staff were briefed by TSA in regard to an anticipated increase in checkpoint wait times over the summer.

On May 18, 2016, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on screening wait times at airports across the United States. This meeting provided Members and Subcommittee staff the opportunity to discuss the topic with representatives from various airlines and airports across the U.S.

On May 26, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Long Lines, Short Patience: Local Perspectives." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Christina R. Callahan, Executive Director, Syracuse Hancock International Airport, Syracuse, New York; Ms. Bonnie A. Allin, President and CEO, Tucson Airport Authority, Tucson, Arizona; Ms. Lydia Beirsto, Managing Deputy Commissioner for Security, Department of Aviation, City of Chicago, Illinois; Ms. Kerry Philipovitch, Senior Vice President,

Customer Experience, American Airlines; and Mr. J. David Cox, Sr., National President, American Federation of Government Employees.

On June 3, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing from DHS regarding recent changes made to airport security screening and training.

On June 10, 2016, the Chairman of the Subcommittee, along with Members of the Subcommittee conducted a site visit to the Transportation Security Administration System Integration Facility (TSIF) located at Reagan National Airport (DCA) in Arlington, Virginia, to review enhanced screening measures and the technology used at security checkpoints.

On November 17, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Assessing TSA’s Management and Implementation of the Screening Partnership Program.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Jennifer Grover, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and Ms. Carolyn Dorgham, Director, Screening Partnership Program, Office of Security Operations, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

On December 10, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Director of the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) and the Director of the Terrorist Screening Center regarding concerns over the terrorist watchlisting process.

On December 14, 2015, the Chairs of the Full Committee, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security (DHS), regarding how DHS and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) coordinate with foreign partners, evaluate and implement security screening operations, and share intelligence information.

On February 1, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security, regarding passengers on an international flight from Mexico allowed to leave John F. Kennedy (JFK) International Airport without going through screening by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

On July 7, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with TSA for an update on TSA’s Screening Partnership Program (SPP) Cost Estimates.

TSA PRECHECK

On March 19, 2015, the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding the Request for Proposal (RFP) for the TSA’s Precheck Application Expansion Solicitation HSTS02–15–OIA037, issued on December 22, 2014.

On May 20, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from TSA regarding the agency’s PreCheck program. On June 17, 2016, multiple Subcommittee’s staff were briefed by TSA on cybersecurity issues relating to the PreCheck program.

CARGO SECURITY

On March 18, 2016, the Chairs of the Full Committee, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security sent a letter to the Comptroller General of the United States regarding the risk posed by the

roughly 10 billion pounds of cargo transported on both all-cargo and passenger inbound flights to the United States annually.

On April 27, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, regarding malfunctioning AT X-Ray machines utilized by TSA to screen baggage throughout airports in the United States.

On June 15, 2016, Subcommittee staff received a brief from TSA regarding current policies and procedures pertaining to cargo transportation.

On July 7, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing on the challenges to cargo security as well as to gain industry perspectives on TSA's role in the cargo environment.

AVIATION AND SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

On January 28, 2015, the Chairs of the Full Committee, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security expressing concern for modifications that were being made to existing security mandates at certain foreign airports.

On February 4, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with TSA's Office of Global Strategies and Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement to discuss existing security directives and emergency amendments implemented by TSA.

On June 2, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing from representatives from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Transportation Security Administration on aviation and surface transportation security.

On July 28, 2015, the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, along with Members of the Subcommittee conducted a visit to the Transportation Security Administration Headquarters in Arlington, Virginia, to participate in the Administrator's Daily Intelligence Brief (ADIB).

On September 17, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to TSA Administrator regarding the efforts and capabilities employed by the TSA to secure the surface transportation sector in the United States.

On November 10, 2015, Subcommittee staff conducted a site visit to the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) Training Headquarters in Atlantic City, New Jersey, to review training programs and facilities.

On November 30, 2015, the Chairs of the Full Committee and the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Comptroller General of the United States regarding the security of the U.S. freight rail system.

On December 8, 2015, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Chair and Ranking Members of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure regarding the statutory ban on general aviation aircraft flying over large stadiums.

On December 15, 2015, the Chairs of the Full and Subcommittee sent a letter to the Comptroller General of the United States regarding TSA's Surface Transportation Security Inspectors.

On January 4, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with Anne Marie Pellerin, Principal at Pellerin & Associates and former TSA Attaché at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, on EU Aviation Security Regulatory Organizations.

On January 28 and 29, 2016, Subcommittee staff went to TSA and received briefings from every component within the agency on their duties and responsibilities.

On May 11, 2016, the Subcommittee met with the American Trucking Association to discuss their legislative priorities.

On July, 15, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with TSA regarding policies for Law Enforcement Officers flying armed.

On July 19, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) representatives for a brief on operational aviation related task forces.

On September 9, 2016, Subcommittee staff were briefed by TSA/FAMS on the FAMS staffing allocation model.

On September 27, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with the Airline Pilots Association regarding the current status of the Federal Flight Deck Officer Program (FFDO) and potential expansion.

On October 27, 2016, Subcommittee staff conducted a site visit to the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS) Training Headquarters in Atlantic City, New Jersey, to review training programs and facilities.

LAST POINT OF DEPARTURE AIRPORTS

On December 1, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing on Last Point of Departure Airports and Securing international aviation.

On December 8, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Examining TSA's Global Efforts to Protect the Homeland from Aviation Threats and Enhance Security at Last Point of Departure Airports." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Joseph P. Terrell, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Global Strategies, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

On March 18, 2016, the Chair of the Full and Subcommittee sent a letter to the Comptroller General of the United States regarding the request for an updated review of TSA's foreign airport assessment and air carrier inspection programs to determine what progress has been made to work with industry partners to address vulnerabilities and ensure the security of last point of departure flights to the U.S.

On June 6, 2016, the Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security, regarding concern over security vulnerabilities associated with Last Points of Departure airports to the United States.

On June 23, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from TSA, State Department, Department of Transportation, and Department of Homeland Security to discuss the process by which foreign airports are certified as last points of departure to the U.S.

FY 2017 TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION BUDGET
REQUEST

On February 12, 2016, Subcommittee staff were briefed by TSA on their FY 2017 budget request.

On February 25, 2016, the Subcommittee held a Member briefing on the Fiscal Year 2017 Budget request by the Transportation Security Administration. This meeting provided both Members and Subcommittee staff an opportunity to have discussion from stakeholders.

On March 2, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "The Transportation Security Administration's FY2017 Budget Request." The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. Peter V. Neffenger, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

PIPELINE SECURITY

On November 30, 2015, the Chair of the Full and Subcommittee sent a letter to the Comptroller General of the United States regarding the vulnerability of the US' network of energy pipelines to terrorists and vandals.

On April 13, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing from industry stakeholders on pipeline security.

On April 19, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Pipelines: Securing the Veins of the American Economy." The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Sonya Proctor, Surface Division Director, Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Andrew Black, President and CEO, Association of Oil Pipe Lines, *testifying on behalf of the American Petroleum Institute*; Ms. Kathleen S. Judge, Director of Risk and Compliance for Global Security, National Grid, *testifying on behalf of the American Gas Association*; and Dr. Paul W. Parfomak, Specialist in Energy and Infrastructure Policy, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

AIR SERVICE TO CUBA

On April 12, 2016, the Chairs of the Full Committee and the Subcommittees on Transportation Security and Oversight and Management Efficiency sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security, regarding the Administration's plan to begin regularly scheduled commercial air service between the United States and Cuba.

On May 4, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, regarding proposed witnesses for a subcommittee hearing on the security of airports in Cuba.

On May 6, 2016, the Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security, regarding DHS' proposed witness for the subcommittee hearing on the security of airports in Cuba.

On May 18, 2016, the Chairs of the Full Committee and Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security, re-

garding the request for further information from the Cuba hearing witnesses, who testified on May 17, 2016.

On March 7, 2016, Subcommittee staff were briefed by TSA on their operations in Cuba.

On May 17, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Flying Blind: What are the security risks of resuming U.S. Commercial Air Service to Cuba?” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Larry Mizell, TSA Representative, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Paul Fujimura, Assistant Administrator, Office of Global Strategies, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. John Wagner, Deputy Executive Assistant Commissioner, Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Seth Stodder, Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security, Border, Immigration and Trade Policy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Kurt Tong, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, U.S. Department of State.

MISCONDUCT AT THE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

On September 14, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) regarding misconduct by three Federal Air Marshals in Chicago, IL as well as eight Sig Sauer P229 firearms that experienced failure-to-fire malfunctions while on the firing range.

On March 10, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the TSA Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service to discuss misconduct issues within the Federal Air Marshal Service.

On June 30, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with TSA’s Office of Law Enforcement/Federal Air Marshal Service to discuss ongoing misconduct investigations and mission challenges within the Federal Air Marshal Service.

On July 9, 2015, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to TSA Administrator regarding allegations that the TSA paid passengers \$3 million during the past five years due to claims that TSA screeners stole, lost, or damaged their luggage or personal property.

On July 7, 2016, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security held a joint hearing entitled “How Pervasive is Misconduct at TSA: Examining Findings from a Joint Subcommittee Investigation.” The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Huban Gowadia, Deputy Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Andrew Oosterbaan, Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

TSA CHECKPOINTS

On September 9, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing from the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration on recent airport screening checkpoint test results, as well as related actions directed by the Sec-

retary of Homeland Security. The Subcommittee continued their investigation with a second classified Member briefing on October 7, 2015.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

On September 17, 2015, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence held a joint hearing entitled “Safeguarding our Nation’s Surface Transportation Systems Against Evolving Terrorist Threats.” The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Eddie Mayenschein, Assistant Administrator, Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Jennifer Grover, Director, Transportation Security and Coast Guard Issues, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Mr. Raymond Diaz, Director of Security, Metropolitan Transportation Authority (New York); and Ms. Polly Hanson, Chief of Police, National Railroad Passenger Corporation (Amtrak).

REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE TSA

On October 8, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Reform and Improvement: Assessing the Path Forward for the Transportation Security Administration.” The Subcommittee received testimony from The Honorable John Roth, Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and The Honorable Peter Neffenger, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

SECURITY MEASURES AT THE NATION’S AIRPORTS

On October 26, 2015, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Syracuse, New York, entitled “Examining Critical Security Measures, Communications, and Response at our Nation’s Airports.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Jeremy Martelle, President, New York Aviation Management Association; and Ms. Marisa Maola, Regional Director, Region One, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

SCREENING PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

On December 2, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing on TSA’s technology acquisition and technology vision.

ACQUISITION REFORM

On January 7, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act: Examining Remaining Challenges.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Steven Wallen, Director, Explosives Division, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Jill Vaughan, Assistant Administrator, Office of Security Technologies,

Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Michele Mackin, Director, Office Acquisition and Sourcing Management, U.S. Government Accountability Office; and Mr. TJ Schulz, Executive Director, Security Manufacturers Coalition.

NO FLY LISTS AND THE TERRORIST SCREENING CENTER

On February 2, 2016, the Subcommittee Members received a classified briefing from the FBI's Terrorist Screening Center (TSC) and the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) on the process for placing individuals on the no-fly list and other terrorist watchlisting practices.

CARGO SECURITY

On July 7, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing from industry stakeholders on challenges to cargo security and gain perspectives on TSA's role in the cargo environment.

WORLDWIDE THREATS

On September 14, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing from the Transportation Security Administration, Office of Intelligence and Analysis on worldwide threats to aviation security.

The Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security received a classified briefing on efforts to mitigate threats to the aviation system on September 21, 2016. Representatives from the Department of Homeland Security, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) team were present to provide Members a background on their efforts at the Newark International Airport.

INSIDER THREATS AT U.S. AIRPORTS

On November 18, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security received a briefing the efforts by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) to mitigate insider threats at major U.S. airports. Members were briefed by a representative from the HSI Newark, New Jersey, Office of Special Agent-in-Charge on current investigations and operations focusing on the criminal activity of employees with access to Federal Inspection Site areas throughout the Newark Liberty International Airport.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"A Review of Access Control Measures at Our Nation's Airports."
February 3, 2015. (Serial No. 114-1)
"Risk-Based Security: Assessing the Path Forward for TSA Pre✓™" March 25, 2015. (Serial No. 114-12)

- “*A Review of Access Control Measures at Our Nation’s Airports: Part II.*” April 30, 2015. (Serial No. 114–1)
- “*How TSA Can Improve Aviation Worker Vetting.*” June 16, 2015. (Serial No. 114–21)
- “*Examining the Federal Air Marshal Service and Its Readiness to Meet the Evolving Threat.*” July 16, 2015. (Serial No. 114–28)
- Joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence. “*Safeguarding our Nation’s Surface Transportation Systems Against Evolving Terrorist Threats.*” September 17, 2015. (Serial No. 114–32)
- “*Reform and Improvement: Assessing the Path Forward for the Transportation Security Administration.*” October 8, 2015. (Serial No. 114–36)
- Field hearing in Syracuse, New York, “*Examining Critical Security Measures, Communications, and Response at Our Nation’s Airports.*” October 6, 2015. (Serial No. 114–39)
- “*Assessing TSA’s Management and Implementation of the Screening Partnership Program.*” November 17, 2015. (Serial No. 114–44)
- “*Examining TSA’s Global Efforts to Protect the Homeland from Aviation Threats and Enhance Security at Last Point of Departure Airports.*” December 8, 2015. (Serial No. 114–47)
- “*Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act: Examining Remaining Challenges.*” January 7, 2015. (Serial No. 114–48)
- “*The Transportation Security Administration’s FY2017 Budget Request.*” March 2, 2016. (Serial No. 114–58)
- “*Pipelines: Securing the Veins of the American Economy.*” April 19, 2016. (Serial No. 114–64)
- “*Flying Blind: What are the security risks of resuming U.S. Commercial Air Service to Cuba?*” May 17, 2016. (Serial No. 114–70)
- “*Long Lines, Short Patience: Local Perspectives.*” May 26, 2016. (Serial No. 114–74)
- Joint with the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency. “*How Pervasive is Misconduct at TSA: Examining Findings from a Joint Subcommittee Investigation.*” July 7, 2016. (Serial No. 114–78)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania
WILL HURD, Texas
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

FILEMON VELA, Texas
LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
NORMA J. TORRES, California
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security held 12 hearings, receiving testimony from 54 witnesses, resulting in 7 Public Laws.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

HUMAN TRAFFICKING DETECTION ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–22 H.R. 460 (S. 178 / S. 623)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to train Department of Homeland Security personnel how to effectively deter, detect, disrupt, and prevent human trafficking during the course of their primary roles and responsibilities, and for other purposes.

Summary

An estimated 17,500 individuals are trafficked into the United States each year. Victims include both U.S. citizens and noncitizens and trafficking occurs in every State in the nation. H.R. 460 requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to implement a human trafficking awareness program to train and periodically retrain relevant Departmental personnel. The training must be given to personnel within the Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other Departmental offices. Additionally, the legislation requires the Secretary to annually reassess the training program to ensure it is consistent with current techniques, patterns, and trends associated with human trafficking and authorizes the Secretary to provide training curricula to any State, local, or Tribal Government or private organization seeking to establish a human trafficking awareness training program.

*Legislative History**H.R. 460*

H.R. 460 was introduced in the House on January 21, 2015, by Mr. Walker and nine original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 460 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On January 22, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Judiciary would waive further consideration of H.R. 460; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the agreement to not waive further consideration.

The House considered H.R. 460 under Suspension the Rules on January 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 460 was received in the Senate on January 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 460 on March 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, favorably. The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 460 to the Senate on May 15, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–46.

The text of H.R. 460, as passed by the House was added to Title IX of S. 178, as passed by the Senate.

S. 178

S. 178, the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015, was introduced in the Senate on January 13, 2015, by Mr. Cornyn and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary considered S. 178 on February 26, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, favorably, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

On March 2, 2015, the Senate Committee on the Judiciary reported S. 178 to the Senate with no written report.

The Senate considered S. 178 on March 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19; April 14, 16, 20, 21, and 22, 2015. On April 22, 2015, the Senate passed S. 178 by a recorded vote of 99 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 163).

S. 178 was received in the House on April 23, 2015, and held at the Desk.

The House considered S. 178 under Suspension of the Rules on May 18, 2015, and on May 19, 2015, passed the measure, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 420 yeas and 3 nays, (Roll No. 244).

Subsequently, pursuant to H. Con. Res. 47, the enrollment of S. 178 was corrected.

S. 178 was presented to the President on May 21, 2015. The President signed S. 178 into law on May 29, 2015, as Public Law 114–22.

S. 623

S. 623, the Human Trafficking Detection Act of 2015, the Senate companion measure of H.R. 460, was introduced in the Senate on March 3, 2015, by Mr. Johnson, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

NORTHERN BORDER SECURITY REVIEW ACT

PUBLIC LAW 114–267 S. 1808 (H.R. 455)

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a northern border threat analysis, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Department of Homeland Security had never conducted a threat analysis for the Northern border. Such an analysis would help inform future homeland security resourcing needs. Due to the vast expanse along the 4,000 miles of the Northern border, it would be cost prohibitive to allocate enforcement resources using a brute force model of additional agents, technology, and infrastructure in an ad hoc fashion. A more cost-effective approach to resource allocation on the Northern border would be to first analyze the security gaps and most pressing needs to inform the location and type of solutions required to secure the Northern border.

H.R. 455 would require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to the appropriate Congressional committees, within six months from the date of enactment, a northern border threat analysis. The threat analysis must include an analysis of current and potential terrorist threats posed by individuals seeking to enter the United States through the northern border; an analysis of improvements needed at ports of entry along the northern border to prevent terrorists and instruments of terror from crossing the border; an analysis of gaps in law, policy, international agreements, or tribal agreements that hinder border security efforts along the northern border; an analysis of unlawful cross border activity between ports of entry, including the maritime border of the Great Lakes; an analysis of the terrain, population density, and climate; and an analysis of adding new preclearance and pre-inspection locations.

Legislative History

H.R. 455

H.R. 455 was introduced in the House on January 21, 2015, by Mr. Katko, Mr. King of New York, Mrs. Miller of Michigan and Mr. Higgins, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 455 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 455.

The Committee considered H.R. 455 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 455 to the House on July 28, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–232. Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 175.

On October 28, 2015, the House agreed to Suspend the Rules and passed H.R. 455, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 455 was received in the Senate on October 29, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1808

S. 1808, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on July 21, 2015, by Ms. Heitkamp, Ms. Ayotte, Mr. Peters, and Mr. Johnson and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1808 on July 29, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1808 to the Senate on October 19, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–155. S. 1808 was placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar, Calendar No. 269.

The Senate passed S. 1808 on November 16, 2016, by unanimous consent.

S. 1808 was received in the House on November 17, 2016, and held at the Desk.

The House agreed to take from the Speakers table and passed S. 1808 on November 29, 2016, clearing the measure for the President.

S. 1808 was presented to the President on December 2, 2016. The President signed S. 1808 into Law on December 14, 2016, as Pub. L. 114-267.

ESSENTIAL TRANSPORTATION WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL
ASSESSMENT ACT

PUBLIC LAW 114–278 H.R. 710

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prepare a comprehensive security assessment of the transportation security card program, and for other purposes.

Summary

This measure responds to a key recommendation made by the Government Accountability Office (GAO), to conduct a security assessment of the effectiveness of the Transportation Worker Identification Credential (TWIC).

The TWIC program is run jointly within the Department of Homeland Security by the U.S. Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration. The program uses biometric credentials to limit access to secure areas of maritime facilities and vessels to only those vetted individuals who have a legitimate need access the ports or vessels.

The TWIC program remains incomplete, as biometric readers have not yet been fully deployed, as a result there remains uncertainty for our Nation's transportation and maritime industry. While regulations were in place beginning in 2007 for maritime workers to purchase the biometric credentials, regulations requiring the issuance of card readers remained incomplete.

A scathing report by the Government Accountability Office *Transportation Worker Identification Credential: Card Reader Pilot Results Are Unreliable; Security Benefits Need to Be Reassessed* [GAO-13-198] called into question the underlying security value of the TWIC program and raised very serious questions about the future of this program. This legislation was responsive to the GAO's most recent recommendation on the program—conducting an independent security assessment of the TWIC program.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 3202 was introduced in the House on September 27, 2013, by Ms. Jackson Lee, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mrs. Miller of Michigan, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3202 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On May 20, 2014, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security considered H.R. 3202 and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3202 on June 11, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter on July 8, 2014, to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3202. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, agreeing to the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3202.

The Committee reported H.R. 3202 to the House on July 18, 2014, as H. Rpt. 113-528.

The House considered H.R. 3202 under Suspension of the Rules on July 28, 2014, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 400 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 456).

H.R. 3202 was received in the Senate on July 29, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 3202 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation reported H.R. 3202 to the Senate on April 25, 2016 as S. Rpt. 114-244.

114th Congress

H.R. 710 was introduced in the House on February 4, 2015, by Ms. Jackson Lee, Mrs. Miller of Michigan, and Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 710 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on February 5, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would forego action on H.R. 710. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional concerns of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to forgo consideration.

The House considered H.R. 710 under Suspension of the Rules on February 10, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 710 was received in the Senate on February 11, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs. On April 22, 2015, a unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that H.R. 710 be discharged from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and be referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation considered H.R. 710 on May 20, 2015, and reported the measure to the Senate, with an amendment.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation reported H.R. 710 to the Senate on April 25, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114-244.

The Senate considered H.R. 710 on December 9, 2016, and passed the measure, amended.

The House concurred in the Senate amendments to H.R. 710 on December 14, 2016. Clearing the measure for the President.

CROSS-BORDER TRADE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114-279 H.R. 875 (S. 461)

To provide for alternative financing arrangements for the provision of certain services and the construction and maintenance of infrastructure at land border ports of entry, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation reauthorizes and expands the pilot programs that permit United States Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to enter into agreements with private or State or local government entities for reimbursable services or property donations at CBP ports

of entry. The authorization of public-private partnerships under this bill will allow private sector and State and local government entities to fund improvements at CBP ports of entry that will increase trade and travel efficiencies at no cost to the taxpayer.

Legislative History

H.R. 875

H.R. 875 was introduced in the House on February 11, 2015, by Mr. Cuellar and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Agriculture. Within the Committee, H.R. 875 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The House considered H.R. 875 on December 6, 2016, and agreed to Suspend the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

The Senate considered H.R. 875 on December 9, 2016, and passed the measure without amendment. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 875 was presented to the President on December 15, 2016. The President signed H.R. 875 into law on December 16, 2016, as Public Law 114-279.

S. 461

S. 461, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on February 11, 2015, by Mr. Cornyn and Ms. Klobuchar) and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 461 on May 25, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 461 to the Senate on July 12, 2016 with no written report. The Senate Committee on Homeland Security report filed in the Senate on August 30, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114-303.

The Senate considered S. 461 on November 29, 2016, and withdrew the Committee Substitute by unanimous consent and subsequently passed the measure.

VISA WAIVER PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015

H.R. 158

To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide enhanced security measures for the visa waiver program, and for other purposes.
 [To clarify the grounds for ineligibility for travel to the United States regarding terrorism risk, to expand the criteria by which a country may be removed from the Visa Waiver Program, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on strengthening the Electronic System for Travel Authorization to better secure the international borders of the United States and prevent terrorists and instruments of terrorism from entering the United States, and for other purposes.]

Summary

H.R. 158 sought to strengthen the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) and deny individuals who have connections to terrorist hotspots entry into the United States. VWP country citizens with ties to high-risk countries such as Iraq and Syria may pose an increased security risk if allowed to enter the United States. H.R. 158 denies VWP travel to travelers who are dual nationals of—or have visited during the past five years—Iraq, Syria, and other countries with significant terrorist activity. Instead, these travelers are required to seek a visa for entry into the United States.

The measure also demanded strong intelligence and law enforcement information sharing from our VWP partners. When VWP countries fail to share counterterrorism information with the United States, it puts our security at risk. H.R. 158 authorized the Secretary of Homeland Security to terminate a country from the program if the country does not share such data—and doesn't allow the country back into the VWP until it complies with the program requirements. Such authority improved information sharing and help the U.S. better identify potential terrorists and foreign fighters.

H.R. 158 requires all VWP countries to check travelers against INTERPOL databases, in order to determine whether the traveler is wanted by law enforcement agencies based on ties to terrorism or criminal activity. Better screening against INTERPOL databases closes a glaring gap in the global travel system.

The bill was aimed at preventing extremists from using fraudulent documents to evade detection. Secure documents make it harder for extremists to falsify their identities. H.R. 158 required all VWP countries to issue to their citizens fraud-resistant “e-passports,” containing biometric information and requires countries to be able to confirm that such documents are legitimate when they are scanned.

The threat environment can change quickly, which is why regular reviews of security in VWP countries must be conducted. H.R. 158 required top U.S. security agencies to conduct more frequent intelligence and threat assessments of VWP countries to determine whether they pose a high risk to the national security of United States. If a VWP country is designated as “high risk,” they can be suspended from the program.

Additionally, background checks on VWP travelers are important, which is the bill ensured that the information they provide is accurate. H.R. 158 requires the Department of Homeland Security to take steps to better detect false information, improve the validation of data supplied by travelers, and add new data fields to enhance checks on each traveler.

Legislative History

H.R. 158 was introduced in the House on January 6, 2015, by Mrs. Miller of Michigan and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 158 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 158.

The Committee considered H.R. 158 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 158 to the House on December 7, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–369, Pt. I.

The House considered H.R. 158 under Suspension of the Rules on December 8, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 407 yeas and 19 nays, (Roll No. 679). The title of the measure was amended so as to read: “*A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide enhanced security measures for the visa waiver program, and for other purposes*”.

Provisions of H.R. 158 were included in H.R. 2029, Public Law 114–113. (*For further action see H.R. 2029, listed above.*)

SECURE OUR BORDERS FIRST ACT OF 2015

H.R. 399 (H.R. 229 / S. 208)

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to gain and maintain operational control of the international borders of the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 399 is the result of many hearings, meetings and discussions with border security stakeholders and is based on the Chair of the Full Committee border security blueprint released in October 2014.

The bill included a capability deployment through a sector-by-sector analysis of threats and needs and attaches to that the resources necessary to gain operational control. The bill requires fencing where fencing is needed and technology where technology is needed to provide for a smart, safe, and cost effective border security policy. This bill also required the Department to conduct a similar analysis of the threats and needs associated with the northern border.

The Secure our Borders First Act also established an independent commission to verify that the border is secure. Members of the commission are to be border security experts—people who know the border best.

Legislative History

H.R. 399

H.R. 399 was introduced in the House on January 16, 2015, by Mr. McCaul and 13 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and addition to the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Natural Resources, and the Committee on Agriculture.

On January 21, 2015, the Committee met and ordered H.R. 399 to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, amended, by a recorded vote of 18 yeas and 12 nays, (Roll Call Vote No. 11).

On January 22, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on the Judiciary sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on the Judiciary would not request a sequential referral of H.R. 399; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral. On January 22, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on Natural Resources sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Natural Resources would waive further consideration of H.R. 399; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Natural Resources and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 399.

On January 22, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on Agriculture sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Agriculture would waive further consideration of H.R. 399; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Agriculture and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 399. On January 23, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on Armed Services sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Armed Services would waive further consideration of H.R. 399; on that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Armed Services and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 399.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 399 to the House on January 27, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–10, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Natural Resources, and the Committee on Agriculture were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 399.

H.R. 229

H.R. 229, the Biometric Exit Improvement Act of 2015, was introduced in the House on January 8, 2015, by Mrs. Miller of Michigan and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 229 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The text of H.R. 229 was included in section 14 of H.R. 399, as reported by the Committee.

S. 208

S. 208, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on January 21, 2015, by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Flake, and Mr. Cain, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PRECLEARANCE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2015

H.R. 998

To establish the conditions under which the Secretary of Homeland Security may establish preclearance facilities, conduct preclearance operations, and provide customs services outside the United States, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation authorized the operation and expansion of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) preclearance operations abroad. Preclearance operations, a program under which passengers and their luggage undergo screening by CBP officers prior to boarding a U.S.-bound flight, have been in place in some foreign airports for years and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) sought to expand the program. This act established certain guidelines for the program to help capture the benefits of the program without jeopardizing security or negatively impacting screening at U.S. ports of entry and provide for enhanced congressional oversight.

H.R. 998 creates conditions for the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish preclearance facilities, conduct preclearance operations, and provide customs services outside the United States. Specifically the bill authorizes DHS to establish preclearance operations in a foreign country. It further requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to notify Congress 180 days before entering into an agreement with a foreign government to establish a preclearance operation and provide Congress with a copy of the proposed agreement, any proposed terms and conditions for CBP officers operating at the location, an impact assessment on trade and travel, a threat assessment of the proposed location, an impact assessment for CBP staffing at domestic ports of entry, potential economic and competitive impacts on U.S. air carriers, any anticipated homeland security details, security vulnerabilities, and mitigation plans. The bill also requires the Secretary report to Congress 90 days before entering into an agreement and provide Congress with a remediation plan to reduce customs processing times at the 25 domestic airports with the highest volume of international travel. In addition, aviation security screening standards at a preclearance location must be comparable to those required by the Transportation Security Administration and if they are not, re-screening can occur when the passenger or goods are in the United States. Finally, the bill mandates that a foreign country with a preclearance facility routinely submit information concerning stolen and lost travel documents to INTERPOL and the U.S. Government.

Legislative History

H.R. 998 was introduced in the House on February 13, 2015, by Mr. Meehan and five original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means. Within the Committee, H.R. 998 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security from further consideration of H.R. 998.

The Committee considered H.R. 998 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Ways and Means sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on July 16, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Ways and Means would forgo further consideration of H.R. 998.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 998 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–219, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Ways and Means was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 998.

The House considered H.R. 998 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 998 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 998 on October 7, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 998 to the Senate on December 15, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114–180.

H.R. 998 was included in Section 811 of H.R. 644, as reported by the Committee of Conference. (*See also action on H.R. 644 listed above*).

BORDER SECURITY TECHNOLOGY ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015

H.R. 1634 (S. 1873)

To strengthen accountability for deployment of border security technology at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

Since 2005, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Acquisition Management Activities have been on the Government Accountability Office (GAO) “High-Risk List” because of their high susceptibility to waste and mismanagement. In 2012, GAO found that less than one-third of major DHS acquisition programs have Acquisition Program Baselines in place, important measurements for performance and cost-control.

H.R. 1634 required the Secretary of Homeland Security to ensure that each border security technology acquisition program with an expected lifecycle cost of at least \$300 million have an acquisition program baseline approved by the relevant acquisition decision authority. The Secretary is required to document that each such program is meeting cost, schedule, and performance thresholds as specified in its baseline and complies with departmental acquisition

policies and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, and have a plan for meeting program implementation objectives by managing contractor performance.

H.R. 1634 further required the DHS Under Secretary for Management should to work with the Commissioner of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) to implement internal control standards and best practices for such programs as identified by the Comptroller General. The DHS Under Secretary for Management and the Commissioner of the CBP are required to develop and submit to Congress a plan for the testing and evaluation of border security technologies, as well as for the use of independent verification and validation resources.

Legislative History

H.R. 1634

H.R. 1634 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Ms. McSally and six original cosponsors, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1634 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 1634.

The Committee considered H.R. 1634 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1634 to the House on July 27, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–226.

The House considered H.R. 1634 on July 27, 2015, under Suspension of the Rules, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 1634 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1873

S. 1873, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on July 28, 2015, by Mr. McCain and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1873 on October 7, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1873 to the Senate on April 4, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–234.

PREVENT TRAFFICKING IN CULTURAL PROPERTY ACT

H.R. 2285

To improve enforcement against trafficking in cultural property and prevent stolen or illicit cultural property from financing terrorist and criminal networks, and for other purposes.

Summary

Terrorists and terrorist organizations have used proceeds from the smuggling of antiquities and cultural property to fund their activities and bolster their financial networks.

H.R. 2285 strengthened the enforcement efforts of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to interdict, detain, seize, and investigate cultural property illegally imported into the United States. Additionally, it required CBP and ICE to disrupt and dismantle smuggling and trafficking networks engaged in the illegal trade of cultural property.

Legislative History

H.R. 2285 was introduced in the House on May 13, 2015, by Mr. Keating, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Engel, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 2285 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On November 4, 2015, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2285.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2285 on November 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 2285 to the House on December 15, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–380, Pt. I.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported H.R. 2285 to the House on September 19, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–380, Pt. II. Subsequently, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2285.

The House considered H.R. 2285 under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure on September 22, 2016, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 415 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 547).

H.R. 2285 was received in the Senate on September 26, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Finance.

CROSS-BORDER RAIL SECURITY ACT OF 2015

H.R. 2786

To require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to submit a report on cross-border rail security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Office of Field Operations is principally responsible for facilitating trade and travel entering the United States and ensuring adequate security measures. CBP attempts to prevent terrorist and terrorist instruments from entering the United States and works to enforce trade, agriculture, and immigration regulations across all transportation domains. This bill fulfills the recommendations from a DHS Office

of Inspector General report detailing how high-risk rail shipments arriving into the U.S. from Canada and Mexico were not being properly targeted and screened *U.S. Customs and Border Protection Did Not Effectively Target and Examine Rail Shipments From Canada and Mexico* [OIG-15-39].

This bill requires the Commissioner of CBP to submit a report on cross-border rail security to the House and Senate Homeland Security Committees. The report would include: The number of shipments entering the U.S. annually that are determined to be high-risk; details on the status of radiation detection units on the northern and southern land borders; and whether additional radiation detection equipment is needed. The report must also include a plan for ensuring all CBP personnel receive proper training and guidance on the use of CBP's Automated Targeting System.

H.R. 2786 also requires the Government Accountability Office to periodically audit CBP operations at rail crossings on the northern and southern international borders.

Legislative History

H.R. 2786 was introduced in the House on June 15, 2015, by Mr. Vela and Mrs. Miller of Michigan and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2786 was referred to the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 2786.

The Committee considered H.R. 2786 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2786 to the House on July 28, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-233.

The House considered H.R. 278 under Suspension of the Rules on September 28, 2015, and passed the measure, with an amendment by a recorded vote of 412 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 520).

H.R. 2786 was received in the Senate on September 29, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

COUNTERTERRORISM SCREENING AND ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4314

To require a plan to combat international travel by terrorists and foreign fighters, accelerate the transfer of certain border security systems to foreign partner governments, establish minimum international border security standards, authorize the suspension of foreign assistance to countries not making significant efforts to comply with such minimum standards, and for other purposes.

Summary

Since the attacks of September 11, 2001, the U.S. has spent billions of dollars to help our allies close security gaps that may allow terrorists and foreign fighters to travel internationally and avoid

detection. However, the lack of a risk-based approach has increased the chances that gaps may still exist. Improving foreign-partner engagement to combat travel by terrorists and foreign fighters would help improve security beyond national borders to mitigate threats before they reach the U.S. and reduce overlap, waste and unnecessary duplication.

H.R. 4314 requires the President to submit a plan to Congress to coordinate with foreign partners, catalogue existing border security capacity, and identify areas for improvement. The bill accelerated the transfer of certain nonlethal equipment and two border security systems—U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s Automated Targeting System–Global and the Department of State’s Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System—to foreign partner governments. Finally, the bill established minimum international border security standards, and authorized the suspension of non-humanitarian and nontrade-related foreign aid to countries which do not make significant efforts to comply with the minimum standards.

Legislative History

H.R. 4314 was introduced in the House on January 5, 2016, by Mr. Zeldin, Mr. Katko, Ms. McSally, Mr. Loudermilk, Mr. Hurd of Texas, and Mr. Ratcliffe, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee Homeland Security and the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 4314 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs considered H.R. 4314 on January 7, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, amended, by unanimous consent.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules on March 21, 2016, and passed H.R. 4314 as amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 371 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 130).

H.R. 4314 was received in the Senate on April 4, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

DHS HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4383

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to enhance Department of Homeland Security coordination on how to identify and record information regarding individuals suspected or convicted of human trafficking, and for other purposes.

Summary

On January 4, 2016 the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of the Inspector General released a report titled *ICE and USCIS Could Improve Data Quality and Exchange to Help Identify Potential Human Trafficking Cases* [OIG-16-17]. The report found that known human traffickers utilized work and fiancé visas to bring victims into the United States legally, and discovered that data quality and exchange issues hindered efforts to combat human trafficking.

Specifically, the OIG matched the Immigration and Custom Enforcement (ICE) database of information on known human traffickers against all available data on visa petitions submitted to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). While cooperation exists between USCIS and ICE in some human trafficking cases, more consistent data sharing and coordination could improve their ability to identify instances of human trafficking. Without concerted DHS efforts to collect and share information, substantial risk exists that human traffickers can continue to abuse other individuals.

This legislation implements recommendations by the Inspector General for DHS components to establish procedures for identifying and recording information on individuals suspected or convicted of human trafficking, and procedures to routinely share such information on suspected or convicted of human trafficking with other components within the Department of Homeland Security.

Legislative History

H.R. 4383 was introduced in the House on January 13, 2016, by Ms. Loretta Sanchez of California and Ms. McSally, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary. Within the Committee, H.R. 4383 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

On February 2, 2016, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4383.

The Committee considered H.R. 4383 on February 2, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 4383 to the House on December 8, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-855, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4383.

SOUTHWEST BORDER SECURITY THREAT ASSESSMENT ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4482

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prepare a southwest border threat analysis, and for other purposes.

Summary

In May 2012, the U.S. Border Patrol released an updated five-year strategic plan, marking the first time the strategy had been updated since 2004 *2014-2016 Border Patrol Strategic Plan The Mission: Protect America*. According to the Border Patrol leadership, the updated Plan marked a shift in focus from being “resource-based” to “risk-based.” However, because of the evolving challenges and threats from drug cartels, large populations of migrants and child migrants looking to cross the border, and international terrorist organizations taking advantage of border security vulnerabilities, the Committee felt the updated strategy lacked critical elements for the Border Patrol to gauge its successes.

H.R. 4482 directed the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security to submit a threat analysis of the southwest border to Congress 180 days after enactment. The analysis shall include: An assessment of current and potential terrorism and criminal threats posed by individuals and organizations seeking to exploit border security vulnerabilities; an assessment of improvements needed between ports of entry to prevent terrorists and instruments of terror from entering the United States; an assessment of gaps in law, policy, and cooperation between State, local, or Tribal law enforcement, international agreements, or tribal agreements that hinder effective and efficient border security; an assessment of the current percentage of situational awareness achieved by the Department of Homeland Security of the international land and maritime borders of the United States; and an assessment of the current percentage of operational control achieved by the Department.

In addition, H.R. 4482 directed the Chief of the Border Patrol to issue a Border Patrol Strategic Plan, updated every five years. The plan must include a threat assessment of the southwest border, efforts to increase situational awareness, and efforts to detect, prevent, and interdict terrorists, aliens, and illicit drugs.

Legislative History

H.R. 4482 was introduced in the House on February 4, 2016, by Ms. McSally and 10 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4482 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security was discharged from further consideration on March 23, 2016. The Full Committee considered H.R. 4482 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4482 to the House on April 13, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-492.

The House considered H.R. 4482 on April 13, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4482 was received in the Senate on April 14, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

STRONG VISA INTEGRITY SECURES AMERICA ACT

H.R. 5253

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve visa security, visa applicant vetting, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5253 takes the necessary steps to address potential security gaps to strengthen counterterrorism vetting and screening of individuals applying for entry into the United States. This bill increases the number of Immigration and Custom Enforcement (ICE) Visa

Security Units (VSU) from 26 to no fewer than 50. This allows specially trained investigators to conduct in-depth reviews of high-risk visa applicants.

While there are more than 220 visa issuing posts around the world, each VSU costs an estimated \$2.7 million, making it nearly impossible to place one at each consular post. Therefore, the bill also expanded the Pre-Adjudicated Threat Recognition Intelligence Operations Team (PATRIOT) program, which conducts security checks remotely, to an additional 50 locations. This allowed visa issuing posts with limited space or insufficient workload the benefits of certain visa security vetting activities in the absence of a VSU.

Legislative History

H.R. 5253 was introduced in the House on May 16, 2016, by Mr. Hurd of Texas, Mr. McCaul, Mrs. Miller of Michigan, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Katko, and Ms. McSally and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5253 was referred to the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security from further consideration of H.R. 5253 on June 8, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5253 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5253 to the House on December 8, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-850, Pt. I.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

VISA WAIVER PROGRAM

The threat of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and the identification of “Jihadi John” as a radicalized British National highlights the fact that many members of ISIS are not Syrian or Iraqi, but rather foreign fighters from countries throughout the world, including the United States. On February 26, 2015, Director of National Intelligence testified before the House of Representatives, Committee on Armed Services that 20,000 foreign fighters, including approximately 3,400 citizens of Western nations, are estimated to have joined ISIS. This means that approximately two-thirds of the ISIS fighting force consists of foreign fighters and that number continues to grow.

Westerners actively engaged with ISIS present a unique threat to the homeland because they often travel to the United States under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP), without the requirement of an in-person visa interview. Under the VWP, travelers from 38 countries can enter the United States as temporary visitors for business or pleasure for up to 90 days. While there is no specific evidence that individuals from Visa Waiver countries who have fought with ISIS have traveled into the United States, the potential for them to board U.S.-bound flights has been identified as a

potential vulnerability. While this threat exists, this hearing allowed Members to examine what mechanisms are in place within the VWP to strengthen homeland security and help identify returning foreign fighters, as well as address further steps that can be made to strengthen the VWP.

On March 17, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Combating Terrorist Travel: Does the Visa Waiver Program Keep Our Nation Safe?” The Subcommittee received testimony from Marc E. Frey, PhD, Senior Director, Steptoe and Johnson, LLP; Mr. Roger J. Dow, President and Chief Executive Officer, U.S. Travel Association; Dr. Steven P. Bucci, Director, The Douglas and Sarah Allison Center for Foreign and National Security Policy, The Heritage Foundation; and Mr. Brian Michael Jenkins, Senior Adviser to the RAND President, The RAND Corporation.

This hearing was part of continued oversight of the VWP. In January 2016, the Chair of the Full Committee and other Members submitted a letter to the President expressing grave concerns over the implementation of the “Visa Waiver Program Improvement and Terrorist Travel Prevention Act of 2015.” In March 2015, Subcommittee Chairman Candice Miller also submitted a letter to Secretary Johnson seeking information of how the compliance of Visa Waiver Program participants is ensured and what countries were being consider for addition into the program.

OUTER RING OF BORDER SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security implements a risk-based strategy to mitigate threats to the Nation from abroad. International border security programs are designed to “push the border out” and operate as the first line of defense to prevent inadmissible, potentially dangerous individuals from entering the United States.

These programs and the nation’s efforts overseas constitute an “outer ring of border security” that gives DHS officials multiple opportunities to prevent attacks early in the visa and travel process. DHS created several security focused programs that actively engage foreign allies in an effort to improve international cooperation in regards to visa security, aviation security, border security, immigration policy, law enforcement, and cargo security.

On June 2, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “The Outer Ring of Border Security: DHS’s International Security Programs.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. Alan D. Bersin, Assistant Secretary and Chief Diplomatic Officer, Office of Policy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. John Wagner, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Lev J. Kubiak, Assistant Director, International Operations, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

This hearing provided Members an opportunity to examine the security value and return on investment that these programs pro-

vide to quickly and effectively identify and interdict threats that originate overseas prior to travel to the United States.

CBP AIR AND MARINE OPERATIONS

On June 17, 2015, the Subcommittee held a classified Member briefing for the Members of the Committee on a recent shooting of a Customs and Border Protection Air and Marine helicopter in Laredo, Texas. The Members received an update on the situation by representatives from the Department of Homeland Security.

The maritime borders of the United States cover millions of square miles. Illicit drug and migrant flow has remained a principle concern of DHS. However, as the Department has strengthened security along the southern land border, the cartels adapt and the flow shifts. Specifically, drug cartels operating in the maritime environment send panga boats from Mexico to as far north as San Francisco.

From the Great Lakes, to the coast of California, to the Gulf of Mexico, to the Caribbean and Central America transit zones, the maritime security components of the Department of Homeland Security have a massive area of water to protect. As a result, they must coordinate effectively, share intelligence to understand the threat, and smartly position resources to stop it.

CBP's Air and Marine Operations (AMO) has a fleet of over 280 marine vessels and more than 250 aircraft, making it essentially the largest civilian law enforcement air force in the world. They have an enormous responsibility to interdict drugs and migrants who use the sea as a means to enter the country.

On July 14, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Securing the Maritime Border: The future of the CBP Air and Marine." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Randolph D. Alles, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Air and Marine, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Hon. John Roth, Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

This hearing explored how AMO, a relatively small operational component of CBP, fits into the larger maritime security strategy of DHS. How Air and Marine's authorities support and compliment the Coast Guard's security and interdiction missions, Border Patrol's riverine responsibilities, and most importantly, examined the security value that American taxpayer is getting for the roughly \$750 million dollars AMO is appropriated each year.

CYBERSECURITY AT MARITIME PORTS

More than \$1.3 trillion in cargo travels through U.S. seaports each year and the Nation's economy relies on the constant and unrestricted flow of goods in the marine transportation system. Shutting down major ports in the U.S. would have detrimental effects on global trade and shipping and be damaging to the domestic economy.

The growing automation of business operations systems, industrial control systems and onboard vessel control systems has created cyber-security vulnerabilities in areas that were previously

safe from external threats. New cyber-threats can originate from nation states, terrorist groups, hackers and disgruntled workers.

On October 8, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Protecting Maritime Facilities in the 21st Century: Are our Nation’s ports at risk for a cyber-attack?” The Subcommittee received testimony from Rear Admiral Paul F. Thomas, Assistant Commandant, Prevention Policy, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Gregory C. Wilshusen, Director, Information Security Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Mr. Randy D. Parsons, Director, Security Services, Port of Long Beach, California; and Mr. Jonathan Sawicki, Security Improvement Program Manager, Ports of Brownsville and Harlingen, Texas.

The purpose of this hearing was to provide an overview of the Department of Homeland Security’s efforts in securing cybersecurity at seaports. This hearing examined the current threat landscape and Department of Homeland Security initiatives to counter the growing cyber-threat.

CBP’S PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

In recent years, the United States has experienced a record increase in international trade and travel. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is frequently asked to provide new or additional port of entry (POE) related services to support rising travel and cargo volumes but is not always able to accommodate these requests due to resource constraints. Within an austere budget climate, authorities like Public Private Partnerships, including reimbursable fee agreements and donation acceptance authorities, can be utilized to modernize our nation’s ports of entry, reduce wait times, and improve our nation’s homeland security and economic prosperity.

On November 4, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “A New Approach to Increase Trade and Security: An Examination of CBP’s Public Private Partnerships.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. John Wagner, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Hon. Michael Gelber, Deputy Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, U.S. General Services Administration; Mr. Sam F. Vale, President, Starr-Camargo Bridge Company; and Mr. David A. Garcia, County Administrator, Cameron County, Texas.

This hearing allowed Members to better understand how CBP and the General Services Administration (GSA) utilize unique public private partnership authorities at POEs to meet our nation’s economic and security needs. Members also had the opportunity to question industry stakeholders, some of whom have entered into agreements with CBP, on the benefits and challenges they are seeing from these innovative pilot authorities.

DHS BORDER SECURITY JOINT TASK FORCE

On October 7, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing on the Department of Homeland Security’s Border Security Joint Task Force.

On November 17, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing by representatives from the Department of Homeland Security's Border Security Joint Task Force on the current status of the task force and concerns.

This briefing allowed Members to question leadership of the Department of Homeland Security responsible for the establishment of the Joint Task Forces (JTF) and for executing the Department's Southern Border and Approaches Campaign. This briefing provided insight from DHS leaders on the early successes and challenges associated with the implementation of the Secretary's most significant unity of effort initiative.

STATE OF THE BORDER

On February 25, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing on the state of the border by representatives from U.S. Border Patrol and the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Office of Intelligence.

This briefing allowed Members to question Border Patrol leadership as well as experts within Customs and Border Protection's (CBP) Office of Intelligence, on the state of border security and related threats and risks along the border. Specifically, the brief provided Members the opportunity to learn how technology, including the use of geospatial technology, and synthetic aperture radar is helping CBP to achieve greater situational awareness along the border.

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS ON THE BORDER

Understanding both the severity of the threat and the gaps in our security along the border is a prerequisite for gaining effective control of the border. Understanding the true state of the border requires a full understanding of the threat picture along the border to determine how effective CBP and other DHS components are at preventing and interdicting illicit activity.

While the number of agents, miles of fence and technology on the border are important indicators of security capacity, they are, in isolation, poor indicators of effectiveness.

A more productive border security conversation involves a discussion of how effective CBP is at preventing the illicit movement of drugs and migrants with the level of resources currently deployed in an area. A hearing was called to provide Members an opportunity to understand gaps in Situational Awareness along the border and gain an understanding of how to truly ensure our borders are secure.

On March 1, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Transparency, Trust and Verification: Measuring Effectiveness and Situational Awareness along the Border." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Ronald D. Vitiello, Acting Chief, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Maj. Gen. Randolph D. "Tex" Alles (Ret.-USMC), Assistant Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

In response to concerns raised at this hearing, the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland on September 21, 2016, expressing concern over the flaws in the current way the Department measures interdiction rates on the border and requested greater transparency on the true state of the border through the use of improved metrics. To date, no response has been received.

CBP'S STAFFING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is the lead Federal agency charged with keeping terrorists, criminals and other inadmissible aliens out of the country while facilitating an efficient flow of legitimate trade and travel at our nation's ports of entry. CBP's mission requires a cadre of professional law enforcement officers and, equally important, modern port of entry infrastructure. Unfortunately, CBP faced significant hiring shortages and struggled to modernize many of its ports of entry. This often results in significant delays for legitimate trade that may adversely affect the economy.

On April 19, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Keeping Pace with Trade, Travel, and Security: How does CBP Prioritize and Improve Staffing and Infrastructure?" The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Eugene Schied, Acting Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Enterprise Services, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Linda Jacksta, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Human Resources Management, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. John P. Wagner, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Michael Gelber, Deputy Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, U.S. General Services Administration; and Mr. Anthony Reardon, National President, National Treasury Employees Union.

This hearing examined CBP's plans to meet its own internal staffing requirements, including efforts to recruit and hire qualified military veterans, as required by law. In addition, CBP and the General Services Administration (GSA) were asked to provide details on the prioritization of investments in port of entry infrastructure, which is vital to the efficient movement of people and goods, as well as to our nation's homeland security.

LOCAL PERSPECTIVES ON BORDER SECURITY

The subcommittee convened a field hearing in Southern Arizona to get a perspective not often heard in Washington, DC: the perspective from local law enforcement officials, business and community leaders, ranchers and residents. These are individuals who understand the very real border security challenges because they live and work on or near the Southern border and experience the ramifications of an unsecure border every day.

On May 9, 2016, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Sahuarita, Arizona, entitled "Life on the Border: Examining Border Security through the Eyes of Local Residents and Law Enforce-

ment.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. Mark Dannels, Sheriff, Cochise County, Arizona; Hon. Danny Ortega, Mayor, Douglas, Arizona; Mr. Art Del Cueto, President, Local 2544, National Border Patrol Council; Mr. Dan Bell, President, ZZ Cattle Corporation; Mr. Mark S. Adams, Coordinator, Frontera De Cristo; Mr. Jaime S. Chamberlain, President, J-C Distributing Inc.; Ms. Nan Stockholm-Walden, Vice President and Legal Counsel, Farmers Investment Co. (FICO); and Mr. Frank Krentz, Rancher.

BORDER TECHNOLOGY

Technology, such as cameras, night vision devices, motion sensors, and surveillance equipment have become a key element of security operations across the rugged terrain of the southwest border. It enhanced agent safety, provided constant monitoring of difficult access areas, and extended agent situational awareness and ability to interdict criminal activity.

On May 24, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Border Security Gadgets, Gizmos, and Information: Using Technology to Increase Situational Awareness and Operational Control.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Ronald Vitiello, Acting Chief, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Maj. Gen. Randolph D. “Tex” Alles (Ret.-USMC), Executive Assistant Commissioner, Office of Air and Marine Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Mark Borkowski, Assistant Commissioner and Chief Acquisition Executive, Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

This hearing examined the use of technology to secure the border and examine a procurement process that has struggled to provide technology to our agents on the ground, on budget, and in a timely fashion. This hearing followed up on a Government Accountability Office report *Border Security: Progress and Challenges in DHS's Efforts to Implement and Assess Infrastructure and Technology* [GAO-15-171SP] issued in response to a Subcommittee request to examine the Department's border technology acquisition programs.

VISA OVERSTAYS

Fifteen years after the attack on September 11, 2001, one of the few unfilled recommendations of the 9/11 Commission is the failure of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to establish a viable biometric exit system. The 9/11 Commission understood that the creation of such an entry-exit system was an ambitious task, but called it, “an essential investment in our national security.” As many as four of the 9/11 hijackers had either overstayed, or violated the terms of their visa, and several other high-profile terrorist plots have originated with aliens who had entered the country legally and overstayed.

Mandates for an electronic exit system designed to verify when aliens on a valid visa depart the country have existed since 1996.

While progress has been made strengthening the collection of information, including fingerprints and photographs, of aliens upon entry into the United States, DHS cannot match such biometric information upon exit from the country.

According to the data released by the Department, in Fiscal Year 2015, more people overstayed their travel visas (482,781 individuals), than were apprehended illegally crossing the border (337,117). Given that the number of overstays has surpassed the number of apprehensions, it is likely previous academic studies indicating that as many as 40 percent of all illegal aliens enter the country on a valid visa, are no longer valid, and the number may in fact be closer to 68 percent. This paradigm shift demonstrates that any attempt to fully secure the border must also address the challenge of identifying and then removing visa overstays.

The Department released a report entitled *Entry/Exit Overstay Report* on January 19, 2016, which discussed the status of biometric entry/exit systems in the air, maritime, and land domain as a counterterrorism tool and determine if ICE can identify and quickly remove individuals who have overstayed and pose a threat to national security and public safety threats.

As a follow up to the Department's report, the Subcommittee held a hearing on June 14, 2016, entitled "Overstaying Their Welcome: National Security Risks Posed by Visa Overstays." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. John Wagner, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Craig Healy, Assistant Director for National Security Investigations, Homeland Security Investigations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Kelli Ann Burriesci, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Homeland Security's Screening, Coordination Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Robert Burns, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency Deputy Director, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

MARITIME SECURITY THREATS

The job of improving security for nuclear weapons and weapons-usable nuclear materials is never "done"—security must constantly evolve as the threat changes, technologies shift, and new vulnerabilities are revealed. In the two years since the last nuclear security summit, security for nuclear materials has improved modestly—but the desire of some terrorist groups, particularly the Islamic State to obtain nuclear material, has grown dramatically, suggesting that the threat of nuclear smuggling is very real. However, there remains a gap between terrorist's intent to obtain material and their capability to deliver it to the United States.

On July 6, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing by representatives the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection on maritime security threats.

This briefing allowed Members to gain a better understanding of the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture, and specific threats to

U.S. ports in a classified setting and produced relevant background information for the hearing below.

MARITIME SECURITY THREATS

International trade is a critical component of the U.S. economy, with U.S. trade amounting to about \$4 trillion in 2014, with more than 26 million cargo containers arriving in America's ports every year. The efficient flow of legitimate trade in and out of the United States is a vital element of the country's economic security.

While U.S. trade and commerce depends on the smooth flow of cargo through U.S. seaports, the goal of trade facilitation often competes with two additional goals: enforcement of U.S. trade laws and maritime security. How to strike the appropriate balance among these goals is a fundamental question at the heart of DHS maritime security policies.

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 led to a greater emphasis on transportation and port security. Thus, security measures enacted after 9/11 placed additional responsibilities on customs officials to pro-actively prevent weapons of mass destruction, and other threats to the homeland, from entering the United States and have made maritime security a central feature of U.S. homeland security policy. Maritime security has become an important feature of DHS's international efforts, and the United States and its partners have adopted new security protocols for tracking, inspecting, and screening containerized imports and exports, in a manner that pushes the border out.

On July 7, 2016, the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security held a joint hearing entitled "An Examination of the Maritime Nuclear Smuggling Threat." The Subcommittees received testimony from Rear Admiral Linda L. Fagan, Deputy Commandant for Operations, Policy, and Capabilities, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Todd C. Owen, Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Wayne Brasure, Acting Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office; Ms. Anne Harrington, Deputy Administrator, Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation, National Nuclear Security Administration; Ms. Jennifer Grover, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Dr. Gregory H. Canavan, Senior Fellow, Los Alamos National Laboratories; Mr. David A. Espie, Director of Security, Maryland Port Administration, Port of Baltimore; and Mr. James H.I. Weakley, President, Lake Carriers' Association.

This hearing examined the status of equipment and international programs used by CBP and the U.S. Coast Guard to prevent nuclear and terrorist threats from entering the country through its ports and examined broader threats to U.S. port security.

U.S. BORDER PATROL'S DEFENSE-IN-DEPTH STRATEGY

According to detractors, the U.S. Border Patrol's strategy of "Defense-in-Depth" cedes crucial time and space to drug cartels in the

rural areas of the border by not apprehending individuals soon after they cross, and instead, uses rugged terrain to wait hours and sometimes days to interdict illegal activities. As a result, populated rural areas adjacent to the border are faced with the prospect of increased illegal activity on their property and in their communities.

Supporters of Defense-in-Depth argue that, through the use of interior checkpoints and other enforcement tools, the Border patrol is able to interdict illegal persons and contraband that are able to evade the first line of defense on the border.

On September 13, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Moving the Line of Scrimmage: Re-examining the Defense-in-Depth Strategy.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Mark Morgan, Chief, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Peggy Davis, Private Citizen; Mr. Gary Brasher, Private Citizen; Dr. Elyse Golob, Executive Director, National Center for Border Security and Immigration, The University of Arizona; and Mr. Christian Ramirez, Director, Southern Border Communities Coalition.

This hearing examined the Defense-in-Depth Strategy, and effectiveness of interior checkpoints as a border security tool. The subcommittee heard from Border Patrol leadership as well as local citizens who live near the border who testified on the effects of “Defense-in-Depth” on their everyday lives.

INSIDER THREATS AT U.S. AIRPORTS

On November 18, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security and the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security received a briefing the efforts by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) to mitigate insider threats at major U.S. airports. Members were briefed by a representative from the HSI Newark, New Jersey, Office of Special Agent-in-Charge on current investigations and operations focusing on the criminal activity of employees with access to Federal Inspection Site areas throughout the Newark Liberty International Airport.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

“Combating Terrorist Travel: Does the Visa Waiver Program Keep Our Nation Safe?” March 17, 2015. (Serial No. 114-8)

“The Outer Ring of Border Security: DHS’s International Security Programs.” June 17, 2015. (Serial No. 114-18)

“Securing the Maritime Border: The Future of CBP Air and Marine.” July 14, 2015. (Serial No. 114-25)

“Protecting Maritime Facilities in the 21st Century: Are our Nation’s ports at risk for a cyber-attack?” October 8, 2015. (Serial No. 114-35)

“A New Approach to Increase Trade and Security: An Examination of CBP’s Public Private Partnerships.” November 4, 2015. (Serial No. 114-42)

- “Transparency, Trust and Verification: Measuring Effectiveness and Situational Awareness along the Border.”* March 1, 2016. (Serial No. 114–57)
- “Keeping Pace with Trade, Travel, and Security: How does CBP Prioritize and Improve Staffing and Infrastructure?”* April 19, 2016. (Serial No. 114–63)
- Field hearing in Sahuarita, Arizona. *“Life on the Border: Examining Border Security through the Eyes of Local Residents and Law Enforcement.”* May 9, 2016. (Serial No. 114–67)
- “Border Security Gadgets, Gizmos, and Information: Using Technology to Increase Situational Awareness and Operational Control.”* May 24, 2016. (Serial No. 114–72)
- “Overstaying Their Welcome: National Security Risks Posed by Visa Overstays.”* June 14, 2016. (Serial No. 114–75)
- Joint with the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation. *“An Examination of the Maritime Nuclear Smuggling Threat.”* July 7, 2016. (Serial No. 114–79)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRA- STRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND SECURITY TECH- NOLOGIES

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SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies held 14 hearings, receiving testimony from 62 witnesses, and considered 4 measures, resulting in 1 Public Law.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

UNITED STATES–ISRAEL ADVANCED RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP
ACT OF 2016

PUBLIC LAW 114–304 H.R. 5877

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the United States–Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 to promote cooperative homeland security research and antiterrorism programs relating to cybersecurity, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) and the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-296) to allow the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State to enter into cooperative programs with Israel for the purposes of enhancing cybersecurity capabilities. These programs include both the Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency and the program for establishing cooperative research activities with foreign partner governments that are United States' allies in the global war on terrorism, a program established by the Department's Under Secretary for Science and Technology (S&T).

Legislative History

H.R. 5877 was introduced in the House on July 14, 2016, by Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. Langevin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Within the Committee, H.R. 5877 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies. was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5877 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5877 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on November 14, 2016, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Foreign Affairs would forego further consideration of H.R. 5877. On the following day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the agreement to forego consideration.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5877 to the House on November 15, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-827, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5877.

The House considered H.R. 5877 on November 29, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5877 was received in the Senate on November 30, 2016.

The Senate considered H.R. 5877 on December 9 and 10, 2016, and passed the measure without amendment on legislative day of December 9, 2016. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 5877 was presented to the President on December 14, 2016. The President signed H.R. 5877 into law on December 16, 2016, as Public Law 114-304.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION ACT

H.R. 1073 (S. 1846)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to secure critical infrastructure against electromagnetic threats, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub.L. 107-296) to secure critical infrastructure against electromagnetic threats. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has a re-sponsibility to assess critical infrastructure resilience to both man- made and natural threats. The threat of electromagnetic pulses (EMP), whether due to a nuclear weapon or solar flares, represents another high-consequence, low-probability threat to the the nations critical infrastructure.

This legislation requires the Secretary to assess both EMP threats in the context of other threats to determine the research and development needs to mitigate the threat and consequences of EMP events. It also requires the development of strategic guidance for the Department, and conduct outreach to educate owners and operators of the critical infrastructure, emergency planners, and emergency response providers regarding the threat of EMP events.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 3410 was introduced in the House on October 30, 2013, by Mr. Franks of Arizona and Mr. Sessions, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3410 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

On December 1, 2014, the Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3410. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral.

The House considered H.R. 3410 under Suspension of the Rules on December 1, 2014, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3410 was received in the Senate on December 2, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

114th Congress

H.R. 1073

H.R. 1073 was introduced in the House on February 25, 2015, by Mr. Franks of Arizona and Mr. Sessions, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1073 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

On June 25, 2015, the Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies from further consideration of H.R. 1073.

The Committee considered H.R. 1073 on June 25, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1073 to the House on August 4, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-240.

The House considered H.R. 1073 under Suspension of the Rules on November 16, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote, as amended.

H.R. 1073 was received in the Senate on November 17, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of Sec. 2 of H.R. 1073 were included in Section 1913 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National De-

fense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. (*See action taken on S. 2943, under Full Committee legislative activities*).

S. 1846

S. 1846, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on July 23, 2015, by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Cruz and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1846 on July 29, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1846 to the Senate on May 9, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–250.

FEDERALLY FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT SUNSHINE
ACT OF 2015

H.R. 1637

To require annual reports on the activities and accomplishments of federally funded research and development centers within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to annually submit to Congress a list of the ongoing and completed projects that Federally Funded Research and Development Centers within the Department have been tasked.

Legislative History

H.R. 1637 was introduced in the House on March 25, 2015, by Mr. Ratcliffe and seven original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1637 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency.

On May 20, 2015, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1637.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 1637 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1637 to the House on June 11, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–149.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 23, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1637. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be

called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1637.

The House considered H.R. 1637 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 1637 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions relating to H.R. 1637, the Federally Funded Research and Development Sunshine Act of 2015, were included in Sec. 1906 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943.

(See also action on S. 2943 under Full Committee legislative activities).

PLUM ISLAND ANIMAL DISEASE CENTER

H.R. 1887

To authorize the Comptroller General of the United States to assess a study on the alternatives for the disposition of Plum Island Animal Disease Center, and for other purposes.

[To amend certain appropriation Acts to repeal the requirement directing the Administrator of General Services to sell Federal property and assets that support the operations of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center in Plum Island, New York, and for other purposes.]

Summary

In 2005, the Department of Homeland Security announced that the Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) in New York, managed by the Science and Technology Directorate, would be moved to a new Federal facility in Kansas. PIADC has served as a form of defense against accidental or intentional introduction of transboundary animal diseases since 1954. The traditional inter-agency consultation process regarding the disposal of Federal property was bypassed, putting the potential sale of this island on the fast track without consulting the local community or other Federal agencies. Locally, the Town of Southold, New York passed ordinances preventing any private development of Plum Island.

This legislation requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to assess the study by the Department to address options for the disposition of Plum Island. The legislation requires GAO to assess the methodologies used by the Department in the study, determining whether these methodologies adequately support the study's findings. Additionally, the legislation suspends the requirement to sell Plum Island until a further review of the analysis of alternatives is conducted by the Department and the GAO.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 2691 was introduced in the House by Mr. Bisop of New York, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Grimm, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

114th Congress

H.R. 1887 was introduced in the House on April 16, 2015, by Mr. Zeldin and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 1887 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1887 on April 28, 2016. The Full Committee considered H.R. 1887 on April 28, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter on May 12, 2016, to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1887. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on May 16, 2016, agreeing to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure waiving its right to seek a sequential referral of H.R. 1887.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1887 to the House on May 16, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–568.

The House considered H.R. 1887 under Suspension of the Rules on May 16, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote. During consideration the title of the bill was amended so as to read “*To authorize the Comptroller General of the United States to assess a study on the alternatives for the disposition of Plum Island Animal Disease Center, and for other purposes.*”

H.R. 1887 was received in the Senate on May 26, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HOMELAND SECURITY UNIVERSITY–BASED CENTERS REVIEW ACT

H.R. 2390

To require a review of university–based centers for homeland security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Centers of Excellence (COE) are charged with performing basic and applied research in areas of emerging threats. These research projects are typically long–term, support a technology development program some years later, and are typically tasked with addressing the ‘over the horizon’ threats.

This legislation requires the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to initiate a study assessing the university–based centers for homeland security program and provide recommendations to Congress for appropriate improvements. This study includes a review of the Department of Homeland Security’s efforts to identify areas

of study needed to support its missions, along with a review of selection criteria for designating university-based centers, an examination of best practices to organize and use university-based research, a review of criteria and metrics DHS uses to measure progress of university based centers, an examination of the means by which other academic institutions can contribute to the research mission of the Science and Technology Directorate, an assessment of the interrelationship between the different COEs, and a review of any other essential elements of the programs.

The Committee believes key areas of needed study to support the homeland security missions will be identified by this review, and the review will also provide insight into the method by which university based centers, which are federally funded research and development centers, receive tasking from the Department.

Legislative History

H.R. 2390 was introduced in the House on May 18, 2015, by Mr. Bennie Thompson of Mississippi and Mr. Richmond and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. Within the Committee, H.R. 2390 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2390 on May 20, 2015.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2390 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on June 17, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee would forego further consideration of H.R. 2390. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the agreement to forego further consideration and supporting the request for Conference should a House-Senate Conference be called.

Committee on Homeland Security reported to the House on June 18, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-168, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2390.

The House considered H.R. 2390 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 2390 was received in the Senate on June 24, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EINSTEIN ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3305

To help enhance American network security and mitigate cybersecurity risks, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to deploy, operate, and maintain capabilities to protect Federal agency information and Federal civilian information systems. This includes technologies used to continuously diagnose, detect, prevent, and mitigate cybersecurity risks that involve these information systems. The Secretary is authorized to retain, use and disclose information obtained through such activities to protect Federal agency information and Federal civilian information systems from cybersecurity risks.

Legislative History

H.R. 3305 was introduced in the House on July 29, 2015, by Mr. Hurd of Texas, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Ratcliffe, and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3305 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

On December 16, 2015, the House Committee on Rules met and granted a Rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 2029. The Rule was filed in the House as H.Res. 566 (H. Rpt. 114–382). The Rule provides for the consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 2029. Resolution makes in order a motion that the House concur in the Senate amendment with 2 House amendments. Each amendment is debatable for one hour. The resolution provides that the question shall be divided between the two House amendments. If only House amendment #2 is adopted, that amendment shall be engrossed as an amendment in the nature of a substitute to the Senate amendment to H.R. 2029. Amendment #1 is the text of the “Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016”. As introduced, Amendment #1 includes the text of H.R. 158; and provisions of H.R. 1731, H.R. 3305, and H.R. 3333. Amendment #2 is the text of the “Protecting Americans from Tax Hikes Act of 2015”

(See also action taken on H.R. 2029 under Full Committee).

STRENGTHENING STATE AND LOCAL CYBER CRIME FIGHTING ACT

H.R. 3490

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the National Computer Forensics Institute, and for other purposes.

Summary

It is imperative that the Nation provide tools and training to address challenges by cyber criminals to law enforcement to protect against being exploited through computers, mobile devices and the internet. Since 2008, the United States Secret Service (USSS) has operated the National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI), which has garnered a reputation as the premier cybercrime training center in the Nation providing support to State and local law enforcement investigators, prosecutors, and judicial officials. Since its ex-

istence, it has not yet been authorized. This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to codify the NCFI and facilitate the expansion of the USSS network of Electronic Crimes Task Forces throughout the Nation.

Legislative History

H.R. 3490 was introduced in the House on September 11, 2015, by Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Palmer and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3490 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies considered H.R. 3490 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on the Judiciary considered H.R. 3490 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3490 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported H.R. 3490 to the House on November 19, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-345, Pt. I.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3490 to the House on November 30, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-345, Pt. II.

The House considered H.R. 3490 under Suspension of the Rules on November 30, 2015, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3490 was received in the Senate on December 1, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

SECURING THE CITIES ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3493

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Securing the Cities program to enhance the ability of the United States to detect and prevent terrorist attacks and other high consequence events utilizing nuclear or other radiological materials that pose a high risk to homeland security in high-risk urban areas, and for other purposes.

Summary

With terrorists and rogue nation states continuing to show interest in developing ‘crude’ nuclear weapons, it is imperative that the U.S. remain vigilant in preventing and deterring nuclear smuggling and terrorism. This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to establish the Securing the Cities Program within the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO). It would require the Director of DNDO to assist state and local governments by designing, implementing, and enhancing capabilities for coordinating detection and interdiction of nuclear or other

radiological materials. The legislation would provide resources to enhance detection, analysis, communication and coordination and increased oversight and accountability by requiring the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review on the effectiveness of the program.

Legislative History

H.R. 3493 was introduced in the House on September 11, 2015, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. King of New York, and Mr. McCaul and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3493 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies considered H.R. 3493 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3493 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3493 to the House on October 20, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–295.

The House considered H.R. 3493 under Suspension of the Rules on October 20, 2015, and passed the measure, amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 411 yeas and 4 nays, (Roll No. 550).

H.R. 3493 was received in the Senate on October 21, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY CYBERSECURITY STRATEGY ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3510

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a cybersecurity strategy for the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

Increasingly, sophisticated cyber threats have underscored the need to manage and strengthen the cybersecurity of the Nation's critical infrastructure. In a report entitled *Cybersecurity: A Better Defined and Implemented National Strategy is Needed to Address Persistent Challenges* [GAO-13-462T], the Government Accountability Office recommended that an overarching Federal cybersecurity strategy be implemented and that such strategy should define key elements of a national strategy including roles and responsibilities.

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to instruct the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop such a Departmental cybersecurity strategy and implementation plan. The legislation further prohibits the Department from re-

organizing or realigning offices within the National Protection and Programs Directorate without Congressional approval.

Legislative History

H.R. 3510 was introduced in the House on September 15, 2015, by Mr. Richmond and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 3510 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies considered H.R. 3510 on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3510 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 3510 to the House on October 6, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–284.

The House considered H.R. 3510 on October 6, 2015, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 3510 was received in the Senate on October 7, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 3510 were included in Section 1912 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed under Full Committee legislative activities*).

DHS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY REFORM AND IMPROVEMENTS
ACT OF 2015

H.R. 3578

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to strengthen and make improvements to the Directorate of Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to strengthen and make improvements to the Directorate of Science and Technology within the Department of Homeland Security. The legislation would improve the Science and Technology Directorate’s ability to carry out its responsibility to conduct research and development by, among other things, modifying the criteria for the designation of colleges or universities centers for homeland security to require expertise in nuclear explosives countermeasures or detection.

Legislative History

Prior to introduction, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies considered a Committee Print entitled “DHS Science and Technology Reform and Im-

provements Act of 2015” on September 17, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3578 was introduced in the House on September 18, 2015, by Mr. Ratcliffe and Mr. Richmond and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3578 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on October 22, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3572. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same day, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure acknowledging the agreement to not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3572 and the agreement to support the request for Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called.

The Committee reported H.R. 3578 to the House on December 8, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–372.

The House considered H.R. 3578 under Suspension of the Rules on December 10, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 416 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 687).

H.R. 3578 was received in the Senate on December 14, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

NATIONAL CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS CONSORTIUM ACT OF 2016

H.R. 4743

To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, and for other purposes.

[To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium, and for other purposes.]

Summary

To support efforts to address cybersecurity risks and incidents, this legislation authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to work with consortia including the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium (NCPC or the Consortium), which currently provides State and local communities with tools to prevent, detect, respond to, and recover from cyber attacks as they would any other disaster or emergency situation. The Consortium also evaluates communities’ cybersecurity posture and provides them with a roadmap to correct deficiencies in the security of their information systems. Based out of the University of Texas San Antonio’s Center for Infrastructure Assurance and Security, the NCPC has members located throughout the Nation, including: The Criminal Justice In-

stitute at the University of Arkansas; the University of Memphis Center for Information Assurance; the Norwich University Applied Research Institutes; and the Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.

The Department may also engage consortia to assist the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) in providing training to State and local first responders in preparing for and responding to cybersecurity risks and incidents. The NCCIC is the central location within the Department where cyber operations are conducted.

Legislative History

H.R. 4743 was introduced in the House on March 15, 2016, by Mr. Castro of Texas, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Hurd of Texas, Mr. Doggett, Mr. Cuellar, Mr. Smith of Texas, and Mr. Welch and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4743 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4743 on April 28, 2016. Full Committee considered H.R. 4743 on April 28, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by unanimous consent.

The Committee reported H.R. 4743 to the House on May 13, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–565.

The House considered H.R. 4743 under Suspension of the Rules on May 16, 2016, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 394 yeas and 3 nays, (Roll No. 194).

H.R. 4743 was received in the Senate on May 17, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

IMPROVING SMALL BUSINESS CYBER SECURITY ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5064 (S. 3024)

To amend the Small Business Act to allow small business development centers to assist and advise small business concerns on relevant cyber security matters, and for other purposes.

Summary

This legislation amends the Small Business Act and provides Small Business Development Centers (SBDC) with tools, resources, and expert guidance to enable these SBDCs to utilize and leverage existing Federal cyber resources in order to more effectively meet the information security needs of small businesses and the National and economic security needs of the United States.

The legislation improves small business cybersecurity by leveraging existing Federal programs, as well as the expertise of nearly 1,000 SBDCs around the country to streamline cyber support for small businesses. It specifically amends the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 631 et seq.; 72 Stat. 384 et seq.) and the Homeland

Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–296) to allow the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and any other Federal Department or agency coordinating with DHS, to provide information on cybersecurity risks and other cyber-related assistance to SBDCs as they help small businesses develop or enhance cybersecurity infrastructure, threat awareness, and training programs. Further, the Small Business Administration (SBA) and the Department are required to jointly develop a strategy to provide guidance to SBDCs on how they can leverage existing Federal resources to provide better access to much-needed cyber support services. To the extent practicable, SBDCs must offer cybersecurity specialists to counsel, assist, and inform small business clients, and the SBA Administrator is authorized to award SBDC grants in furtherance of the cyber strategy.

Further, the legislation requires the Government Accountability Office to review current cybersecurity programs at the Federal level aimed at providing assistance to small businesses. The review will include an assessment of the wide utilization of existing resources by small businesses, whether they are duplicative of other resources, and whether they could be better structured to improve accessibility and effectiveness.

Legislative History

H.R. 5064

H.R. 5064 was introduced in the House on April 26, 2016, by Mr. Hanna and 12 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Small Business and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5064 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5064 on June 8, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5064 to the House on July 1, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–654, Pt. I.

Provisions of H.R. 5064, were included in Secs. 1841 and 1843 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act of 2017. (*See also action on S. 2943 listed under Full Committee legislative activities*).

S. 3024

S. 3024, the Senate companion measure, was introduced in the Senate on June 6, 2016, by Mr. Vitter and Mr. Peters and referred to the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

The Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship considered S. 2034 on June 9, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate without amendment.

CYBER PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5459

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance preparedness and response capabilities for cyber attacks, bolster the dissemination of homeland security information related to cyber threats, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5459 seeks to enhance preparedness and response capabilities for cyber attacks and bolster the sharing of information related to cyber threats. The bill includes, as a function of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), sharing information about cyber best practices, in addition to the sharing of cyber threat indicators and defensive measures currently required by law. The bill also authorizes representatives from State and major urban area fusion centers, as defined in the bill, to be assigned to the NCCIC, similar to the assignment of representatives from information sharing and analysis centers (ISACs) permitted under current law.

H.R. 5459 authorizes the use of State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative funds for cybersecurity enhancements. Cyber expenditures are currently allowable under yearly grant guidance for these programs and this section will codify the authorization to highlight the importance of these expenditures and ensure they continue to be allowable.

Finally, H.R. 5459 expresses the sense of Congress that the Department of Homeland Security should work to lessen the classification level or provide information in an unclassified form, as practicable, to enable greater sharing of actionable intelligence related to cyber threats.

Legislative History

H.R. 5459 was introduced in the House on June 13, 2016, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Ratcliffe, and Mr. Payne, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5459 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 5459 on June 14, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5459 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5459 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5459 to the House on September 19, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–756.

The House considered H.R. 5459 under Suspension of the Rules on September 26, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5459 was received in the Senate on September 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

UNITED STATES—ISRAEL CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION ENHANCEMENT
ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5843

To establish a grant program at the Department of Homeland Security to promote cooperative research and development between the United States and Israel on cybersecurity.

Summary

In accordance with the *Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the State of Israel on Cooperation in Science and Technology for Homeland Security Matters* signed on May 29, 2008, this legislation requires the Department of Homeland Security to establish a grant program to support cybersecurity research, development, demonstration, and commercialization of cybersecurity technology.

Legislative History

H.R. 5843 was introduced in the House on July 14, 2016, by Mr. Langevin and Mr. Ratcliffe and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5843 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5843 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5843 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5843 to the House on November 15, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–826.

The House considered H.R. 5843 on November 29, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5843 was received in the Senate on November 30, 2016.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

EMERGING THREATS AND TECHNOLOGIES

On February 12, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Emerging Threats and Technologies to Protect the Homeland.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Andy Ozment, Assistant Secretary, Office of Cybersecurity and Communications, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Huban Gowadia, Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security;

Mr. Joseph Martin, Acting Director, Homeland Security Enterprise and First Responders Group, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. William Noonan, Deputy Special Agent in Charge, Criminal Investigative Division, Cyber Operations Branch, United States Secret Service, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. William Painter, Analyst, Government and Finance Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

THE PRESIDENT'S CYBERSECURITY INFORMATION SHARING PROPOSAL

On March 4, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Industry Perspectives on the President's Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Matthew J. Eggers, Senior Director, National Security and Emergency Preparedness, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Ms. Mary Ellen Callahan, Jenner & Block and Former Chief Privacy Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Gregory T. Garcia, Executive Director, Financial Services Sector Coordinating Council; and Dr. Martin Libicki, The RAND Corporation.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

On March 3, 2016, the Chair of the Full Committee and the Ranking Member of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security concerning the Department's approach to securing ammonium nitrate (AN) and other Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) precursor chemicals from misappropriation by terrorists. The Under Secretary of NPPD responded on April 20, 2016, noting that, since receiving the authority from Congress through the Secure Handling of Ammonium Nitrate Act of 2007 (Sec. 563 of Pub. L. 110-161) which directed the regulation of the sale and transfer of Ammonium Nitrate to prevent it from being used in an act of terrorism, the Department has worked to develop a program that balances not only security value but also cost to U.S. businesses and public. The Under Secretary noted, however, the difficulty in finding such balance under the requirement by the legislation, particularly due to the current terrorist threat and existing legitimate use of ammonium nitrate in the United States. Thus, the letter notes that the Department had started engaging stakeholders, as well as Congress regarding approaches to regulate ammonium nitrate and other explosive precursor chemicals that could to make improvised explosive devices (IED). It also references expanded efforts by the Office of Bombing Prevention to protect against IEDs. The Under Secretary maintained that the Department continues to pursue a final rule in furtherance of the statute while it considers potential alternative approaches to regulating AN and other IED precursors.

Due to the legitimate use of the compound in the United States, the Under Secretary has stated the difficulty in developing a regulatory program that balances both security value and the associated cost to American businesses and the public. The Under Secretary noted the Department's continuance of rulemaking activity in order to carry out the statute, along with the Department's recent engagement of Congress and the private and non-govern-

mental sectors regarding potential alternative approaches to regulating AN and other IED precursors. Additionally, the Department's responses to the oversight questions were enclosed, with the offer of providing a Member-level briefing on the issue with the Department's Assistant Secretary for Infrastructure Protection.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

On May 19, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Examining DHS Science and Technology Directorate's Engagement with Academia and Industry." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Jake Parker, Director Government Relations, Security Industry Association; Mr. Marc Pearl, President and Chief Executive Officer, Homeland Security and Defense Business Council; and Dr. Samuel H. Aronson, President, American Physical Society and American Association for the Advancement of Science Fellow.

EMERGING CYBER THREATS

On June 4, 2015, the Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing from the Department of Homeland Security's National Protection and Programs Directorate, Office of Cybersecurity and Communications; the Office of Intelligence and Analysis; and the U.S. Secret Service on emerging cyber threats to the Nation and critical infrastructure.

WIRELESS INTRUSION DETECTION SYSTEMS AND WIRELESS INTRUSION PREVENTION SYSTEMS

On June 17, 2015 the Chair of the Full Committee and the Chair of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs sent letters to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) requesting information to gain a better understanding of the FCC and the Department's position on the use of Wireless Intrusion Detection Systems and Wireless Intrusion Prevention Systems (WIDS/WIPS) as well as better understand the FCC's coordination with the Department. On June 29, 2015, the Chairman of the FCC responded providing the requested information.

PROTECTION OF FEDERAL NETWORKS

On June 24, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "DHS' Efforts to Secure .Gov." The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Andy Ozment, Assistant Secretary, Office of Cybersecurity and Communications, National Programs and Protections Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Gregory C. Wilshusen, Director, Information Security Issues, Government Accountability Office; and Dr. Daniel M. Gerstein, Senior Fellow, The RAND Corporation.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

On July 14, 2015, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Commu-

nications held a joint hearing entitled “Weapons of Mass Destruction: Bolstering DHS to Combat Persistent Threats to America.” The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Reginald Brothers, Under Secretary for Science and Technology, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Kathryn Brinsfield, Assistant Secretary, Office of Health Affairs, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Huban Gowadia, Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Alan D. Cohn, Counsel, Steptoe & Johnson LLP; Mr. Rick “Ozzie” Nelson, Senior Associate, Homeland Security and Counterterrorism Program, Center for Strategic and International Studies; and Mr. Warren Stern, Former Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

SAFETY ACT

On July 28, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Promoting and Incentivizing Cybersecurity Best Practices.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Brian Finch, Senior Fellow, Center for Cyber and Homeland Security, George Washington University; Mr. Raymond B. Biagini, Partner, Covington and Burling; and Dr. Andrea M. Matwyshyn, Visiting Professor, Center for Information Technology Policy, Princeton University.

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

On September 15, 2015, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Full Committee, along with the Chairs and Ranking Members of the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technology, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications sent a letter to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security and stated concerns with the lack of transparency of the proposed reorganization of the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) and requesting information on the Department’s recommendation for NPPD’s organization. To date, no response has been received by the Committee.

On October 7, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Examining the Mission, Structure, and Reorganization Effort of the National Protection and Programs Directorate.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Hon. Suzanne Spaulding, Under Secretary, National Programs and Protection Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Phyllis Schneck, Deputy Under Secretary, Cybersecurity and Communications, National Programs and Protections Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Ronald J. Clark, Deputy Under Secretary, National Programs and Protections Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Chris P. Currie, Director, Emergency Management National Preparedness and Critical Infrastructure Protection Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office.

NUCLEAR SMUGGLING

On November 4, 2015, the Chair of the Full Committee and the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security expressing concerns regarding the amount of radiological and nuclear material present within the former Soviet Bloc and the potential threat of extremist groups or terrorist organizations' obtaining this material. The Committee received a response on December 2, 2016, from the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.

WASSENAAR ARRANGEMENT

On January 12, 2016, the Subcommittee on Information Technology of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies held a joint hearing entitled "Wassenaar: Cybersecurity & Export Control." The Subcommittees received testimony from Hon. Kevin J. Wolf, Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce; Ms. Ann K. Ganzer, Director of Conventional Arms Threat Reduction, Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, U.S. Department of State; Mr. Vann H. Van Diepen, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, U.S. Department of State; Dr. Phyllis Schneck, Deputy Under Secretary, Cybersecurity and Communications, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Cheri Flynn McGuire, Vice President, Global Government Affairs and Cybersecurity Policy, Symantec; Mr. Iain Mulholland, Vice President, Engineering Trust and Assurance, VMware, Inc.; Ms. Cristin Flynn Goodwin, Assistant General Counsel, Cybersecurity, Microsoft Corporation; and Mr. Dean C. Garfield, President and CEO, Information Technology Industry Council.

In response to the hearing, on January 12, 2016, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Full Committee, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Information Technology sent a letter to the Secretary of State stating concerns that the Wassenaar Arrangement may not be the appropriate framework within which to control cybersecurity tools and requested that the interagency undertake a Government-wide review before agreeing to future export controls for cybersecurity tools. The letter asked for confirmation regarding whether or not the U.S. Department of State will seek changes to the 2013 Wassenaar Arrangement's control on cybersecurity intrusion and surveillance during the 2016 round of the plenary session. A Member briefing was requested for the Committees no later than February 26, 2016. The letter further requested that notification be provided within twenty-four hours of any proposed export control by the Wassenaar participating states on issues relating to computer forensics tools or techniques, mobile device or network forensics, or encryption.

CYBER THREATS

On February 25, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Emerging Cyber Threats to the United States.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Frank Cillufo, Associate Vice President and Director, Center for Cyber and Homeland Security, The George Washington University; Ms. Jennifer Kolde, Lead Technical Director, FireEye Threat Intelligence; Mr. Adam Bromwich, Vice President, Security Technology and Response, Symantec, *testifying on behalf of the Cyber Threat Alliance*; and Dr. Isaac Porche, Associate Director, Forces and Logistics Program, The RAND Army Research Division, The RAND Corporation.

CYBER INSURANCE

On March 22, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “The Role of Cyber Insurance in Risk Management.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Matthew P. McCabe, Senior Vice President, Network Security and Data Privacy, Marsh FINPRO; Mr. Adam W. Hamm, Commissioner, North Dakota Insurance Department, *testifying on behalf of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners*; Mr. Daniel Nutkis, Chief Executive Officer, Health Information Trust Alliance; and Mr. Thomas M. Finan, Chief Strategy Officer, Ark Network Security Solutions.

CYBER PREPAREDNESS

On April 7, 2016, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Sherman, Texas, entitled “Cyber Preparedness and Response at the Local Level.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Alphonse G. Davis, Deputy Director/Chief Operations Officer, Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service; Mr. Sam Greif, Chief, Plano Fire-Rescue Department, Plano, Texas, *testifying on behalf of the International Association of Fire Chiefs*; Lt. Richard F. Wilson, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas; and Mr. Don Waddle, Detective (Ret.), Greenville Police Department, Greenville, Texas.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications and the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies held a joint hearing on May 24, 2016, entitled “Enhancing Preparedness and Response Capabilities to Address Cyber Threats.” The Subcommittees received testimony from Mr. Mark Ghilarducci, Director, Emergency Services, Office of the Governor, State of California; Lt. Col. Daniel J. Cooney, Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Office of Counter Terrorism, New York State Police; Brig. Gen. Steven Spano (Ret.—USAF), President and Chief Operating Officer, Center for Internet Security; Mr. Mark Raymond, Vice President, National Association of State Chief Information Officers; and Mr. Robert Galvin, Chief Technology Officer, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

THE CYBERSECURITY ACT OF 2015

On June 15, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Matthew J. Eggers, Executive Director,

Cybersecurity Policy, National Security and Emergency Preparedness, U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Robert H. Mayer, Vice President, Industry and State Affairs, United States Telecom Association; Mr. Mark G. Clancy, Chief Executive Officer, Soltra; Mr. Mordecai Rosen, General Manager, Security Business Unit, CA Technologies; and Ms. Ola Sage, President and Chief Executive Officer, e-Management.

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

On July 12, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Value of DHS’ Vulnerability Assessments in Protecting our Nation’s Critical Infrastructure.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Chris P. Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Dr. Andy Ozment, Assistant Secretary, Office of Cybersecurity and Communications, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Caitlin Durkovich, Assistant Secretary, Office of Infrastructure Protection, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; and Mr. Marcus L. Brown, Homeland Security Advisor, Director of the Office of Homeland Security, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL LABORATORIES

From October 17 through 21, 2016, Subcommittee staff visited National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) National Laboratories in order to familiarize Subcommittee staff with the capabilities resident at the NNSA National Laboratories that could affect Homeland Security issues. The staff visited the Los Alamos National Laboratory; Sandia National Laboratory; and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

NATIONAL PROTECTION AND PROGRAMS DIRECTORATE

From February 18 through 19, 2016 Subcommittee staff visited the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) Region 4 Regionalization Pilot Program. As part of the Committee’s oversight work of the Department of Homeland Security and authorization work of NPPD, staff visited NPPD’s office space in Atlanta, Georgia and met with organizations that utilize NPPD services in the region.

CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE

On February 27, 2015, the Chairs of the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Foreign Affairs sent a letter to the President requesting information on the Administration’s actions in response malicious activities by foreign government in cyberspace, in response to the cyber attack committed by North Korea on Sony pictures, as well as the attack on Anthem, Inc., which had the potential to also be state-sponsored. Information was also requested on how the Administration defines and classifies different types of cyber attacks as well as the

U.S. Government's response to those attacks upon occurrence. To date, no response has been received by the Committee.

SET-TOP BOX CYBERSECURITY

On May 23, 2016, the Chair and Ranking Member of the Full Committee along with the Chair and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs sent a letter to the Chair of the Federal Communication Commission requesting information to better understand impact of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rulemaking related to set-top boxes on cybersecurity. Answers to the proposed questions were requested by June 10, 2016. A response from the Chair of the Federal Communications Commission was sent, providing further information and explanation of the FCC's enforcement in the area of access to unlicensed spectrum and effective cyber defense, stating that enforcement has focused on circumstances where companies are using their defense capabilities to deny legitimate users from accessing shared unlicensed spectrum.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

On May 26, 2016, the Chair of the Full Committee sent a letter to the Under Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate regarding the placement of the Director of the Finance and Budget Division of the Department of Homeland Security's Science and Technology Directorate on Administrative Leave. The Chair requested a briefing for Committee staff regarding the status and relevant details of the Director's Leave, by no later than June 6, 2016.

To date, no response has been received by the Committee.

CYBER WORKFORCE

On September 21, 2016, the Chair of the Full Committee and the Chair of the Subcommittee sent a letter to the Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security regarding concerns over the slow speed at which the Department has carried out several provisions enacted to bolster the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's cybersecurity workforce, specifically the Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act (Pub. L. 113-246) and the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-277). The letter referenced the Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act, under which the Department is required to assess the readiness and capacity of its workforce to meet its cybersecurity mission, as well as requires to development of a cybersecurity workforce strategy for the Department, noting its slow progress in implementing both a cyber workforce strategy and a personnel system that would address the authorities provided by Congress for the creation of a cyber workforce. The letter further requested that the Committee be provided: The cybersecurity workforce assessment and strategy required in the Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act; the plan for execution of authorities; the annual report related to cybersecurity recruitment and retention; and the cybersecurity critical needs report required by the

Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014, not later than October 3, 2016.

On October 28, 2016, the Department responded, noting in May of 2016 Congress was provided with the plan for execution of authorities and the annual report related to cybersecurity recruitment and retention. The reports were also included in the response letter. The Under Secretary explained the Department is preparing a comprehensive report to Congress that covers the requirements of the Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act, the Border Patrol Agency Pay Reform Act of 2014, and the Federal Cybersecurity Workforce Assessment Act of 2015 (Title III of Pub. L. 114–113) which the Department plans to transmit the report in December of 2016, and deliver the workforce strategy in strategy in March 2017.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

- “Emerging Threats and Technologies to Protect the Homeland.”* February 12, 2015. (Serial No. 114–3)
- “Industry Perspectives on the President’s Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal.”* March 4, 2015. (Serial No. 114–7)
- “Examining DHS Science and Technology Directorate’s Engagement with Academia and Industry.”* May 19, 2015. (Serial No. 114–17)
- “DHS’ Efforts to Secure .Gov.”* June 24, 2015. (Serial No. 114–23)
- “Weapons of Mass Destruction: Bolstering DHS to Combat Persistent Threats to America.”* Joint with the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications. July 14, 2015. (Serial No. 114–26)
- “Promoting and Incentivizing Cybersecurity Best Practices.”* July 28, 2015. (Serial No. 114–29)
- “Examining the Mission, Structure, and Reorganization Effort of the National Protection and Programs Directorate.”* October 7, 2015. (Serial No. 114–34)
- “Wassenaar: Cybersecurity & Export Control.”* Joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Information Security of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. January 12, 2016. (Serial No. 114–49)
- “Emerging Cyber Threats to the United States.”* February 25, 2016. (Serial No. 114–55)
- “The Role of Cyber Insurance in Risk Management.”* March 22, 2016. (Serial No. 114–61)
- Field hearing in Sherman, Texas. *“Cyber Preparedness and Response at the Local Level.”* April 7, 2016. (Serial No. 114–62)
- “Enhancing Preparedness and Response Capabilities to Address Cyber Threats.”* Joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications. May 24, 2016. (Serial No. 114–71)
- “Oversight of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015.”* June, 15, 2016. (Serial No. 114–76)
- Value of DHS’ Vulnerability Assessments in Protecting our Nation’s Critical Infrastructure.”* July 12, 2016. (Serial No. 114–81)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York, *Chairman*

TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania
MARK WALKER, North Carolina
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas
(ex officio)

DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
(ex officio)

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications held 11 hearings, receiving testimony from 58 witnesses; and considered 7 measures, resulting in 4 Public Laws.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATIONS ACT

PUBLIC LAW 114–29 H.R. 615

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to take administrative action to achieve and maintain interoperable communications capabilities among the components of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

This bill amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107–295) to include, among the responsibilities of the Under Secretary for Management (USM) of the Department of Homeland Security, achieving and maintaining interoperable communications among the Department's components. The law requires the USM to develop, and submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, a strategy for achieving and maintaining interoperable communications among the Department's components. The law further requires the USM to report to the Committees on the status of efforts to achieve the milestones detailed in the strategy.

H.R. 615 advances the Committee's oversight of interoperable communications by ensuring that the Department will continue to keep the Committee informed of its efforts to address the Department's Inspector General recommendations in its November 2012

report *DHS' Oversight of Interoperable Communications* [OIG-13-06] and develop and maintain interoperable communications among the components.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 4450 was introduced in the House on March 24, 2014, by Mr. Payne and Mrs. Brooks of Indiana and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4289 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On March 27, 2014, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 4289, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 4289 on June 11, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, without amendment by voice vote.

H.R. 4289 was reported to the House on June 19, 2014, as H. Rpt. 113-484.

The House considered H.R. 4289 under Suspension of the Rules on July 8, 2014, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 393 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 370).

H.R. 4289 was received in the Senate, on July 9, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

114th Congress

H.R. 615 was introduced in the House on January 28, 2015, by Mr. Payne, Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. McCaul, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 615 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The House considered H.R. 615 under Suspension of the Rules on February 2, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 379 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 52).

H.R. 615 was received in the Senate on February 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 615 on March 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate favorably, with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

On May 21, 2015, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported H.R. 615 to the Senate as S. Rpt. 114-53.

The Senate passed H.R. 615 with an amendment by unanimous consent on June 11, 2015.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 615 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 615 was presented to the President on June 24, 2015. The President signed H.R. 615 into law on July 6, 2015, as Public Law 114-29.

SOCIAL MEDIA WORKING GROUP ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–80 H.R. 623

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Department of Homeland Security to establish a social media working group, and for other purposes.

Summary

This law amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) to authorize and enhance the Department of Homeland Security's Virtual Social Media Working Group (the Group), a group existing within the Department's Science and Technology Directorate. During two hearings in the 113th Congress, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications heard from numerous stakeholders, including the private sector, on this new reality and the vital role social media plays in the response efforts after a disaster. One of the key takeaways from the hearings was that during and after a disaster there needs to be better communication between the public and private sectors, specifically in the use of social media and other emerging technologies.

H.R. 623 considered the lessons learned from those hearings and amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize and enhance the Group to ensure information sharing between the Department and appropriate stakeholders regarding the use of social media before, during, and after a terrorist attack or other emergency. It expands the membership of the Group to include representatives from state, local, and tribal law enforcement, the fire service, emergency management, and public health; along with universities and academia, non-profit disaster relief organizations, and no fewer than three private sector organizations. The bill appoints the Secretary, or a designee, as the Chair of the working group and requires the Secretary, or designee, to appoint a co-chair from among the group's state or local representatives.

The law requires the Group to meet within 90 days of enactment and biannually thereafter, or at the call of the Chair. The bill also requires the Group to submit an annual report to Congress on its activities, including a review of current and emerging technologies; best practices and lessons learned; available training on the use of social media in the aftermath of a disaster; and recommendations to improve the Department's use of social media for emergency management purposes.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 4263 was introduced in the House on March 14, 2013, by Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, Mr. Payne, Mr. Palazzo, and Mr. Swalwell of California, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4263 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On March 27, 2014, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 4263, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 4263 on June 11, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4263 was reported to the House on June 19, 2014, as H. Rpt. 113-480.

The Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on July 7, 2014, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration of H.R. 4263, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 4263. The letter further requested the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral.

The House considered H.R. 4263 under Suspension of the Rules on July 8, 2014, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 375 yeas and 19 nays, (Roll No. 369).

H.R. 4263 was received in the Senate, on July 9, 2014, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

114th Congress

H.R. 623 was introduced in the House on January 30, 2015, by Mrs. Brooks of Indiana, Mr. McCaul, and Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 623 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The House considered H.R. 623 under Suspension of the Rules on February 2, 2015, and passed the measure by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 328 yeas and 51 nays, (Roll No. 53).

H.R. 623 was received in the Senate on February 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered H.R. 623 on May 6, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an amendment, favorably.

Senate considered H.R. 623 on October 7, 2015, and passed the measure with an Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute.

On October 28, 2015, the House agreed to Suspend the Rules and concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 623. Clearing the measure for the President.

H.R. 623 was presented to the President on November 2, 2015. The President signed H.R. 623 into law on November 5, 2015, as Public Law 114-80.

INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM MODERNIZATION
ACT OF 2015

PUBLIC LAW 114–143 S. 1180 (H.R. 1738 / H.R. 1472)

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to modernize and implement the national integrated public alert and warning system to disseminate homeland security information and other information, and for other purposes.

Summary

Since its establishment in April 2007, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS) Program Management Office (PMO) has been operating without Congressional authorization. Given the significant progress that the PMO has accomplished since its establishment, the time has come for Congress to provide the necessary support and direction to ensure that IPAWS reaches its goals. This legislation provides the Secretary with direction on the necessary system requirements that IPAWS must achieve, such as the ability to provide timely alerts and warnings to the largest segment of the population possible.

This legislation is the product of a number of hearings and briefing held by the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications in the 112th and 113th Congresses, including a July 8, 2011, hearing entitled, “Communicating With the Public During Emergencies: An Update on Federal Alerts and Warnings,” which focused specifically on IPAWS and at which Members of the Subcommittee received testimony from Federal witnesses and stakeholders. The Subcommittee continued its oversight of IPAWS at a November 17, 2011, hearing, which explored the various emergency communications offices and programs at the Department of Homeland Security. The director of the IPAWS PMO testified at that hearing and provided Members of the Subcommittee with an update on the national test of the Emergency Alert System and implementation of the Commercial Mobile Alert System (CMAS) now known as Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA). The Subcommittee also held a Member briefing on May 7, 2013, to receive an update on the system and its use. The Assistant Administrator for National Continuity Programs from the Federal Emergency Management Administration provided the briefing.

The need for, and benefit of, a robust integrated public alert and warning system has been repeatedly demonstrated in recent events. Alerts through the IPAWS system were sent after the Boston Marathon bombings and wireless emergency alerts have been credited with helping to save lives during natural disasters, including Hurricane Sandy and the severe tornadoes hit the South and Midwest in Spring 2014. This legislation will help to ensure that as much information as possible is made available and accessible to the public before, during, and after terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies to get them out of harm’s way.

Legislative History

112th Congress

In the 112th Congress, H.R. 3563 was introduced in the House on December 6, 2011, by Mr. Bilirakis and Ms. Richardson, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Within the Committee, H.R. 3563 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee considered H.R. 3563 on December 8, 2011, and reported the measure to the Full Committee with a favorable recommendation, amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3563 on March 28, 2012, and ordered the measure to be favorably reported to the House, amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3563 to the House on September 20, 2012, as H. Rpt. 112-685, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure was discharged from further consideration.

A provision similar to H.R. 3563 was included in section 102 of the FEMA Reauthorization Act of 2012 (H.R. 2903), which passed the House of Representatives on September 19, 2012.

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 3283 was introduced in the House on October 10, 2013, by Mr. Bilirakis and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Within the Committee, H.R. 3283 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On March 27, 2014, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 3283, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 3283 on April 30, 2014, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

114th Congress

S. 1180

S. 1180 was introduced in the Senate on May 4, 2015, by Mr. Johnson and Ms. McCaskill and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1180 on June 6, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate with an amendment, favorably.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1180 to the Senate on June 25, 2015, as S. Rpt. 114-73.

The Senate considered S. 1180 on July 9, 2015, and passed the measure, with amendments, by unanimous consent.

S. 1180 was received in the House on July 13, 2015, and held at the Desk.

The House considered S. 1180 under Suspension of the Rules on March 21, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote. Clearing the measure for the President.

S. 1180 was presented to the President on March 31, 2016, and signed into law on April 11, 2016, as Public Law 114-143.

H.R. 1738

H.R. 1738 was introduced in the House on April 13, 2015, by Mr. Bilirakis, Mr. McCaul, and Mrs. Brooks of Indiana and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Within the Committee, H.R. 1738 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1738 on May 20, 2015.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1738 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 1738 to the House on December 8, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-854, Pt. I.

H.R. 1472

H.R. 1472 was introduced in the House on March 19, 2015, by Mr. Barletta, Mr. Carson of Indiana, Mr. Shuster, and Mr. DeFazio and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure considered H.R. 1472 on April 15, 2015 and ordered the measure to be reported to the House by voice vote.

FIRST RESPONDER ANTHRAX PREPAREDNESS ACT

PUBLIC LAW 114–268 S. 1915 (H.R. 1300)

To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to make anthrax vaccines and antimicrobials available to emergency response providers, and for other purposes.

Summary

An anthrax attack is a serious mass casualty threat. The National response capability to a wide-area anthrax attack would be greatly enhanced by having pre-vaccinated responders, able to deploy immediately and confidently, knowing that they have been afforded as much protection as possible. Pre-event vaccination is a safe, effective way to protect these responders so they can respond in an anthrax attack without fear of contracting disease. The first responder community has been requesting this capability and the Committee has worked with the Department to establish an effective program.

The Department of Homeland Security Office of Health Affairs has been working with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention on a pilot program to provide surplus pre-event anthrax vaccine from the Strategic National Stockpile to emergency response providers on a voluntary basis and free of charge. This legislation authorizes that program.

Legislative History

113th Congress

In the 113th Congress, H.R. 5620 was introduced in the House on September 18, 2015, by Mr. King of New York and Mr. Pascrell

and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Within the Committee, H.R. 5620 was Referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications.

114th Congress
H.R. 1300

H.R. 1300 was introduced in the House on March 4, 2015, by Mr. King of New York, Mr. Pascrell, Mr. Rooney of Florida, and Mr. Katko and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Committee on Energy and Commerce. Within the Committee, H.R. 1300 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 1300 on May 14, 2015, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 1300 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on July 22, 2015, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the Floor of the House, the Committee on Energy and Commerce would waive further consideration of H.R. 1300. On July 21, 2015, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded, acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the agreement to waive further consideration of H.R. 1300.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 1300 to the House on July 22, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–222, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Energy and Commerce was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 1300.

The House considered H.R. 1300 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure on July 29, 2015, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 424 yeas and 0 nays, (Roll No. 485).

H.R. 1300 was received in the Senate on July 30, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

S. 1915

S. 1915, the Senate companion measure to Sec. 301 of H.R. 3583 as passed by the House, was introduced in the Senate by Ms. Ayotte, Mr. Booker, and Mr. Coons on August 3, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs considered S. 1915 on December 9, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the Senate, with an amendment.

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs reported S. 1915 to the Senate on May 9, 2016, as S. Rpt. 114–251.

The Senate passed S. 1915 on November 16, 2016, by unanimous consent with an amendment and an amendment to the title.

S. 1915 was received in the House on November 17, 2016, and held at the Desk.

The House agreed to take from the Speakers table and passed S. 1915 on November 29, 2016, clearing the measure for the President.

S. 1915 was presented to the President on December 2, 2016. The President signed S. 1915 into law on December 14, 2016, as Pub. L. 114-268.

CBRN INTELLIGENCE AND INFORMATION SHARING ACT OF 2015

H.R. 2200

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.

Summary

Terrorist groups have long strived to employ chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) materials in their attacks. Furthermore, events such as the Boston Marathon bombing in 2013 illustrate the need for better information sharing between Federal and local officials. This legislation requires that the Office of Intelligence and Analysis within the Department of Homeland Security enhance intelligence analysis and information sharing on CBRN threats and work to ensure that State and local officials get the actionable intelligence information necessary to stop an attack.

Legislative History

H.R. 2200 was introduced in the House on May 1, 2015, by Ms. McCally, Mr. McCaul, Mr. King of New York, Mr. Meehan, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, and Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2200 was referred to the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 2200 on May 14, 2015, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair discharged the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence from further consideration of H.R. 2200 on May 20, 2015.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2200 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2200 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114-164.

The House considered H.R. 2200 under Suspension of the Rules on June 23, 2015, and passed the measure, on June 25, 2015, amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 420 yeas and 2 nays, (Roll No. 389).

H.R. 2200 was received in the Senate on July 7, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

STATE WIDE INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATIONS ENHANCEMENT ACT

H.R. 2206

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require recipients of State Homeland Security Grant Program funding to preserve and strengthen interoperable emergency communications capabilities, and for other purposes.

Summary

Despite an investment of more than \$5 billion in grant funding to enhance communications capabilities over the past 10 years, interoperability remains a challenge, particularly during disaster scenarios. H.R. 2206 recognizes the important role played by Statewide Interoperability Coordinators (SWICs), be it through the development of Statewide Communications Interoperability Plans, coordinating interoperable communications projects and grant requests, or engaging with the First Responder Network Authority as it works to design and build the Nation-wide public safety broadband network. The bill requires a governor to certify, as part of the application for State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP) funds, that the State has designated a SWIC, or, if a SWIC has not been designated, that the State is performing in another manner the functions of a SWIC.

Legislative History

H.R. 2206 was introduced in the House on May 1, 2015, by Mr. Payne, Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. McCaul, and Ms. McSally, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2206 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 2206 on May 14, 2015, and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2206 on May 20, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2206 to the House on June 17, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–165.

The House considered H.R. 2206 under Suspension of the Rules on July 27, 2015, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 2206 was received in the Senate on July 28, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

FIRST RESPONDER IDENTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY NEEDS IN
DISASTER SITUATIONS

H.R. 2795

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a study on the circumstances which may impact the effectiveness and availability of first responders before, during, or after a terrorist threat or event.

Summary

H.R. 2795 was introduced as the Nation neared the tenth anniversary of Hurricane Katrina. Catastrophic emergencies like Hurricane Katrina and the 2014 Ebola scare in Texas impact entire communities that State and local first responders are responsible for protecting. These first responders are also responsible for protecting their own families impacted by emergencies. This bill analyzes how much is being done to support the needs of first responders—particularly with respect to concerns about their families—so that they can continue to do their job successfully. This measure provides Congress with relevant information about policies and programs at both the State and local levels that support the protection and preparedness of first responders and their families during emergencies.

Legislative History

H.R. 2795 was introduced in the House on June 16, 2015, by Ms. Jackson Lee and 14 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 2795 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On November 4, 2015, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 2795.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 2795 on November 4, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 2795 to the House on December 7, 2015, as H. Rpt. 114–370.

The House considered H.R. 2795 under Suspension of the Rules on December 10, 2015, and passed the bill, as amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 396 yeas and 12 nays, (Roll No. 689).

H.R. 2795 was received in the Senate on December 14, 2015, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

PROMOTING RESILIENCE AND EFFICIENCY IN PREPARING FOR ATTACKS
AND RESPONDING TO EMERGENCIES ACT

H.R. 3583

To reform and improve the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Office of Emergency Communications, and the Office of Health Affairs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Promoting Resilience and Efficiency in Preparing for Attacks and Responding to Emergencies (PREPARE) Act seeks to enhance accountability at the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Office of Emergency Communications, and Office of Health Affairs at the Department of Homeland Security. As a part of the Committee's authorization process, the PREPARE Act builds efficiencies and increases coordination for preparedness improvements, while providing greater accountability for taxpayers.

Legislative History

H.R. 3583

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered a Committee Print entitled "Promoting Resilience and Efficiency in Preparing for Attacks and Responding to Emergencies Act" on September 10, 2015, and reported the measure to the Full Committee for consideration, with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3583 was introduced in the House on September 22, 2015, by Ms. McSally, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Donovan, and Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The Committee on Homeland Security considered H.R. 3583 on September 30, 2015, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

On March 9, 2016, the Chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure would waive further consideration of H.R. 3583. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On March 10, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the agreement to not waive further consideration.

On March 11, 2016, the Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Energy and Commerce would waive further consideration of H.R. 3583. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the jurisdictional interests of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the agreement to not waive further consideration.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 3583 to the House on March 16, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–455, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Energy and Commerce were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 3583.

On March 22, 2016, the Chair of the Committee on Financial Services sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Financial Services would not seek a sequential referral of H.R. 3583. The letter further requested support for the appointment of Conferees should a House–Senate Conference be called. The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded on April 6, 2016, acknowledging the jurisdictional letter of the Committee on Financial Services, and the agreement to not seek a sequential referral.

The House agreed to Suspend the Rules on April 26, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 3583 was received in the Senate on April 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

STATE AND HIGH-RISK URBAN AREA WORKING GROUP ACT

H.R. 4509

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to clarify membership of State planning committees or urban area working groups for the Homeland Security Grant Program, and for other purposes.

Summary

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296) requires States and urban areas that receive State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Areas Security Initiative funds to have planning committees to determine how to efficiently and effectively expend these funds. H.R. 4509 expands the stakeholders required to be involved in these committees to include representatives from public health, educational institutions, fusion centers, and inter-operability coordinators, where appropriate.

Legislative History

H.R. 4509 was introduced in the House on February 9, 2016, by Mr. Payne and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 4509 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Response and Communications was discharged from further consideration on March 23, 2016. The Full Committee considered H.R. 4509 on March 23, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 4509 to the House on April 13, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–491.

The House considered H.R. 4509 on April 13, 2016, under Suspension of the Rules and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

H.R. 4509 was received in the Senate on April 14, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Provisions of H.R. 4509 were included in Section 1911 of the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017. (*See action taken on S. 2943, listed under Full Committee legislative activities.*)

SECURING OUR AGRICULTURE AND FOOD ACT

H.R. 5346

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Health Affairs responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security related to food, agriculture, and veterinary defense against terrorism, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5346 amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize a program to coordinate the Department of Homeland Security's efforts related to food, agriculture, and veterinary defense from acts of terrorism and other high-consequence events that pose a high risk to homeland security.

Legislative History

H.R. 5346 was introduced in the House on May 26, 2016, by Mr. Young of Iowa and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Agriculture. Within the Committee, H.R. 5346 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On June 16, 2016, the Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response considered H.R. 5346 and reported the measure to the Full Committee, as amended, by voice vote.

The Chair of the Committee on Agriculture sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September 6, 2016, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Agriculture would waive its right to consider H.R. 5346.

The Chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce sent a letter to the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security on September 14, 2016, agreeing that, in order to expedite consideration on the House Floor, the Committee on Energy and Commerce would waive its right to consider H.R. 5346. On that same date, the Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded acknowledging the agreement by the Committee on Energy and Commerce to forgo consideration of H.R. 5346, and the agreement to support the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Chair of the Committee on Homeland Security responded to the Chair of the Committee on Agriculture on September 14, 2016, acknowledging an agreement by the Committee on Agriculture to forgo consideration of H.R. 5346, and the agreement to support the appointment of Conferees should a House-Senate Conference be called.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5346 on September 15, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee on Homeland Security reported H.R. 5346 to the House on September 19, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–755, Pt. I. Subsequently, the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Agriculture were discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5346.

The House considered H.R. 5346 under Suspension of the Rules on September 26, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5346 was received in the Senate on September 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

CYBER PREPAREDNESS ACT OF 2016

H.R. 5459

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance preparedness and response capabilities for cyber attacks, bolster the dissemination of homeland security information related to cyber threats, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5459 seeks to enhance preparedness and response capabilities for cyber attacks and bolster the sharing of information related to cyber threats. The bill includes, as a function of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC), sharing information about cyber best practices, in addition to the sharing of cyber threat indicators and defensive measures currently required by law. The bill also authorizes representatives from State and major urban area fusion centers, as defined in the bill, to be assigned to the NCCIC, similar to the assignment of representatives from information sharing and analysis centers (ISACs) permitted under current law.

H.R. 5459 authorizes the use of State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative funds for cybersecurity enhancements. Cyber expenditures are currently allowable under yearly grant guidance for these programs and this section will codify the authorization to highlight the importance of these expenditures and ensure they continue to be allowable.

Finally, H.R. 5459 expresses the sense of Congress that the Department of Homeland Security should work to lessen the classification level or provide information in an unclassified form, as practicable, to enable greater sharing of actionable intelligence related to cyber threats.

Legislative History

H.R. 5459 was introduced in the House on June 13, 2016, by Mr. Donovan, Mr. McCaul, Mr. Ratchliffe, and Mr. Payne, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5459 was referred to the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the

Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications considered H.R. 5459 on June 14, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by voice vote.

The Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5459 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5459 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5459 to the House on September 19, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114–756.

The House considered H.R. 5459 under Suspension of the Rules on September 26, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5459 was received in the Senate on September 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

FIRST RESPONDER ACCESS TO INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES ACT

H.R. 5460

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a review process to review applications for certain grants to purchase equipment or systems that do not meet or exceed any applicable national voluntary consensus standards, and for other purposes.

Summary

This measure amends Subsection (f) of section 2008 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 609) by adding at the end a review process for applications seeking to purchase equipment or systems that do not meet or exceed applicable national voluntary consensus standards using funds from the Urban Area Security Initiative or the State Homeland Security Grant Program. This bill addresses complaints raised by stakeholder groups that Federal Emergency Management Agency lacks a uniform, predictable, and transparent process to review grantee requests to use grant funding to purchase equipment that does not meet or exceed voluntary consensus standards or for which no voluntary consensus standard exists.

Legislative History

H.R. 5460 was introduced in the House on June 13, 2016, by Mr. Payne and Mr. Donovan, and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5460 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

On June 16, 2016, the Subcommittee on Emergency Communications, Preparedness, and Response considered H.R. 5460 and reported the measure to the Full Committee, without amendment, by voice vote.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5460 on September 16, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5460 to the House on September 26, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-788.

The House considered H.R. 5460 under Suspension of the Rules on September 26, 2016, and passed the measure by voice vote.

H.R. 5460 was received in the Senate on September 27, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

COMMUNITY COUNTERTERRORISM PREPAREDNESS ACT

H.R. 5859

To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the major metropolitan area counterterrorism training and exercise grant program, and for other purposes.

Summary

H.R. 5859 authorizes \$39 million for emergency response providers in major metropolitan areas to conduct training and exercises to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the most likely terrorist attack scenarios, including active shooters.

Legislative History

H.R. 5859 was introduced in the House on July 14, 2016, by Mr. McCaul and 25 original cosponsors and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Within the Committee, H.R. 5859 was referred to the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications.

The Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5859 on September 14, 2016.

The Full Committee considered H.R. 5859 on September 14, 2016, and ordered the measure to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation, as amended, by voice vote.

The Committee reported H.R. 5859 to the House on September 19, 2016, as H. Rpt. 114-754.

The House considered H.R. 5859 under Suspension of the Rules on September 21, 2016, and passed the measure, as amended, by a $\frac{2}{3}$ recorded vote of 395 yeas and 30 nays, (Roll No. 537).

H.R. 5859 was received in the Senate on September 22, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

Since the beginning of the 114th Congress, States and localities have experienced a number of disasters including: terrorist attacks

in San Bernardino, California and Orlando, Florida, hurricanes, tornadoes, wildfires, and flooding. It is imperative that the Federal Government, along with its partners at the State and local levels and the private sector, work to prepare for and respond to terrorist attacks, natural disasters, and other emergencies.

The Members of the Subcommittee conducted a site visit to the Federal Emergency Management Agency Headquarters in Washington, D.C. on March 18, 2015, to meet with the Administrator and tour the National Response Coordination Center.

On April 3, 2015, the Full Committee and Subcommittee Chairs, as well as the Chair and Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, sent a letter to Administrator Fugate regarding the recommendations found in *Hurricane Sandy: FEMA Has Improved Disaster Aid Verification but Could Act to Further Limit Improper Assistance* [GAO-15-15] and *Opportunities Exist to Strengthen Oversight of the Administrative Cost for Major Disasters* [GAO-15-65]. The Committee received a response from FEMA's Office of Response and Recovery on May 20, 2015.

On April 30, 2015, Committee staff met with representatives of the National Academy of Public Administration to discuss their work related to the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

On May 21, 2015, Committee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to discuss the Office's ongoing work related to the response to and recovery from Hurricane Sandy.

On June 25, 2015, the Subcommittee Chair and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence sent a letter to the Director of National Intelligence regarding the Joint Counterterrorism Assessment Team and information sharing between Federal, State, and local public safety officials. The Subcommittees received a response on November 9, 2015.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Protection and National Preparedness Directorate on July 29, 2015, to receive a briefing on Presidential Preparedness Directive-8.

As a result of the disaster preparedness and response meetings above and meetings detailed in other sections of this report, on September 22, 2015, the Subcommittee Chair and Ranking Member, along with the Full Committee Chair and Representative Donovan, introduced H.R. 3583, the Promoting Resilience and Efficiency in Preparing for Attacks and Responding to Emergencies (PREPARE) Act. (*For additional information on H.R. 3583, please see the legislative action section above.*)

Shortly after the 10th anniversary of Hurricane Katrina, on September 28, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the RAND Corporation to receive a briefing on the evolution of disaster response capabilities since Hurricane Katrina.

On October 8, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Office of Response and Recovery to receive a briefing on current operations and the Office's realignment.

On October 22, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Ready and Resilient?: Examining Federal Emergency Prepared-

ness and Response Capabilities.” The Subcommittee received testimony from the Hon. W. Craig Fugate, Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Bryan Koon, Director, Florida Division of Emergency Management, *testifying on behalf of the National Emergency Management Association*; and Mr. Chris P. Currie, Director, Emergency Management, National Preparedness, and Critical Infrastructure Protection, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office. This hearing provided Subcommittee Members with an opportunity to receive testimony from Federal and State emergency management officials and the Government Accountability Office to examine the current state of preparedness and response capabilities, particularly in light of the 10th anniversary of Hurricane Katrina and 3rd anniversary of Hurricane Sandy.

On March 2, 2016, Subcommittee staff participated in a conference call with representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency regarding Hurricane Sandy recovery operations.

On March 3, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Texas A&M University Veterinary Emergency Response Team to receive information on the Team’s disaster response efforts related to animals.

From May 3—5, 2016, Subcommittee staff conducted site visits in New York, New York, and Bayonne, New Jersey to observe U.S. Coast Guard emergency response operations and operations and equipment funded using Federal homeland security grants.

On May 26, 2016, the Subcommittee Chair visited the Federal Emergency Management Agency to meet with the Administrator and tour the National Response Coordination Center.

Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and American Red Cross on June 1, 2016, regarding forecasts and preparations for the 2016 Atlantic Hurricane season.

On June 21, 2016, the Subcommittee held a field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey entitled “Protecting Our Passengers: Perspectives on Securing Surface Transportation in New Jersey and New York.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Ms. Sonya Proctor, Director, Surface Division, Office of Security Policy and Industry Engagement, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Thomas Belfiore, Chief Security Officer, The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey; Mr. Raymond Diaz, Director of Security, Metropolitan Transportation Authority (New York); Mr. Christopher Trucillo, Chief of Police, New Jersey Transit Police Department; Mr. Martin Conway, Deputy Police Chief, National Railroad Passenger Corporation AMTRAK; Sergeant W. Greg Kierce, Director, Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, City of Jersey City, New Jersey; Mr. Rick Sposa, Operations Coordinator, Emergency Medical Services, Jersey City Medical Center; Lieutenant Vincent Glenn, Commander, Emergency Services Unit, Police Department, Jersey City, New Jersey; Captain Richard D. Gorman, Department of Fire and Emergency Services, Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, Jersey City, New Jersey; and

Mr. Mike Mollahan, Trustee, Port Authority Police Benevolent Association. This hearing examined the preparedness and response capabilities of major surface transportation systems and first responders in the New York and New Jersey area.

In preparation for this hearing, on April 21, 2016, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications and the Subcommittee on Transportation Security held a roundtable with representatives of transit systems to receive information on their security efforts.

Subsequent to this hearing, on September 7, 2016, the Subcommittee Chair and Ranking Member introduced H.R. 5943, the Transit Security Grant Program Flexibility Act. *(For additional information on H.R. 5943, please see the legislative action section above.)*

On July 11, 2016, the Subcommittee held a field hearing on Staten Island, New York entitled “A Prepared Community is a Resilient Community.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Michael Byrne, Deputy Regional Administrator, Region II, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Ms. Marion McFadden, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Grant Programs, Office of Community Planning and Development, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development; Mr. Daniel A. Zarrilli, Chief Resilience Officer, Office of the Mayor, City of New York, New York; Mr. Vincent M. Ignizio, Chief Executive Officer, Catholic Charities of Staten Island, Staten Island, New York; Mr. Brad Gair, Private Citizen; Ms. Donna Moravick, Executive Director, Southside Hospital, Bay Shore, New York; and Ms. Kelly D. Higgs, Disaster Recovery and Resiliency Coordinator, New Jersey Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster. This hearing provided Members with an opportunity to hear from representatives of Federal and local governments, non-profit organizations, and the private sector regarding response and recovery operations to Hurricane Sandy and provided recommendations for improvements to those operations for future disasters.

Based on the findings of the hearing, on August 22, 2016, the Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, informing them of the hearing’s findings and requesting additional information. The Subcommittee received a response to the letter on October 28, 2016.

During National Preparedness Month, on September 9, 2016, the Full Committee and Subcommittee Chairs visited FEMA Headquarters in Washington, DC to meet with the Administrator and receive an update on preparedness efforts and disaster operations.

On October 6, 2016, Subcommittee staff attended a briefing with representatives of FEMA to receive an update on Federal response preparations for Hurricane Matthew. In the aftermath of the storm, staff also participated in a number of conference calls with Federal and State representatives to receive updates on response operations.

MEDICAL PREPAREDNESS

The mission of the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Health Affairs is to provide health and medical expertise in support of the Department's mission to prepare for, respond to, and recover from all hazards impacting the Nation's health security. As a result, the Subcommittee conducted a number of oversight activities related to the Office of Health Affairs in the 114th Congress.

On March 17, 2015, the Subcommittee Chair met with Dr. Kathryn Brinsfield, Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, Department of Homeland Security.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Health Affairs on August 11, 2015, to receive a briefing on improvised explosive device and active shooter response guidance.

On September 21, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Health Affairs to receive a briefing on efforts to combat Severe Avian Respiratory Syndrome (SARS).

Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the Office of Health Affairs and U.S. Customs and Border Protection on October 21, 2015 on the Southwest Border Health Initiative.

On October 22, 2015, the Subcommittee Chair met with Dr. Kathryn Brinsfield, Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs, Department of Homeland Security and Dr. Nicole Lurie, Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, Department of Health and Human Services.

On January 19, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Trust for America's Health to receive a briefing on its report, *Outbreaks: Protecting Americans from Infectious Diseases*.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Health Affairs and U.S. Customs and Border Protection on January 20, 2016 to receive a briefing on efforts to prevent the spread of Chagas Disease in the Department of Homeland Security's canine population.

On January 27, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Inspector General to receive a briefing on their assessment of the Department's response to the Ebola cases in the United States in 2014.

On February 5, 2016, the Full Committee and Subcommittee Chairs sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding efforts by the Department to combat the threat of emerging infectious diseases in light of the spread of the Zika Virus.

Subcommittee staff participated in a briefing with representatives of the New York City Department of Health and Mental Hygiene on February 22, 2016.

On April 14, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Office of Emergency Preparedness and Response to receive a briefing on the CDC's Zika Virus preparedness and response efforts.

On July 12, 2016, the Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing from representatives of the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Department of Homeland Security to receive information on Federal efforts to combat the Zika virus.

Subcommittee staff attended a briefing with Dr. Anthony Fauci of the National Institutes of Health on July 29, 2016 regarding research and development of vaccines and antivirals to combat Zika virus.

On December 7, 2016, the Subcommittee Chair met with the Assistant Secretary of Health Affairs to discuss the future of the Office of Health Affairs and its programs.

OUTREACH TO STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Throughout the 114th Congress, Subcommittee staff met with various Federal agencies and stakeholder groups representing the first responder and emergency management communities and the private sector to discuss issues of concern to their membership. These meetings included the International Association of Fire Chiefs, National Volunteer Fire Council, International Association of Firefighters, Congressional Fire Services Institute, National Emergency Management Association, International Association of Emergency Managers, National Governors Association, National Association of Counties, U.S. Conference of Mayors, National Fusion Center Association, Major County Sheriffs Association, Major Cities Chiefs Association, National Sheriffs Association, National Association of State Emergency Medical Services Officials, National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians, Business Executives for National Security, and the American Red Cross. This engagement provides valuable insights for the Subcommittee and has contributed to the development of legislative and oversight activities.

On January 27, 2015, the Subcommittee Chair met with the Director of the Arizona Division of Emergency Management.

On March 16, 2015, Subcommittee staff participated in a panel discussion at the National Emergency Management Association's (NEMA) Mid Year Conference in Washington, D.C. Subsequently, on March 17, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with NEMA's leadership to receive an update on their priorities.

Following the November 2015 attacks in Paris that impacted a number of private sector entities, on December 2, 2015, the Subcommittee, jointly with the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, held a roundtable with members of the private sector to discuss information sharing with the Federal government. Subcommittee Members received a briefing from representatives of the hotel, retail, and entertainment industries. In preparation for the roundtable, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Fusion Center Association to discuss fusion center efforts to share information with the private sector.

Subsequent to this roundtable, on February 4, 2016, the Subcommittees held a classified briefing with representatives from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Intelligence and Analysis and Office of Infrastructure Protection to discuss the findings of the December 2nd roundtable and receive information on Federal efforts to engage and share information with the private sector.

On February 1, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Governors Association's Governors Homeland Security Advisors Council (GHSAC) Executive Committee to receive a briefing on current GHSAC initiatives.

Subcommittee staff participated in a site visit to the Department of Homeland Security's Office of National Capital Region Coordination and the District of Columbia Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency on March 31, 2016.

On April 6, 2016, Subcommittee staff participated in a panel discussion at the National Emergency Management Association's (NEMA) Mid Year Conference in Washington, D.C. Subsequently, on April 7, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with NEMA's leadership to receive an update on their priorities.

On August 2, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of Business Executives for National Security to discuss the organization's study of private sector preparedness and response capabilities and engagement with the Department of Homeland Security.

EFFICIENCY AND EFFECTIVENESS OF ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND INDIVIDUALS

The Department of Homeland Security has distributed approximately \$40 billion in grants to States and localities since the September 11th attacks. Administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Grant Programs Directorate, this funding is used to help jurisdictions prevent, prepare for, mitigate, and respond to terrorist attacks. FEMA is also responsible for the distribution of disaster relief funding to States and individuals following disaster declarations.

On February 25, 2015, Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing from representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Grant Programs Directorate on the non-disaster grant programs administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Subcommittee staff attended a briefing with representatives of the Grant Programs Directorate on March 31, 2015, to receive information on Fiscal Year 2015 Homeland Security Grant Program allocations. Subcommittee staff attended a final allocations briefing on July 27, 2015.

On May 8, 2015, Subcommittee staff conducted a conference call with representatives of the U.S. Government Accountability Office to discuss ongoing work related to the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Public Assistance Program.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Grant Programs Directorate on July 9, 2015, to discuss performance metrics, transparency, and accountability for FEMA's non-disaster grant programs.

Subcommittee staff attended a briefing with representatives of the Grant Programs Directorate on February 16, 2016, to receive information on Fiscal Year 2016 Homeland Security Grant Program allocations. Subcommittee staff attended a final allocations briefing on June 28, 2016.

As a result of the Administration's Fiscal Year 2017 budget proposal to cut homeland security grants by 50 percent, on March 15,

2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “State of Emergency: The Disaster of Cutting Preparedness Grants.” The Subcommittee received testimony from the Hon. Bill de Blasio, Mayor, City of New York, New York; Mr. Jim Butterworth, Director, Emergency Management/Homeland Security, State of Georgia, *testifying on behalf of the National Emergency Management Association*, Ms. Rhoda Mae Kerr, Fire Chief, City of Austin Fire Department, Austin, Texas, *testifying on behalf of the International Association of Fire Chiefs*, Mr. George Turner, Chief of Police, Atlanta Police Department, Atlanta, Georgia, *testifying on behalf of the Major Cities Chiefs Association*; Mr. Mike Sena, Director, Northern California Regional Intelligence Center, *testifying on behalf of the National Fusion Center Association*; and Sergeant W. Greg Kierce, Director, Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, City of Jersey City, New Jersey. This hearing provided Subcommittee Members with an opportunity to hear from State and local stakeholders about the impact the proposed cuts would have on their ability to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to terrorist attacks at a time when the threat to the United States is the highest since the September 11th terrorist attacks.

Subsequent to this hearing, on March 23, 2016, the Chairs of the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications, and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence sent a letter to the Chair of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security, sharing the findings of the hearing and requesting that they provide funding equal to the Fiscal Year 2016 levels in the Fiscal Year 2017 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act.

On March 30, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Community Partnerships and Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Grant Programs Directorate to receive a briefing on grants to counter violent extremism.

On June 29, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to receive an update on their review of the Assistance to Firefighters and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response grant programs.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA’s Grant Programs Directorate, the Office of Community Partnerships, and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis on September 1, 2016, to receive a classified briefing on the Countering Violent Extremism Grant Program and efforts to vet applicants for funding.

On October 13, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Grant Programs Directorate to receive a briefing on the use of State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative funding for law enforcement terrorism prevention activities.

On December 6, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to discuss the guidance and review process for the Complex Coordinated Terrorist Attacks Grant Program.

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PLANNING,
PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE

Terrorists have actively plotted to use chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear agents to attack the United States. The Committee has worked with various organizations, including the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism (WMD Commission) and the Blue Ribbon Study Panel on Biodefense, to examine these threats and the Federal government's ability to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from them.

On January 22, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear Office to receive a briefing on current operations.

On January 26, 2015, Subcommittee staff with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to receive an update on the Office's review of the Office of Health Affairs' National Biosurveillance Integration Center.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Health Affairs on January 29, 2016, to receive a briefing on preparedness efforts related to anthrax.

On February 4, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the Office of Health Affairs on the President's Fiscal Year 2016 budget request.

Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing from representatives of the Department of Homeland Security on Presidential Policy Directive—25 on March 3, 2015.

On March 19, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Agents of Opportunity: Responding to the Threat of Chemical Terrorism." The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Mark Kirk, Director, Chemical Defense Program, Office of Health Affairs, Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Christina Catlett, Associate Director, Office of Critical Event Preparedness and Response, Department of Emergency Medicine, The Johns Hopkins Hospital; Chief G. Keith Bryant, Fire Chief, Oklahoma City Fire Department, *testifying on behalf of the International Association of Fire Chiefs*; and Mr. Armando B. Fontoura, Sheriff, Essex County, New Jersey. This hearing provided Subcommittee Members with an opportunity to examine the threat of chemical terrorism and the steps being taken at the Federal, State, and local government levels to address the threat of chemical attacks.

Prior to this hearing, on February 18, 2015, Subcommittee staff attended the Baltimore Chemical Defense Demonstration hosted by the Office of Health Affairs' Chemical Defense Program and the Maryland Transit Administration in Baltimore, Maryland, to receive a briefing and observe chemical security technology on the Baltimore transit system.

On April 22, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Strategic Perspectives on the Bioterrorism Threat." The Subcommittee received testimony from the Hon. Jim Talent, Former Senator from the State of Missouri and Co-Chair, the Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism; Dr. Charles B. Cairns, Interim Dean, Health

Sciences Center, University of Arizona College of Medicine; and Marisa Raphael, MPH, Deputy Commissioner, Office of Emergency Planning and Response, Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, New York City, New York. This hearing highlighted the threat of bioterrorism and assessed the Federal government's efforts to prepare for and defend against this threat.

Subsequent to the March 19th and April 22nd hearings, the Subcommittee Chair and Ranking Member, along with the Full Committee Chairman and Ranking Member, Representative King of New York, and Representative Meehan, introduced H.R. 2200, the CBRN Intelligence and Information Sharing Act of 2015. (*For additional information on H.R. 2200, please see the legislative action section above.*)

Subcommittee staff received a briefing on April 30, 2015 from representatives of the Department of Homeland Security on efforts to build the National Bio- and Agro-Defense Facility in Manhattan, Kansas.

On May 29, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the Office of Health Affairs and the Science and Technology Directorate on efforts to collaborate on the future of the BioWatch program.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Science and Technology Directorate on June 16, 2015, to receive a briefing on Material Threat Assessments and Material Threat Determinations.

On July 14, 2015, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies and the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications held a joint hearing entitled "Weapons of Mass Destruction: Bolstering DHS to Combat Persistent Threats to America." The Subcommittees received testimony from Dr. Reginald Brothers, Under Secretary for Science and Technology, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Kathryn Brinsfield, Assistant Secretary, Office of Health Affairs, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Huban Gowadia, Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Alan D. Cohn, Counsel, Steptoe & Johnson LLP; Mr. Rick "Ozzie" Nelson, Senior Associate, Homeland Security and Counterterrorism Program, Center for Strategic and International Studies; and Mr. Warren Stern, Former Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security. This hearing reviewed the Department of Homeland Security's proposal to consolidate certain chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives defense activities at the Department's headquarters to ensure America is prepared to combat these threats.

Prior to this hearing, Subcommittee staff received a number of briefings on the proposed consolidation, including on April 30, 2015. In addition, on May 29, 2015, Subcommittee staff received a classified briefing from representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on its Weapons of Mass Destruction Directorate. These activities culminated in the introduction of H.R. 3875, the Department of Homeland Security CBRNE Defense Act of 2015, which authorized the consolidation of a number of CBRNE functions from the Office of Health Affairs, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, Science and Technology Directorate, Office of Policy, and Office of

Operations into a new CBRNE Directorate (*For further action on this legislation, please see the Full Committee legislative action section above*).

On September 14, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of Texas A&M's Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases (IIAD) to receive a briefing on IIAD's efforts to address infectious disease preparedness and other biological threats.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Biosurveillance Integration Center on October 26, 2015, to receive a briefing on NBIC's efforts to address the findings of the Government Accountability Office's report, *Biosurveillance: Challenges and Options for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center* [GAO-15-793].

On October 29, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Blue Ribbon Study Panel on Biodefense to discuss the release of the panel's forthcoming report, *A National Blueprint for Biodefense: Leadership and Major Reform Needed to Optimize Efforts*.

On January 14, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to receive a briefing on synthetic biology.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Department of Defense on January 20, 2016, to receive a briefing on biodetection efforts and collaboration with the Office of Health Affairs' BioWatch Program.

On January 29, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Health Affairs to discuss the findings of the Government Accountability Office's report, *Biosurveillance: DHS Should Not Pursue BioWatch Upgrades or Enhancements Until System Capabilities Are Established* [GAO-16-99].

On February 2, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Science and Technology Directorate to receive a briefing on chemical and biological research and development efforts.

On February 11, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled, "Improving the Department of Homeland Security's Biological Detection and Surveillance Programs." The Subcommittee received testimony from Dr. Kathryn Brinsfield, Assistant Secretary, Office of Health Affairs, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Dr. Reginald Brothers, Under Secretary for Science and Technology, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Chris P. Currie, Director, Emergency Management, National Preparedness, and Critical Infrastructure Protection, Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office. This hearing built upon previous biological threat hearings to review the Department of Homeland Security's biological detection and surveillance programs.

Prior to this hearing, on February 10, 2016, the Subcommittee held a roundtable on biodetection with representatives of the private sector.

On February 17, 2016, Subcommittee staff received a briefing from representatives of the Office of Health Affairs and Domestic Nuclear Detection Office on the President's Fiscal Year 2017 budget request.

Members of the Subcommittee received a classified briefing on the threat of chemical terrorism from representatives of the National Counterterrorism Center and Department of Homeland Security on February 24, 2016.

On February 26, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Food for Thought: Efforts to Defend the Nation’s Agriculture and Food.” The Subcommittee received testimony from R. Douglas Meckes, D.V.M., State Veterinarian, Veterinary Division, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, State of North Carolina; Tammy R. Beckham, D.V.M., Ph.D., Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University; Mr. Bobby Acord, Former Administrator, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, *testifying on behalf of the National Pork Producers Council*; and Mr. Brian Williams, Assistant Extension Professor, Mississippi State University. This hearing examined the risk to the nation from a terrorist attack on, or natural disruption of, U.S. agricultural or food systems, including an assessment of the threat and overview of capabilities and efforts to enhance our security posture.

On March 1, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee met with the Undersecretary for Science and Technology, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

The Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to the Comptroller General of the Government Accountability Office on March 1, 2016, requesting a report on DHS efforts to combat chemical weapons. The review is underway.

On August 23, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to receive a briefing on the findings of their report, *Nuclear Security: NRC Has Enhanced the Controls of Dangerous Radioactive Materials, but Vulnerabilities Remain* [GAO-16-330].

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 exposed communications failures with catastrophic implications. Communications challenges persisted during Hurricane Katrina. Since that time, great strides have been made in interoperable communications, including through the National Emergency Communications Plan and the establishment of the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet). However, more recent disasters have demonstrated that communications challenges remain. Within the Department of Homeland Security, the Office of Emergency Communications is charged with assisting State and local first responders to achieve and maintain interoperable communications.

On January 15, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Emergency Communications to receive an update on current operations.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Emergency Communications on February 5, 2015, to receive a briefing on the President’s Fiscal Year 2016 budget request.

On February 12, 2015, Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing from representatives of the Office of Emergency Commu-

nications on the Office's programs and efforts to assist State and local first responders.

On July 8, 2015 and October 2, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Protection and Programs Directorate to discuss their reorganization proposal, which would impact the Office of Emergency Communications.

On September 15, 2015 the Chairs and Ranking Members of the Full Committee as well as the Subcommittees on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies; Border and Maritime Security; Oversight and Management Efficiency; and Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications sent a letter to the Secretary of DHS regarding the proposed reorganization of the National Protection and Programs Directorate, including the impact of the proposed reorganization on the Office of Emergency Communications.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the First Responder Network Authority on September 1, 2015, October 14, 2015, and January 8, 2016 to discuss current operations and the PREPARE Act (H.R. 3583).

On January 13, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to discuss their ongoing work on emergency communications.

Staff met with representatives of the Office of Emergency Communications (OEC) on January 20, 2016 to receive a briefing about OEC programs.

On April 20, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the First Responder Network Authority to receive an update on its operations.

On May 24, 2016, the Full Committee and Subcommittee Chairs and the Full Committee and Subcommittee Ranking Members sent a letter to the Comptroller General of the Government Accountability Office requesting a report assessing the Office of Emergency Communication's role in the National Protection and Programs Directorate as well as its relationship with stakeholders. This review is underway.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Department of Homeland Security's Joint Wireless Program Management Office on June 2, 2016 to discuss the DHS Interoperable Communications Strategy pursuant to Public Law 114—29, the DHS Interoperable Communications Act.

On June 13, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the DHS Office of Inspector General to discuss their ongoing work on the Department's efforts to achieve and maintain interoperability between and among DHS components.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Protection and Programs Directorate on numerous occasions to discuss the reorganization proposal and its impact on the Office of Emergency Communications, including on January 19, 2016, February 10, 2016, and March 17, 2016.

On November 16, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Emergency Communications to receive a briefing on OEC's internal organization.

On December 7, 2016, the Chair of the Subcommittee met with the President of the First Responder Network Authority to receive an update on FirstNet's operations.

SOCIAL MEDIA AND NEW TECHNOLOGY

In today's technology driven world, social media and other types of new technology are becoming one of the primary ways people receive, process, and relay information. Studies have shown that more than 60 percent of the people in the United States have at least one social media account, with many having multiple accounts, including Facebook pages and Twitter profiles. While social media originally started out as a way to share information among friends, it is evident that it has evolved to serve other functions, and is a prevalent source for news, advertising, and entertainment. The management of "big data" and the use of social media can provide enormous opportunities for efficiencies in emergency management.

On July 28, 2015, Members of the Subcommittee received a briefing on the use of social media and new technology during disasters. The Members met with representatives from the private sector to discuss current capabilities and concerns.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of Texas A&M University on August 26, 2015, to discuss research and development of robots and unmanned aerial systems for use in emergency response.

On October 20, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with Facebook Disaster Relief Engineers to discuss Facebook's disaster response and relief efforts.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Science and Technology Directorate's First Responder Group on February 23, 2016, to receive an update on current research and development efforts.

On April 27, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to receive a briefing on the Agency's use of social media during disasters.

Subsequent to numerous meetings with stakeholders throughout the 114th Congress regarding the need for innovative emergency response technology, the Subcommittee Ranking Member, along with the Chair, introduced H.R. 5460, the First Responder Access to Innovative Technologies Act. *(For additional information on H.R. 5460, please see the legislative action section above).*

ALERTS AND WARNINGS

Terrorist attacks and natural disasters can occur at any time, often with little-to-no notice. Alerts and warnings provided in advance of potential threats and hazards can help to direct the public to seek safety or, in the event of the September 2016 IED attacks in New York and New Jersey, assist in the investigation.

Over the course of the 114th Congress, Subcommittee staff worked with Senate staff and multiple stakeholder organizations to finally pass legislation (S. 1180) to authorize the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System. The President signed S. 1180 into law

on April 11, 2016 (Pub. L. 114–143). (*For additional information on Pub. L. 114–143, please see the legislative action section above*).

On June 29, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA’s Integrated Public Alert and Warning System program office to receive a briefing on current operations and implementation of Pub. L. 114–143.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of American Public Television on August 15, 2016 to discuss ways public television stations are assisting localities with alerts and warnings.

On October 7, 2016, the Subcommittee Chair and Ranking Member sent a letter to the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission regarding sustaining the capabilities of the Emergency Alert System.

SCHOOL SECURITY

The Department of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Department of Education, Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Department of Health and Human Services, provides numerous resources to enhance state and local school security efforts. These resources include guidance, security assessments as well as grant funding to prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from potential emergencies. According to the Government Accountability Office, eighteen states provided State Homeland Security Grant Program funds to school districts for emergency planning activities that ranged from \$25,000 to \$1.2 million in Fiscal Year 2014. With fifty million students in public schools alone, it is crucial to ensure the continued coordination of federal resources to support state and local school security.

On March 10, 2015 and November 12, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office to receive an update on Committee requested work on school security.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the Texas School Safety Center on November 19, 2015, to receive a briefing on their programs.

On December 2, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives from the Department of Homeland Security’s National Protection and Programs Directorate to discuss school security efforts.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Security Industry Association on February 18, 2016, regarding innovative technology to enhance school security.

On July 5, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Department of Homeland Security’s Office of Academic Engagement to learn more about the office’s work with institutes of higher education, including an upcoming security table top exercise.

The Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee along with Rep. Brooks of Indiana and Rep. Larsen of Washington, sent a letter to the Comptroller General of the United States on July 5, 2016, requesting the Government Accountability Office conduct a review of the Federal Government’s progress in assisting institutes of higher learning in enhancing campus security.

As a result of this request, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on October 18, 2016.

TRAINING AND EXERCISES

The Federal Emergency Management Agency, through its National Exercise Division and partners such as the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium, supports training and exercises for emergency response providers. As terrorists continually change their tactics, these programs are vital for emergency response providers so they are prepared for the threats and hazards they face.

On June 2, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Rural Domestic Preparedness Consortium to receive an update on current training offerings to first responders.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA's National Exercise Division on June 25, 2015, to receive an update on the National Exercise Program and plans for Capstone 2016.

From August 5–6, 2015, Subcommittee staff visited the Texas Engineering Extension Service, a National Domestic Preparedness Consortium member, to observe first responder training programs.

On September 1, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Advanced Law Enforcement Rapid Response Training (ALERRT) Center to discuss active shooter training.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Exercise Division and Office of Response and Recovery on December 16, 2015 to discuss exercise after action reports.

On January 12, 2016 the Subcommittee Chair and Ranking Member, along with the Chair and Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, sent a letter to Secretary Johnson regarding coordination of relevant Federal, State, and local stakeholders during the Capstone 16 National Level Exercise. A copy of the letter was also sent to Administrator Fugate of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Director Clapper of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, Director Comey of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and Secretary Carter of the Department of Defense. The Committee received a response from Administrator Fugate February 9, 2016 confirming that FEMA would brief the Committee on the details of Capstone 16.

On February 19, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Exercise Division to receive a classified briefing on Capstone 2016.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium on March 15, 2016, to discuss first responder training opportunities.

On April 27, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA, the National Counterterrorism Center, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to receive a briefing on the Joint Counterterrorism Awareness Workshop Series (JCTAWS) and plans for future offerings.

Subcommittee staff traveled to Brooklyn, New York on August 18, 2016 to observe a joint exercise of the Securing the Cities Pro-

gram conducted by the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office and the New York Police Department.

On October 27, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA's Office of Counterterrorism and Security Preparedness to receive an update on JCTAWS, fusion center technical assistance, and grants to prepare for complex, coordinated terrorist attacks.

CYBER INCIDENT RESPONSE

Cybersecurity is a major national security issue and the threat is real and immediate. For instance, a cyber-attack causing widespread power outages could have major cascading consequences on public health and safety. While gains in cyber incident responder capabilities have been made, for the third year in a row, the 2015 National Preparedness Report highlights States' concerns about their cybersecurity capabilities. It is vital that the Federal government share information with emergency response providers about the cyber threat so they are prepared to respond.

On May 24, 2016, the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications and the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies held a joint hearing entitled "Enhancing Preparedness and Response Capabilities to Address Cyber Threats." The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Mark Ghilarducci, Director, Emergency Services, Office of the Governor, State of California; Lt. Col. Daniel J. Cooney, Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Office of Counter Terrorism, New York State Police; Brg. Gen. Steven Spano (USAF, Ret.), President and Chief Operating Officer, Center for Internet Security; Mr. Mark Raymond, Vice President, National Association of State Chief Information Officers; and Mr. Robert Galvin, Chief Technology Officer, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. This joint hearing examined Department of Homeland Security efforts to assist States in preparing for and responding to cyber attacks.

Subsequent to this hearing, on June 13, 2016, the Subcommittee Chair, along with the Full Committee Chair and the Chair of the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies, introduced H.R. 5459, the Cyber Preparedness Act of 2016, to address findings from the hearing, including the need for better cyber information sharing with State and major urban area fusion centers. (*For additional information on H.R. 5459, please see the legislative action section above.*)

On June 9, 2016, Subcommittee staff spoke on a panel at the National Council of ISACs conference.

DEFENSE SUPPORT OF CIVIL AUTHORITIES

In times of emergency, Federal, State, and local civilian response agencies can greatly benefit from the experience and capabilities of the United States Military, be it active duty, National Guard, or reserve forces. It is vital that civilian agencies are aware of, and can leverage, the support that the military is willing and able to provide.

Continuing oversight work that began in the 113th Congress, on June 10, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Defense Support of Civil Authorities: A Vital Resource in the Nation’s Homeland Security Missions.” The Subcommittee received testimony from Mr. Robert H. Fenton, Jr., Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security; Mr. Robert G. Salesses, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Homeland Defense Integration and Defense Support of Civil Authorities, U.S. Department of Defense; Brg. Gen. Joseph E. Whitlock, Deputy Director, Western Hemisphere, Strategic Plans and Policy Directorate (J5), Joint Staff, U.S. Department of Defense; Joseph W. Kirschbaum, Ph.D., Director, Defense Capabilities and Management, U.S. Government Accountability Office; Maj. Gen. Michael T. McGuire, Adjutant General, Department of Emergency and Military Affairs, State of Arizona; Mr. Jimmy J. Gianato, Director, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, State of West Virginia, *testifying on behalf of the National Emergency Management Association*; and Mr. Peter Gaynor, Director, Emergency Management Office, State of Rhode Island. This hearing examined the vital role played by the military in homeland defense and explored their support capabilities in cybersecurity, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incident response, and other disaster response activities.

On September 1, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Homeland Defense Integration and Defense Support of Civil Authorities at the Pentagon for a further discussion on the military’s role in disaster response.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the National Guard Bureau on May 16, 2016, to discuss Army National Guard readiness for the DSCA mission.

MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS OF THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Efficient and effective management of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is vital to ensuring its ability to meet its mission. While FEMA has made great strides since Hurricane Katrina in agency transformation, challenges remain in FEMA’s management functions.

On February 4, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to receive a briefing on the President’s Fiscal Year 2016 budget request.

Subcommittee staff met with FEMA’s Chief Human Capital Officer on February 27, 2015, to receive an update on efforts to address personnel challenges.

On March 13, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA’s Office of Response and Recovery to receive a briefing on FEMA’s grant systems modernization effort.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Department’s Office of Inspector General on March 26, 2015, to discuss grants management and human capital at FEMA.

On April 27, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA’s Mission Support Bureau.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on June 12, 2015, to discuss FEMA information technology systems.

On September 14, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Office of Inspector General to discuss FEMA's progress in addressing OIG recommendations. Subcommittee staff held a similar meeting with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on September 22, 2015.

Subcommittee staff met with the Associate Administrator for Mission Support on September 25, 2015 to discuss efforts to efficiently and effectively management FEMA.

On October 29, 2015, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA to receive a briefing on FEMA's information technology resiliency review.

On February 11, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with representatives of FEMA to receive a briefing on the Presidents Fiscal Year 2017 budget request.

Subcommittee staff met with representatives of the Government Accountability Office on April 15, 2016 to discuss FEMA's information technology systems.

On May 2, 2016, Subcommittee staff met with FEMA's Chief Administrative Officer and Chief Procurement Officer to discuss management programs.

Subcommittee staff continued its FEMA Mission Support Bureau meetings on May 25, 2016, meeting with the Chief Information Officer, Chief Human Capital Officer, and Chief Security Officer.

SUBCOMMITTEE HEARINGS HELD

"Agents of Opportunity: Responding to the Threat of Chemical Terrorism." March 19, 2015. (Serial No. 114-10)

"Strategic Perspectives of the Bioterrorism Threat." April 22, 2015. (Serial No. 114-14)

"Defense Support of Civil Authorities: A Vital Resource in the Nation's Homeland Security Missions." June 10, 2105. (Serial No. 114-20)

"Weapons of Mass Destruction: Bolstering DHS to Combat Persistent Threats to America." Joint with the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies. July 14, 2015. (Serial No. 114-26)

"Ready and Resilient?: Examining Federal Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities." October 22, 2015. (Serial No. 114-38)

"Improving the Department of Homeland Security's Biological Detection and Surveillance Programs." February 11, 2016. (Serial No. 114-52)

"Food for Thought: Efforts to Defend the Nation's Agriculture and Food." February 26, 2016. (Serial No. 114-56)

"State of Emergency: The Disaster of Cutting Preparedness Grants." March 15, 2016. (Serial No. 114-59)

Joint with the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies. *"Enhancing Preparedness*

- and Response Capabilities to Address Cyber Threats.*” May 24, 2016. (Serial No. 114–71)
- Field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey. “*Protecting our Passengers: Perspectives on Securing Surface Transportation in New Jersey and New York.*” June 21, 2016. (Serial No. 114–77)
- Field hearing in Staten Island, New York. “*A Prepared Community is a Resilient Community.*” July 11, 2016. (Serial No. 114–80)

OVERSIGHT PLAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS

Clause 2(d), Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives for the 114th Congress requires each standing Committee to adopt an oversight plan for the two-year period of the Congress and to submit the plan to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform and House Administration not later than February 15th of the first session of the Congress.

Rule XI, clause 1(2)(d)(1) requires each Committee to submit to the House of Representatives not later than January 2, of each odd-numbered year, a report on the activities of that committee under Rule X and Rule XI during the Congress ending on January 3 of such year. Clause 1(2)(d)(3) of Rule XI also requires that such report include a summary of the action taken and recommendations made with respect to each such plan; and a summary of any additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and any recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

Part A of this section contains the Committee on Homeland Security Oversight Plan for the 114th Congress which the Full Committee considered and adopted by voice vote on January 21, 2015, a quorum being present.

Part B of this section contains a summary of the actions taken by the Committee on Homeland Security to implement the Oversight Plan for the 114th Congress and the recommendations made with respect to this plan. Part B also contains a summary of the additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and the recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

PART A—COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY OVERSIGHT PLAN

This is the oversight plan for the Committee on Homeland Security for the 114th Congress. It includes the areas in which the Committee expects to conduct oversight during the 114th Congress, but does not preclude oversight or investigation of additional matters as needs arise. The Full Committee will examine the following four key priorities, among other issues.

PREVENTING A TERRORIST ATTACK ON THE HOMELAND

Protecting the homeland from a terrorist attack is the reason the Department of Homeland Security was created in the wake of the 9/11 attacks. Consequently, this Committee's highest priority is focusing on helping ensure that our Nation is strong and resilient, in the face of ever-evolving terrorist threats. We must also conduct

robust oversight to ensure that the Department of Homeland Security and its partners at the Federal, State and local level can detect, disrupt, and defend against a multitude of threats facing the United States.

During the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine the persisting threats to Americans and American interests from Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula other existing and emerging terrorist cells inspired by Al Qaeda, and homegrown violent extremists, and domestic terrorists. The Committee will work to identify and address vulnerabilities within our Nation's critical infrastructure and systems and help ensure that mechanisms that dangerous people and entities aspire to exploit, such as our aviation and other transit systems, our cyber networks, and critical infrastructure control systems, are protected.

SECURING OUR BORDERS

During the 114th Congress, the Committee will continue to examine the Department's efforts to secure the land, air, and maritime borders of the United States. The Committee will assess programs and technologies used to secure U.S. land borders on the north and the south, as well as the Caribbean region. A large portion of the Committee's oversight in the 114th Congress will focus on examining what the Department is doing to secure the border in the face of the multiple immigration crises currently facing the United States. The Committee will also examine how the Department is leveraging defense technologies on the border, including equipment re-deployed from Iraq and Afghanistan.

PROTECTING AGAINST CYBER ATTACKS

Cyber attacks are one of the biggest homeland security threats that our Nation faces. Malicious organized criminal organizations, along with state-sponsored cyber attackers continue to target our critical infrastructure and compromise our sensitive and confidential information on a daily basis. Our Committee, throughout the 114th Congress, will continue its efforts to ensure the Department has the resources and personnel to effectively execute its cybersecurity mission of protecting critical infrastructure and Federal civilian networks.

ENSURING THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY RUNS EFFECTIVELY

The current leadership of the Department has undertaken a number of reviews and reforms to address a series of well-documented management challenges, many of which harken back to the days when twenty two agencies were brought together to form this new Federal Department in 2003. Key management challenges include acquisitions management, and chronically-low employee morale. In the 114th Congress, the Committee will continue to conduct oversight to ensure that DHS effectively conducts its operations while guarding against waste, fraud, abuse, and duplication. We will also give close scrutiny to efforts to improve acquisition and procurement outcomes, bolster employee morale, and effectively address instances of employee corruption. Furthermore, the

Committee is planning to advance legislation to authorize the activities of the Department of Homeland Security during the 114th Congress in an effort to provide statutory guidance and hold the Department accountable, as it seeks to carry out its core mission of protecting the homeland, while executing its traditional non-homeland security missions.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY
DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY AND WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, AND
DUPLICATION

In the 114th Congress, the Committee will oversee the Department of Homeland Security's day-to-day operations to ensure that it is operating in the most efficient and effective manner possible. Pursuant to Rule X, clause 2(d)(F) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee will work to identify potential opportunities to eliminate duplicative or unnecessary programs, find efficiencies that will contribute to the Department's ability to meet its vital missions, and identify areas for cost savings. The Committee will investigate homeland security programs and practices, as warranted. The Committee will also conduct rigorous oversight to ensure the Department conducts effective outreach to the private sector and utilize commercial best practices, as appropriate. The Committee will continue to monitor the security of Federal buildings and facilities, including the role and effectiveness of the Federal Protective Service.

ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

During the 114th Congress, the Committee will review the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security to improve acquisition outcomes, and to ensure that effective management controls are put in place to prevent contract waste, fraud, and abuse while promoting efficiency and effectiveness. The Committee will review the authorities and activities of the Undersecretary for Management and Chief Procurement Officer to ensure the effective management of these key functions. The Committee will monitor the cost, schedule, and performance status of major Department acquisition programs. The Committee will also examine the impact of the Department's acquisition initiatives to enhance processes and improve outcomes related to its major acquisition programs.

The Committee also will review the Department's implementation of Section 831(a) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, which grants the Secretary authority with respect to research and development projects to use more flexible contracting mechanisms in an effort to attract "nontraditional government contractors" for needed homeland security technologies, as well as the Secretary's use of other streamlined acquisition practices. The Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts to leverage strategic sourcing, as outlined in Federal guidance, to increase efficiencies.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

In the 114th Congress, the Committee will continue its oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's progress to properly manage financial systems and data to minimize inefficient and wasteful spending, make more informed decisions to manage its programs and implement Department policies. The Committee will also review the Department's efforts to enhance its managerial cost accounting, address internal control weaknesses in financial reporting, achieve a clean audit opinion on its financial statements, and reduce the reliance on manual data calls to collect cost information from the various components and compile consolidated, reliable data.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

During the 114th Congress, the Committee will review the Department's efforts to address information technology (IT) challenges, including the management and integration of the Department's IT systems. The Committee will review the authorities and activities of the Chief Information Officer (CIO) and component CIOs to ensure the effective management and coordination of these key functions. The Committee will also monitor the Department's progress in IT architectural planning, investment management, cloud computing, policy development, operations, and related personnel management.

DEPARTMENTAL WORKFORCE

Throughout the 114th Congress, the Committee will monitor the Department's efforts to recruit and retain personnel and to address employee concerns set forth in the Office of Personnel Management's Federal Human Capital Survey and the Department's own personnel surveys, which have indicated morale problems across the Department. In addition, the Committee will continue to examine the Department's efforts to ensure an appropriate balance is struck between Federal employees and private contracts and guard against any unnecessary elimination of private sector jobs.

The Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts to effectively and efficiently consolidate its headquarters from more than 40 locations throughout the National Capital Region, known as the St. Elizabeth's Headquarters Consolidation Project.

EMPLOYEE INTEGRITY

In the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine employee corruption and misconduct issues and their effect on homeland security. Although the vast majority of Department employees reflect the agency's core values, even one corrupt employee represents a significant management challenge. The Committee will review Department statistics and case studies associated with employee integrity issues, as well as, the effectiveness of policies, procedures, and practices the Department utilizes to address such issues.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

In the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine the homeland security operations of the United States Secret Service, includ-

ing its critical role of protecting the President of the United States, and the protection of presidential candidates in the 2016 presidential election. The Committee will also monitor the efforts of the Department to reform the agency.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Section 222 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (the Act) created a Privacy Officer for the Department of Homeland Security to ensure that the Department's information gathering and analysis functions and other programs across its components adhere to established standards for the protection of privacy. Section 705 of the Act also established an Officer for Civil Rights and Liberties to review and assess information alleging abuses of civil rights or civil liberties by employees and officials of the Department of Homeland Security. During the 114th Congress, the Committee will continue to monitor the Department's efforts under such laws to strike an appropriate balance between the need to combat terrorist attacks against the United States with the privacy expectations and civil rights of US citizens. The Committee will also examine the extent to which the Department is transparent with the American people including its process for managing Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

During the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine the Administration's efforts to implement Presidential Policy Directive 8 (PPD-8), and the required National Preparedness System, which includes the various frameworks and the National Preparedness Goal. The Committee will review preparedness capabilities for mass gatherings. Additionally, the Committee will review the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) response and recovery efforts for declared disasters to ensure capabilities are enhanced by lessons learned and Federal resources are used appropriately. The Committee will investigate issues, if any, of waste, fraud, and abuse associated with FEMA's disaster response efforts.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FIRST RESPONDERS

Throughout the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine FEMA's allocation and administration of grants to enhance the ability of state and local governments and emergency response providers to prevent, prepare for, respond to, mitigate, and recover from a terrorist attack, including proposals for reforms to these programs. The Committee will review the coordination of grant programs across the Federal government; coordination within the Department of Homeland Security in developing guidance and administering grants; the ability of state and local governments to access, obligate, and expend funds; the strength of regional partnerships developed through grants; and the risk-based distribution and ex-

penditure of such grants at the state and local levels. The Committee will examine options to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of grant programs. The Committee will also review ongoing efforts to comprehensively assess these investments and the impact on preparedness capabilities through the lens of the National Preparedness Goal, National Preparedness Report, State Preparedness Reports, and other related assessments.

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PLANNING,
PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE

During the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine the significant challenges posed by chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) weapons to homeland security and assess the Department's progress in implementing security strategies including prevention, preparedness, and response approaches that utilize multiple tools and policies to reduce the likelihood and impact of CBRN attacks, and, thus, the CBRN risk to the Nation. The Committee will oversee the Department's efforts to predict and respond to the evolving CBRN threat landscape, and ensure that CBRN expenditures are risk-based, coordinated, and in general represent wise use of taxpayer dollars. The Committee will examine the Department's capability to mitigate CBRN risks through appropriate means including the detection of, preparedness for, and response to CBRN threats. The Committee will continue its oversight of those activities needed to ensure the safety of the public and the first responder community in the event of an attack, such as through the development of medical countermeasures programs.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine the coordination of various communications programs and offices within the Department of Homeland Security, including the achievement and maintenance of interoperable communications capabilities among the Department's components. The Committee will monitor activities of the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet) and the development of the public safety interoperable wireless broadband network. In addition, the Committee will review the Department's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System to ensure timely and effective alerts and warnings are provided to the public in the event of an emergency.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROVIDER TRAINING

During the 114th Congress, the Committee will review the Department's terrorism preparedness training programs, including awareness of these resources among first responders and state and local governments and the level of coordination among Federal, state, and local training programs. The Committee will also review existing training centers and determine whether the Department is optimally utilizing these facilities to enhance first responder terrorism preparedness.

EXERCISES AND SIMULATIONS

The Committee will examine the Department's efforts to streamline and improve the National Exercise Program to ensure the program enhances the preparedness of the Nation. The Committee will monitor the extent to which FEMA is incorporating lessons learned from national exercises into future training, planning, and response, recovery, and mitigation activities.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

ADDRESSING EVOLVING THREATS

In the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine efforts within the Department of Homeland Security to mitigate known and evolving terrorist threats to domestic transportation systems. With respect to aviation security, the Committee will review the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) multi-layered, risk-based approach to preventing an attack on cargo and passenger aircraft, both at home and overseas. The Committee will also evaluate the capabilities of the TSA workforce and checkpoint technologies to ensure that TSA is effectively screening passengers and baggage.

In addition, the Committee will review TSA security measures for international flights bound for the U.S., including but not limited to, the use of the Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), directives that augment security protocols in select foreign airports, and the Secure Flight Program's watch list matching process. The Committee will also evaluate how TSA is working to leverage other federal law enforcement resources to enhance security on aircraft.

ADVANCING RISK-BASED SECURITY

During the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine TSA's long-term goals for TSA Pre✓™ and assess the effectiveness of TSA's other passenger screening programs, such as Managed Inclusion. The Committee will evaluate TSA's approach to expanding enrollment in TSA Pre✓™, including through contracts with private sector entities, and examine TSA's methodology to decide which passengers are eligible for TSA Pre✓™. Additionally, the Committee will monitor TSA's efforts to protect passenger privacy, and will monitor TSA's implementation of two new laws to provide expedited screening to certain passengers: the Helping Heroes Fly Act (Pub. L. 113-27) and the Honor Flight Act (Pub. L. 113-221).

The Committee will also examine how TSA is ensuring that passengers that are designated high-risk are receiving enhanced screening at the checkpoint. Finally, the Committee will assess whether there are additional ways for TSA to enhance security and implement risk-based strategies at the screening checkpoint or in other areas of security, such as checked baggage screening operations and access control points at domestic airports.

ENHANCING PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

In the 114th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight to ensure that TSA is effectively engaging the private sector to im-

prove the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations. Specifically, the Committee will evaluate the contracting process and management of TSA's Screening Partnership Program (SPP). The Committee will also monitor TSA's implementation of the Aviation Security Stakeholder Participation Act of 2014 (Pub. L. 113-238). The Committee will work to ensure that stakeholders are properly consulted on major security policy decisions, through the Aviation Security Advisory Committee or other means. The Committee will encourage TSA to find new ways to leverage private sector expertise, innovation, and technologies in its mission to secure the Nation's critical transportation systems in the most effective and efficient manner possible.

TARGETING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

During the 114th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight to help identify and prevent waste, fraud, or abuse within TSA. As part of this overall effort, the Committee will conduct oversight on the implementation of H.R. 2719, the Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act (Public Law 113-245), and monitor whether TSA is complying with the provisions outlined in the Act. This includes, among other things, better private sector engagement, strategic planning, and transparency in how tax dollars are spent to avoid wasteful spending on technologies that do not perform as intended. Additionally, the Committee's oversight will include continued focus on the misclassification of employees within TSA's Office of Inspection, which according to the DHS Office of Inspector General could cost taxpayers as much as \$17 million over the next five years if it goes uncorrected.

STREAMLINING AND IMPROVING SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY PROGRAMS AND REGULATIONS

In the 114th Congress, the Committee will review TSA's efforts to secure surface transit systems, including the highest-risk mass transit and rail systems. The Committee's oversight will include a review of the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Program, the Surface Transportation Security Inspection Program, and TSA's surface transportation security regulations. The Committee will review the extent to which TSA effectively coordinates with its Federal, State, local, and private sector partners to secure our Nation's transportation systems and to help prevent conflicting or unnecessarily redundant regulations. The Committee will also assess the effectiveness of TSA's efforts to secure the Nation's pipeline systems through TSA's oversight and inspection activities.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES

During the 114th Congress, the Committee will conduct oversight of the cybersecurity activities of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with particular attention to the activities within the National Protection and Programs Directorate (NPPD) and the U.S. Secret Service. Areas of examination will include the President's Executive Order 13636 "Improving Critical Infrastructure

Cybersecurity,” and operations of NPPD’s EINSTEIN and Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) programs.

Finally, the Committee will examine the implementation of cybersecurity legislation enacted by the 113th Congress to, among other things, authorize the National Cybersecurity Communications and Integration Center (NCCIC), help improve the cybersecurity workforce, and grant DHS the authority to carry out protection of Federal civilian networks (Public Laws 113-246, 113-274, 113-277, 113-282, and 113-283).

PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In the 114th Congress, the Committee will review the Department’s programs to help protect critical infrastructure that are operated by NPPD. One of the key areas of focus will be on coordination within NPPD so that capabilities are leveraged on both sides of the house-cyber and physical-including the work of the Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis (OCIA). The Committee will also review how DHS, through NPPD, works with the critical infrastructure sectors to foster greater security against threats to critical infrastructure.

During the 114th Congress the Committee will conduct oversight of the implementation of recently-passed legislation authorizing the Department’s Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard (CFATS) program (Pub. L. 113-254). Further the Subcommittee will continue to monitor the Department’s efforts at establishing an Ammonium Nitrate Security program, which has been delayed for several years.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the 114th Congress the Subcommittee will focus on the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) and its ability to provide DHS components with the technology advancements needed to effectively carry out their respective missions.

The Subcommittee will also examine S&T’s collaboration with the Federally Funded Research and Development Centers (FFRDC) and the transparency in which S&T reports this work to Congress.

NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL DETECTION

During the 114th Congress the Subcommittee will examine on the threat and challenges of the Department to prevent, detect and respond to a chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack (CBRN). The Subcommittee will specifically examine the efforts of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office (DNDO) and its efforts to provide DHS components with the capabilities to detect and prevent radiological and nuclear material from being smuggled into the United States.

The Subcommittee will be working closely with the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications (EPRC) on examining the efforts of the Department to better predict, prevent and respond to CBRN threats and ensure these efforts are risk based and well coordinated. The Subcommittee’s will be examining the Department’s proposals to reorganize and merge components within the Department including the Office of Health

Affairs (OHA) and DNDO to better coordinate the Departments efforts to combat this threat.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

BORDER SECURITY BETWEEN PORTS OF ENTRY

During the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine the Department's efforts to secure land and maritime borders of the United States, including but not limited to personnel, technology, infrastructure, and coordination between components. The Committee will also assess the status of programs and international agreements to secure US borders, from illegal entry by persons or contraband. The Committee will monitor the extent to which the Department can measure its performance in securing the borders and how these measures reflect the state of border security.

The Committee will also examine the technologies used to secure the borders. Specifically, the Committee will conduct oversight of the Department's acquisitions of border technologies, as well as examine the extent to which the Department is leveraging Department of Defense technologies declared excess, or available to the Department through long-term loan to effectively secure the borders.

The Committee will also examine the Department's efforts to identify, detain, prioritize, and remove criminal aliens from the United States, including those apprehended at or near US borders and ports of entry who are subject to removal, and particularly those from special interest countries.

BORDER SECURITY AT PORTS OF ENTRY

In the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine the integration and effectiveness of transportation and border security screening systems at ports of entry for detecting high-risk passengers and cargo transported within the United States and across our borders, including efforts to better facilitate travel and trade such as implementation of "trusted traveler" programs and the Beyond the Border Agreement with Canada.

The Committee will continue its rigorous oversight of the Department of Homeland Security's biometric programs including the accuracy and completeness of databases and the development and implementing of a biometric exit system in the air, sea and land environments. The biometric entry system was a 9/11 Commission recommendation and was first implemented in 2003 with the creation of US-VISIT. The recommendation to support a biometric exit system has not been completed, and DHS has attempted to implement partial solutions short of the biometric requirements found in law.

The Committee will examine the technology and infrastructure needs at ports of entry to better facilitate trade and travel while also increasing border security.

VISA SECURITY

In the 114th Congress, the Committee intends to review efforts to ensure the deployment and implementation of training and in-

frastructure enhancements to assist border and consular officials in identifying, intercepting, and disrupting terrorists or others who would do our Nation harm and who are attempting to enter the U.S. The Committee will address any security-related deficiencies in the immigration and naturalization process that terrorists could use to gain entry to or remain in the country for illegitimate purposes. These weaknesses may be exploited by terrorists and those seeking to commit terrorist acts. The Committee intends to continue to explore challenges associated with visa security.

The Committee will continue to review visa security programs and policies to ensure adequate screening and vetting by DHS law enforcement including the Visa Security Program, the Preadjudicated Threat Recognition and Intelligence Operations Teams (PATRIOT), as well as reviewing the criteria for admission under the Visa Waiver Program and the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). These programs are critical to countering the growing threat of foreign fighters, including Americans and Europeans, who may attempt to join ISIS or its affiliates in Syria or Iraq, and who may return or travel to the United States to commit acts of terrorism.

The Committee will also examine the integration, security, and reliability of criminal, immigration, and terrorist databases used to screen persons seeking to enter and exit this country, to include advanced passenger information. The Committee will also assess the development of secure travel documents.

PORT AND MARITIME SECURITY

In the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine various aspects of port and maritime security, including the security of port facilities; the screening of vessels, passengers, cargo, and crew, for potential terrorists, terrorist weapons, and contraband. Specifically, the Committee will examine nuclear detection efforts and the development of international security standards for shipping and containers as well as conduct a comprehensive analysis of the operations, including technology utilized, of the Transportation Worker Identification Credential.

The Committee also plans to review how the Department manages risks emerging from maritime threats and vulnerabilities such as small go-fast boats and semi-submersible vessels, the increasing maritime smuggling threat along the California coast and the impact of fewer interdiction assets and holding platforms in the source and transit zones.

The Committee plans to review the efficiency and effectiveness of the Department's supply chain security programs, such as the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT), the Container Security Initiative (CSI), the need to utilize a risk-based methodology and the future of the Radiation Portal Monitor program to ensure a proper balance between the facilitation of lawful trade and the security of the homeland. This will include an assessment of implementation of the Maritime and Transportation Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-295), the Security and Accountability for Every (SAFE) Port Act of 2006 (Pub. L. 109-347), relevant provisions of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of

2004 (Pub. L. 108-458), and the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Pub. L. 110-53).

The Committee will examine the operations and procedures of the Customs and Border Protection Office of Air and Marine (OAM), specifically looking at OAM's interagency working relationships with law enforcement and Department partners and its specific capabilities and authorities. The Committee will review OAM's operational platforms and future acquisition programs to ensure both aviation and maritime assets are capable of meeting future mission needs and service requirements.

The Committee plans to review the Coast Guard's statutorily defined homeland security missions, to include ports, waterways, and coastal security; drug interdiction; migrant interdiction; law enforcement; and defense readiness. The Committee will examine Coast Guard operations to ensure that the service is using a risk-based, layered strategy to enforce laws and keep America's waters secure. This will include a specific assessment of the Coast Guard's counter terrorism capabilities, including the Maritime Safety and Security Teams, Port Security Units, Tactical Law Enforcement Teams, and the Maritime Security Response Team.

The Committee will review resource and asset needs within the Coast Guard to determine whether the service is operationally ready to address the varied threats to America's ports and waterways while pursuing a long-term sustainable path of fleet recapitalization.

Additionally, the Committee will investigate the Coast Guard's specific maritime security operations and initiatives, such as the International Port Security Program and the inspection of vessels originating from ports with inadequate anti-terrorism measures. The Committee will examine these and other programs to ensure that the service is improving its maritime domain awareness and executing all of its missions in the most effective manner possible to keep America secure.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

The security of the United States is undeniably linked to international security. Vulnerabilities in one part of the world can quickly become security threats in another; to include the U.S. Homeland. During the 114th Congress, the Committee will examine the capabilities and efforts of the Federal government, particularly the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), to identify, prevent, deter, and respond to threats to the Homeland.

EMERGING THREATS AND HOMELAND COUNTERTERRORISM ACTIVITIES

The Committee will examine worldwide threats against the U.S. Homeland from various terrorist groups, including al Qaeda core, al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), al Shahbab, Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT), Boko Haram, and other emerging groups that seek to establish safe havens in destabilized regions from which they can plot attacks against U.S. citizens and the Homeland. The Com-

mittee will monitor issues related to homegrown terror threats and the U.S. Government's response, the programs and policies to counter violent extremism, as well as threats directed towards soft targets and those posed by active shooters. The Committee will conduct oversight on foreign fighter travel and trends, economic threats, terrorist financing. The Committee will also examine cyber threats to the Homeland from nation states and terrorist groups.

The Committee will continue to study national efforts to deter terrorist activity through terrorist designations, and efforts to prevent individuals from entering the United States who are members of or have provided support to terrorist groups. This oversight will include how DHS contributes to designation decisions as well as how multiple DHS components use this information in determining eligibility for entry into the United States.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND INSIDER THREAT PROGRAMS

The Committee will continue to assess the development of DHS counterintelligence and insider threat programs, including Departmental organizational changes, resources, monitoring programs, and training initiatives. DHS's counterintelligence efforts are intended to prevent adversaries from penetrating the Department to exploit sensitive information, operations, programs, personnel, and resources.

HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE

The Committee will conduct oversight of DHS's Intelligence Enterprise (DHS IE), including intelligence activities throughout the Department and component agencies. This will include a focus on the coordination and collaboration across intelligence offices and personnel within the Headquarters' elements and component agencies. Additionally, the Committee will review efforts to build the intelligence, analytical, and assessment capabilities of the Department and to ensure its full participation in the Intelligence Community as part of its homeland security mission. This will include an examination of the hiring authorities, practices, and career-development of intelligence analysts and professionals within Headquarters elements and component agencies.

The Committee will examine the Department's role in managing, distributing, and otherwise using terrorist threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. The Committee will monitor the extent to which DHS effectively coordinates and collaborates with other Federal, state, and local agencies to mitigate threats to the Homeland. Additionally, the Committee will assess how threat information is incorporated in Departmental investments and programs, such as improvements to component traveler screening and visa programs, as well as research, staffing, and technology.

COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

The Committee will continue to review federal efforts to counter violent extremism (CVE) in the United States. This will include programs and policies designed to counter the narrative of violent Islamist extremism in the United States, as well as national efforts

to carry out engagement and outreach to communities at risk for radicalization and recruitment by jihadist networks.

INFORMATION SHARING

The Committee will examine the Department's efforts to improve homeland security and terrorism information sharing among Federal, state, and local governments; law enforcement entities; first responders and emergency management personnel; and the private sector. The Committee will examine the Department's initiatives to coordinate information sharing to and from state and local fusion centers throughout the country, and will continue to evaluate the efficacy and efficiency of the National Network of Fusion Centers to determine their impact on securing the homeland. The Committee will also review coordination and information sharing procedures between state and local fusion centers and Joint Terrorism Task Forces. The Committee will examine the Department's role in managing, distributing, and otherwise using terrorist threat information in furtherance of its homeland security mission. The Committee will monitor the extent to which DHS effectively coordinates and collaborates with other Federal, state, and local agencies to mitigate threats to the Homeland. Additionally, the Committee will examine how threat information is incorporated in Departmental investments and programs, such as improvements to component traveler screening and visa programs, as well as research, staffing, and technology.

PART B—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY OVERSIGHT PLAN FOR THE 114TH CONGRESS

Part B of this section contains a summary of the actions taken by the Committee on Homeland Security to implement the Oversight Plan for the 114th Congress and the recommendations made with respect to this plan. Part B also contains a summary of the additional oversight activities undertaken by the Committee, and the recommendations made or actions taken thereon.

PREVENTING A TERRORIST ATTACK ON THE HOMELAND

During the 114th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security held numerous hearings on preventing the next terrorist attack in the homeland. Additionally the Committee had numerous threat briefings and site visits to examine countering violent extremism and radical Islamist terrorism. The Full Committee held a roundtable with various tech companies to discuss best practices to confront violent extremism over the internet.

SECURING OUR BORDERS

Throughout the 114th Congress the Committee, through the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security held eight hearings relating to the border and securing the border. The Committee heard from locals who experience the influx of people entering into the United States to the agencies who work to control the flow.

PROTECTING AGAINST CYBER ATTACKS

In the 114th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security examined the Department of Homeland Security's capabilities and programs to protect against Cyber attacks. The Committee had numerous briefings on the state of our cyber defenses and information sharing in the private sector. Additionally the Committee held a hearing on how to better protect from cyber attacks through private sector information sharing and examined the President's proposal to facilitate cyber information sharing between the federal government and private sector.

ENSURING THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY RUNS
EFFECTIVELY

During the 114th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security investigated allegations of special access and improper influence at the Department of Homeland Security. The Committee also examined the leadership and management challenges that have plagued the Department since its inception. The full Committee held two hearings concerning these leadership problems and heard testimony directly from the Deputy Secretary concerning improper influence at the Department. Additionally, we examined Departmental management, policy, and programs by holding a Department of Homeland Security budget hearing and various briefings concerning DHS component budgets and programs.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY
DEPARTMENTAL EFFICIENCY AND WASTE, FRAUD, ABUSE, AND
DUPLICATION

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency investigated programs and practices of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to ensure efficient and effective management was being conducted. The Subcommittee conducted several hearings to identify cost savings, find efficiencies, and eliminate duplicative or unnecessary programs. These hearings included examinations of watchdog recommendations, inefficiencies associated with the Federal Protective Service's vehicle fleet management, and failures with the implementation of the Human Resources Information Technology program. The Subcommittee also received testimony regarding the extent to which the Department conducts effective outreach to the private sector and utilizes commercial best practices. Subcommittee Members introduced several pieces of legislation to better ensure efficient and effective management of DHS on issues such as paid administrative leave, the Department's headquarters consolidation efforts, and oversight of its Freedom of Information Act response process. Subcommittee Members requested that the DHS Office of Inspector General and Government Accountability Office (GAO) conduct numerous audits on a variety of issues to probe DHS management and operations.

ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT

The Subcommittee conducted oversight to improve acquisition outcomes at DHS. The Subcommittee held a hearing with DHS and GAO to examine assessments of DHS's major acquisition programs. Committee Members introduced legislation to reform the Department's acquisition processes and increase transparency and accountability of DHS's purchases. At the request of the Subcommittee, GAO completed several reviews to audit the cost, schedule, and performance status of major acquisition programs, as well as, the Department's acquisition initiatives, such as the reestablished Joint Requirements Council. Subcommittee Members and staff received several updates from senior management officials regarding the performance of DHS acquisition programs.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Subcommittee continued its oversight of the progress in properly managing financial systems and data. The Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to the Chief Financial Officer regarding the Department's efforts to address internal control weaknesses in financial reporting. Subcommittee staff received briefings from the Office of Chief Financial Officer regarding its efforts to modernize DHS financial systems through the use of a federal shared service provider.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT

In the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee reviewed information technology (IT) challenges across the Department and at specific DHS components. The Committee Members passed legislation to review duplicative IT programs within DHS and identify a plan to reduce unnecessarily duplicative systems. This legislation became public law and the Department provided a report to the Committee as mandated by this legislation. At the request of the Subcommittee, GAO examined IT issues including U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services IT transformation program and radio interoperability. The Subcommittee Chair sent letters regarding the Department's policies on using private email to conduct official business. The Subcommittee staff held briefings with senior DHS officials, such as the Chief Information Officer, on efforts to implement the Federal Information Technology Reform Act and Secret Service and border security IT modernization efforts. The Subcommittee Chair also requested GAO to review the Transportation Security Administration's IT modernization efforts.

DEPARTMENTAL WORKFORCE

The Subcommittee continued its oversight of DHS's efforts to consolidate its headquarters at the St. Elizabeths campus in Washington DC. Committee Members toured the site and received a briefing on the construction progress. The Committee also passed legislation, which became public law, to provide greater transparency and oversight to the project. Subcommittee staff received several briefings from the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer to review DHS's efforts to improve morale and recruit and retain a talented workforce. The Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to

the Chief Human Capital Officer regarding law enforcement position classification issues. The Subcommittee Chair also wrote the Under Secretary for Management on oversight of DHS workforce training centers. The Subcommittee Chair sent a letter to DHS to monitor political conversions as the change in administrations approached. Subcommittee staff also received a briefing on preparations for the presidential transition. In addition, Committee majority staff released a report examining the workforce's footprint domestically titled "Streamlining the Department of Homeland Security's Overhead Will Make the Homeland Safer."

EMPLOYEE INTEGRITY

Throughout the 114th Congress, the Committee investigated allegations of employee misconduct at DHS. Employee misconduct represents a major management challenge at the Department. The Committee held hearings regarding allegations of improper access and influence of the Deputy Secretary. The Subcommittee Chair wrote to the Administrator of the transportation Security Administration (TSA) regarding alleged misconduct by employees in the Federal Air Marshal Service. The Committee majority staff also released a report titled "Misconduct at TSA Threatens the Security of the Flying Public." The Subcommittee Chair also requested GAO to review the internal affairs offices of U.S. Customs and Border Enforcement, the TSA, and Immigration and Customs Enforcement to determine their effectiveness in identifying and addressing employee misconduct. The Subcommittee Chair became a requester of an ongoing GAO audit examining misconduct at the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Through a Subcommittee hearing, Member site visit, numerous letters, and staff briefings, the Committee conducted rigorous oversight of the Secret Service. Following the Inspector General's report on improper access and distribution of a Member of Congress's personal information, the Subcommittee, along with Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management, conducted a joint oversight hearing of the Secret Service. In addition, Committee Members toured the Secret Service training center in Beltsville, Maryland following a breach of White House security. The Subcommittee Chair sent a letter regarding security for the Papal visit in 2015 and a staff delegation observed security at sites the Pope would visit. The Subcommittee staff also examined protective operations associated with the 2016 presidential conventions. At the Subcommittee's request, GAO completed a review of Secret Service's domestic field office structure. The Committee sent several letters regarding the need for reform of the Secret Service.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Subcommittee continued its oversight of issues associated with privacy and civil liberties. The Subcommittee held a hearing that examined DHS's countering violent extremism program, which began in the Department's Civil Rights and Civil Liberties office

and later led by the newly created Office of Community Partnerships. The Committee passed legislation to reform and improve the Department's oversight of its Freedom of Information Act process. The Subcommittee staff received several briefings from the Chief Privacy Officer on the office's efforts to safeguard the privacy of American citizens. Additionally, the Subcommittee staff received a briefing from senior DHS officials on the Department's social media vetting programs to discuss ongoing efforts and policies.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND
COMMUNICATIONS

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee conducted oversight of efforts at the Federal, State, local, Tribal, and private sector levels to prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks and natural disasters. Through a series of hearings, field hearings, briefings, and site visits, the Subcommittee worked to ensure that the whole community is engaged in these efforts. The Subcommittee held hearings to assess the response readiness of Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); examine Hurricane Sandy recovery and community resiliency; assess preparedness for events impacting mass transit; examine military support to civilian disaster response; and examine cyber incident response capabilities. Subcommittee Members visited the FEMA National Response Coordination Center to observe response capabilities and operations. As a result of this oversight, the Committee passed legislation that was referred to the Subcommittee, including H.R. 3583, the Promoting Resilience and Efficiency in Preparing for Attacks and Responding to Emergencies (PREPARE) Act.

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND FIRST
RESPONDERS

The Department of Homeland Security has awarded nearly \$40 billion to State and local governments and first responders since the September 11th terrorist attacks. As a result of the Administration's Fiscal Year 2017 budget proposal to cut homeland security grants by 50 percent, the Subcommittee held a hearing with State and local stakeholders to hear about the impact the proposed cuts would have on their ability to prevent, prepare for, protect against, and respond to terrorist attacks. In addition, Committee staff has held briefings with FEMA representatives on the development of performance metrics to measure the effectiveness of the grants and programmatic and financial monitoring efforts. Grants management provisions were included in Title I of H.R. 3583, the PREPARE Act. The Committee also considered legislation, H.R. 5943, the Transit Security Grant Program Flexibility Act, which was introduced by the Subcommittee Chair.

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, AND NUCLEAR PLANNING,
PREPAREDNESS, AND RESPONSE

Preparedness for and response to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear events has remained a focus for the Subcommittee in the 114th Congress. The Subcommittee has received numerous briefings on the Office of Health Affairs' BioWatch, National Biosurveillance Integration Center, and Chemical Defense Programs at both the classified and unclassified levels. The Subcommittee also held hearings on the chemical terrorism threat, the bioterrorism threat, BioWatch, and the appropriate organization of chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosives policy offices within the Department of Homeland Security. In furtherance of this oversight, the Committee passed legislation that was referred to the Subcommittee, H.R. 1300 and H.R. 2200, authorizing a voluntary anthrax vaccination program for first responders and requiring better sharing of CBRN threat information, respectively. Provisions related to this oversight were also included in H.R. 3583, the PREPARE Act.

COMMUNICATIONS

In the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee continued its oversight of communications issues with briefings on the Office of Emergency Communications, the First Responder Network Authority and the implementation of the Public Safety Broadband Network, and the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System. After multiple Congresses, the Subcommittee was pleased that the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act was signed into law. This oversight also resulted in the inclusion of a Communications title in H.R. 3583, the PREPARE Act.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROVIDER TRAINING, EXERCISES AND
SIMULATIONS

As part of its oversight of first responder training programs, the Subcommittee received numerous briefings on DHS-funded training programs and from Federal and State training providers. Committee staff visited the National Emergency Response and Rescue Training Center to observe training and exercise programs. The Subcommittee also received briefings from FEMA's National Exercise Division and Office of Counterterrorism and Security Preparedness on training and exercise programs.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

ADDRESSING EVOLVING THREATS

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Transportation Security conducted extensive oversight efforts within the Department of Homeland Security to prevent and mitigate known and evolving terrorist threats to domestic transportation systems. Through a series of hearings, briefings, and site visits, the Subcommittee worked to ensure that the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) multi-layered, risk-based approach to pre-

venting an attack on cargo and passenger aircraft at home and overseas was efficiently managed and maintained. The Subcommittee also provided strict evaluation the capabilities of the TSA workforce and checkpoint technologies to ensure that TSA is effectively screening passengers and baggage.

Additionally, the Subcommittee has worked hard to review the TSA security measures for international flights bound for the United States, including but not limited to, the use of Federal Air Marshal Service (FAMS), directives that augment security protocols in the select foreign airports, and the Secure Flight Programs watch list matching process. The Subcommittee also reviewed how TSA leverages additional Federal Law Enforcement resources to enhance security measures on U.S. bound aircraft.

ADVANCING RISK-BASED SECURITY

The Subcommittee continued oversight related to TSA's long-term goals for TSA Pre✓™. The Subcommittee assessed the effectiveness of TSA programs, in addition to Pre✓™, such as Managed Inclusion. The Subcommittee conducted evaluation of TSA's approach to expand enrollment into the TSA Pre✓™ program, including through contracts with private sector entities, and examined methodology to decide eligibility requirements for passengers applying to enter the program. Additionally, the Subcommittee closely monitored TSA's effort to protect passenger privacy, in conjunction with new laws that aim to provide expedited screening to certain passengers.

Moreover, the Subcommittee continued to examine how TSA is ensuring that passengers that are designated high-risk are subject to enhanced screening procedures at checkpoints. Finally, the Subcommittee has provided strong oversight of TSA's use of innovative technologies and implementation of risk-based strategies at the screening checkpoint or in other areas of security, such as baggage screening operation facilities and access control points for employees at domestic airports.

ENHANCING PRIVATE SECTOR ENGAGEMENT

Throughout the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee closely maintained oversight efforts to ensure that TSA effectively engaged the private sector in an effort to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of TSA security operations. Specifically, the Subcommittee conducted numerous briefings which outlined the contract and bidding process for management of TSA's Pre✓™ program, as well as TSA's Screening Partnership Program (SPP). The Subcommittee closely monitored TSA's implementation of the Aviation Security Stakeholder Participation Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-238), through oversight letters and briefings. The oversight work by the Subcommittee was aimed at ensuring that stakeholders are properly consulted on major security policy decisions, through the Aviation Security Advisory Committee or other means. The Subcommittee insistently encouraged TSA to create broad means of communications with the private sector, and leverage their expertise, innovation, and technologies in the overall mission to secure the nation's critical transportation systems in a manner that is

most effective and efficient for passengers, TSA, and our partners in the private sector.

TARGETING WASTE, FRAUD, AND ABUSE

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee conducted oversight to identify and prevent waste, fraud, or abuse within the Transportation Security Administration. Throughout the oversight efforts, the Subcommittee monitored programs and practices to ensure that TSA effectively implements and complies with provisions outlined in H.R. 2719, the Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act (Pub. Law 113-245). These provisions include, among other things, better private sector engagement, strategic planning, and transparency when working with the Subcommittee and Congressional oversight bodies. The Subcommittee was diligent in the review of nefarious salary bonuses being distributed among executive level staff, and submitted multiple information requests regarding other forms of misconduct throughout the TSA.

STREAMLINING AND IMPROVING SURFACE TRANSPORTATION SECURITY PROGRAMS AND REGULATIONS

The Subcommittee continued its oversight of issues related to TSA's effort to secure surface transit systems, including the highest-risk mass transit and rail systems. As part of its oversight of the surface transit systems, the Subcommittee held multiple briefings to review programs associated with, but not limited to, the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Program, the Surface Transportation Security Inspection Program, and TSA's surface transportation security regulations. Additionally, the Subcommittee held a hearing to review and assess the effectiveness of TSA's efforts to secure the Nation's pipeline systems through TSA's oversight and inspection activities.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES

PROTECTION OF CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies investigated programs and authorities of the Department of Homeland Security to protect critical infrastructure from both cyber and physical threats. The Subcommittee conducted several hearings to examine ways to enhance these efforts such as increasing the sharing of cyber threat information, promoting and incentivizing greater adoption of cybersecurity best practices, assessing the role of cyber insurance in risk management, ensuring preparedness and response capabilities to address cyber threats, and ensuring value of the vulnerability assessments by the National Protection and Programs Directorate in protecting our Nation's critical infrastructure. Additionally, the Subcommittee held a hearing to examine the mission, structure, and reorganization effort of the National Protection and Programs Directorate that led to legislation that would authorize a National Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection Agency

to improve critical infrastructure protection. Last, the Committee passed H.R. 1731, the Cybersecurity Act of 2015 (which was included in Pub. L. 114—92) to improve the sharing of cyber threat information to further protect critical infrastructure from cybersecurity risks.

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies investigated programs and authorities of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to strengthen and make improvements to the Directorate of Science and Technology (S&T) of the Department. The Subcommittee conducted several hearings that evaluated emerging threats and technologies to protection the Homeland and examined S&T's Engagement with academia and industry. The Subcommittee also led a Staff delegation visit to the National Laboratories to better understand how S&T is collaborating with the National labs to both identify and address gaps in homeland security technology. Last, the Subcommittee passed legislation, H.R. 3578, the DHS Science and Technology Reform and Improvement Act of 2015 which made tailored improvements to how S&T carries out its responsibility to conduct research and development.

NUCLEAR AND RADIOLOGICAL DETECTION

During the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies investigated programs and authorities of the Department of Homeland Security to prevent, detect and respond to chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear attack (CBRN). The Subcommittee conducted several hearings that examined emerging threats and technologies to protect the Homeland and ways to bolster DHS' efforts to combat persistent threat from weapons of mass destruction. Additionally, the Subcommittee held briefings on nuclear and radiological threats to the homeland and counterintelligence concerns regarding transportation security technologies. The Subcommittee also passed legislation to assist State and local governments by designing, implementing, and enhancing capabilities for coordinating detection and interdiction of nuclear or other radiological materials. The legislation would provide resources to enhance detection, analysis, communication and coordination and increased oversight and accountability by requiring the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a review on the effectiveness of the program. Last, the Subcommittee also passed legislation that would authorize a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives (CBRNE) Office within the Department of Homeland Security.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

BORDER SECURITY BETWEEN PORTS OF ENTRY

Through legislation, hearings briefings, and site visits, the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security conducted rigorous oversight of the security between the Nation's Ports of Entry. Leg-

islation was introduced to set Sector by Sector requirements for infrastructure, staffing, and policy in order to secure our nation's borders. Additionally, three bills passed the House of Representatives that specify how new technology is acquired after previous costly overruns, and directs the Secretary to complete a thorough threat assessment of the Southern and Northern Border. The Subcommittee dovetailed its legislative activities with hearings and briefings on the Department of Homeland Security's Border Security Joint Task Forces, local challenges for border residents, border technology, and the Department's "Defense in Depth" strategy. The Subcommittee culminated this Congress with a bipartisan, bicameral Staff Delegation trip to the Southwest Border, examining nearly every facet of border security to include security between the ports of entry along the border, maritime challenges, new technology, and staffing.

BORDER SECURITY AT PORTS OF ENTRY

Much like the strategy to secure the Border between ports-of-entry, the Subcommittee took a holistic approach to improving security, while not impairing the flow of commerce, at our nation's ports of entry. The subcommittee conducted briefings and introduced legislation to address staffing shortages, security, and senescent infrastructure. In order to bolster staffing at and between ports of entry, the Subcommittee introduced the Border Jobs for Veterans Act of 2015 (H.R. 2835) to actively recruit veterans for Customs and Border Protection (CBP) positions. This Act was signed into law (Pub. L. 114-68) and assists CBP in addressing its staffing shortage by reaching a previously untapped pool of potential employment applicants. Additionally, the subcommittee authored Title VIII of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Pub. L. 114-125) to formally authorize U.S. Customs and Border Protection, enhance security within the global supply chain, streamline commerce at Ports of Entry, and authorized the Secretary to expand and conduct preclearance operations domestically and overseas in order to "push out" the border and shorten travel delays. The Subcommittee also conducted hearings on CBP's staffing and infrastructure to address staffing shortages and aging infrastructure at U.S. Ports of Entry and examined the feasibility of public-private partnerships to improve infrastructure and security at our nation's ports. These hearings led to the house passage of H.R. 3586, as amended, to allow for private funds to be used to improve infrastructure at ports of entry.

VISA SECURITY

In January 2015 the Subcommittee introduced legislation to strengthen the security of the Visa Waiver Program and the Electronic System for Travel Authorization, which was included in Public Law 114-113. Using this legislation as a foundation the Subcommittee held hearings on combating terrorist travel through the Visa Waiver Program, DHS's international security programs, and ensuring those granted visas or arriving through the visa waiver program do not overstay their authorized time in the United States. The Subcommittee also completed an international Staff

Delegation to Asia and the Middle East to conduct oversight of the visa issuing and the security vetting process first hand.

PORT AND MARITIME SECURITY

The cornerstone of the Subcommittee's work on Port and Maritime Security was the introduction, and House passage of H.R. 3586, the Border and Maritime Coordination Improvement Act. H.R. 3586 included various port and maritime security provisions to strengthen coordination between the Coast Guard and U.S. Customs and Border Protection, evaluate the effectiveness of the Coast Guard Deployable Specialized Forces, and strengthen security within international shipping programs such as the Container Security Initiative and the Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism. The Subcommittee also worked diligently to address a myriad of issues within the Transit Worker Identification Card (TWIC) Program through the introduction and House passage of H.R. 710, which seeks to strengthen internal controls when issuing TWIC cards and evaluate the effectiveness of TWIC as a secure credential. Hearings and classified briefings were held on nuclear smuggling and cyber security threats to U.S. ports in order to guide continuing oversight and any need for future legislation.

ADDITIONAL OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

The Subcommittee ensured it conducted additional oversight of the Department with due diligence and held classified member briefings on the state of the U.S. border. The Subcommittee also ensured that it questioned the new Chief of the U.S. Border Patrol, at subcommittee hearing on the Border Patrol's "Defense in Depth" strategy.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

EMERGING THREATS AND HOMELAND COUNTERTERRORISM ACTIVITIES

Examining current and emerging threats to the U.S. Homeland as a top Subcommittee priority. The Subcommittee conducted regular briefings and hearings with government and non-government experts on threats posed by international terror groups. Subcommittee Members and staff conducted meetings with foreign embassy personnel and traveled to several countries to discuss threats and counterterrorism cooperation.

The Subcommittee held a hearing and several classified briefings on terror threats in Africa targeting U.S. or U.S. interests. Additionally, the Subcommittee held a hearing and multiple briefings related to threats to the homeland from Iran and Hezbollah. In April 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing on the spread of terrorism in Southeast Asia and related threats to the United States. Subcommittee staff also reviewed the Foreign Terrorist Organization designation process through a series of briefings and conversations with Federal agencies.

The Subcommittee also reviewed threats associated with vetting of refugees during a June 2015 hearing and examined emerging areas linked to terror financing during a May 2016 hearing. The

Subcommittee focused on threats to soft targets in January and February of 2015 with briefings on threats posed by unmanned aerial vehicles to mass gathering events, as well as through a Member roundtable with the private industry representing potential soft targets.

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND INSIDER THREAT PROGRAMS

The Subcommittee conducted extensive oversight over Department of Homeland Security counterintelligence and insider threat programs. Members and staff met with the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Office of the Chief Security Officer, the U.S. Coast Guard, the Defense Security Service, and other Federal agencies regarding threats and mitigation efforts. In July 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing on DHS efforts and challenges related to both issues.

The Subcommittee considered several pieces of legislation to address counterintelligence and insider threat issues, including H.R. 3361, the Department of Homeland Security Insider Threat and Mitigation Act of 2015 and H.R. 3505, the Department of Homeland Security Clearance Management and Administration Act.

HOMELAND SECURITY INTELLIGENCE ENTERPRISE

The Subcommittee held numerous briefings and site visits with Department of Homeland Security agencies and offices considered to be part of the DHS Intelligence Enterprise, including the Chief Intelligence Officer, the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Transportation Security Administration, the U.S. Coast Guard, the National Operations Center, the Chief Security Officer, and offices within the National Protection and Programs Directorate. Additionally, the Subcommittee met with outside experts and former officials from Departmental agencies.

The Subcommittee also conducted extensive oversight over the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A), including its missions, capabilities, and workforce realignment initiative. Subcommittee Members and staff also received regular classified briefings from I&A officials regarding threats to the homeland and DHS mitigation efforts.

COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

The Subcommittee supported the efforts of the Full Committee in reviewing threats posed by Islamist radicalization of persons in the U.S., as well as programs intended to identify, prevent and deter such radicalization. The Subcommittee joined the Full Committee in sending multiple oversight letters to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other agencies regarding the various pilots, programs and policies. Subcommittee staff also held a number of meetings with relevant DHS agencies, including the Office of Community Partnerships to review their plans and priorities related to countering homegrown Islamist extremism.

The Subcommittee held a hearing in October 2015 focused on countering radicalization in U.S. prisons. In the lead up and after-

math of the hearing, the Subcommittee conducted a number of briefings with government and non-governmental entities.

INFORMATION SHARING

The Subcommittee held several hearings focused on Department of Homeland Security and other Federal agency efforts to share threat information with State and local partners, as well as other stakeholders. Specifically, on February 26, 2015, and September 8, 2016, the Subcommittee held hearings with State and local law enforcement associations to receive recommendations on needed improvements to the information sharing environment.

Additionally, the Subcommittee Members and staff conducted numerous briefings and site visits with Department of Homeland Security agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Counterterrorism Center, State and local entities, the private sector, and outside experts. Subcommittee staff also conducted site visits at fusion centers in Virginia, Washington D.C., Pennsylvania, and Maryland.

The Subcommittee considered several pieces of legislation to address the information sharing environment and the statutory requirement of the Department of Homeland Security to share information with State and local law enforcement, first responders, and the private sector, including H.R. 3350, the Know the CBRN Terrorism Threats to Transportation Act; H.R. 3503, the Department of Homeland Security Support to Fusion Centers Act; and H.R. 3598, the Fusion Center Enhancement Act.

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX I
Committee Rules
114th Congress

Adopted January 21, 2015

Modified March 26, 2015

RULE I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

(A) *Applicability of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives.*—The Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives (the “House”) are the rules of the Committee on Homeland Security (the “Committee”) and its subcommittees insofar as applicable.

(B) *Applicability to Subcommittees.*—Except where the terms “Full Committee” and “subcommittee” are specifically mentioned, the following rules shall apply to the Committee’s subcommittees and their respective Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members to the same extent as they apply to the Full Committee and its Chairman and Ranking Minority Member.

(C) *Appointments by the Chairman.*—Clause 2(d) of Rule XI of the House shall govern the designation of a Vice Chairman of the Full Committee.

(D) *Recommendation of Conferees.*—Whenever the Speaker of the House is to appoint a conference committee on a matter within the jurisdiction of the Full Committee, the Chairman shall recommend to the Speaker of the House conferees from the Full Committee. In making recommendations of Minority Members as conferees, the Chairman shall do so with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee.

(E) *Motions to Disagree.*—The Chairman is authorized to offer a motion under clause 1 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House whenever the Chairman considers it appropriate.

(F) *Committee Website.*—The Chairman shall maintain an official Committee web site for the purposes of furthering the Committee’s legislative and oversight responsibilities, including communicating information about the Committee’s activities to Committee Members, other Members, and the public at large. The Ranking Minority Member may maintain a similar web site for the same purposes. The official Committee web site shall display a link on its home page to the web site maintained by the Ranking Minority Member.

(G) *Activity Report.*—Not later than January 2 of each odd numbered year, the Committee shall submit to the House a report on the activities of the Committee. After adjournment *sine die* of the last regular session of a Congress, or after December 15 of an even-numbered year, whichever occurs first, the Chair may file the report with the Clerk at any time and without approval of the Committee provided that a copy of the report has been available to each Member of the Committee for at least seven calendar days and the report includes any supplemental, minority, additional, or dissenting views submitted by a Member of the Committee.

RULE II.—COMMITTEE PANELS.

(A) *Designation.*—The Chairman of the Full Committee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, may designate a panel of the Committee consisting of Members of the Committee to inquire into and take testimony on a matter or matters that warrant enhanced consideration and to report to the Committee.

(B) *Duration.*—No panel appointed by the Chairman shall continue in existence for more than six months after the appointment.

(C) *Party Ratios and Appointment.*—The ratio of Majority to Minority Members shall be comparable to the Full Committee, consistent with the party ratios established by the Majority party, with all Majority members of the panels appointed by the Chairman of the Committee and all Minority members appointed by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee shall choose one of the Majority Members so appointed who does not currently chair another Subcommittee of the Committee to serve as Chairman of the panel. The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall similarly choose the Ranking Minority Member of the panel.

(D) *Ex Officio Members.*—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee may serve as ex-officio Members of each committee panel but are not authorized to vote on matters that arise before a committee panel and shall not be counted to satisfy the quorum requirement for any purpose other than taking testimony.

(E) *Jurisdiction.*—No panel shall have legislative jurisdiction.

(F) *Applicability of Committee Rules.*—Any designated panel shall be subject to all Committee Rules herein.

RULE III.—SUBCOMMITTEES.

(A) *Generally.*—The Full Committee shall be organized into the following six standing subcommittees and each shall have specific responsibility for such measures or matters as the Chairman refers to it:

- (1) Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence;
- (2) Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security;
- (3) Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection and Security Technologies;
- (4) Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency;
- (5) Subcommittee on Transportation Security; and
- (6) Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response and Communications.

(B) *Selection and Ratio of Subcommittee Members.*—The ratio of Majority to Minority Members shall be comparable to the Full Committee, consistent with the party ratios established by the Majority party, with all Majority members of the panels appointed by the Chairman of the Committee and all Minority members appointed by the Ranking Minority Member of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee shall choose one of the Majority Members so appointed who does not currently chair another Subcommittee of the Committee to serve as Chairman of the panel. The Ranking Minority Member of the Committee shall similarly choose the Ranking Minority Member of the panel.

(C) *Ex Officio Members.*—The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall be ex officio members of each subcommittee but are not authorized to vote on matters that arise before each subcommittee. The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee shall only be counted to satisfy the quorum requirement for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

(D) *Powers and Duties of Subcommittees.*—Except as otherwise directed by the Chairman of the Full Committee, each subcommittee is authorized to meet, hold hearings, receive testimony, mark up legislation, and report to the Full Committee on all matters within its purview. Subcommittee Chairmen shall set hearing and meeting dates only with the approval of the Chairman of the Full Committee. To the greatest extent practicable, no more than one meeting and hearing should be scheduled for a given time.

(E) *Special Voting Provision.*—If a tie vote occurs in a Subcommittee on the question of forwarding any measure to the Full Committee, the measure shall be placed on the agenda for Full Committee consideration as if it had been ordered reported by the Subcommittee without recommendation.

RULE IV.—TIME OF MEETINGS.

(A) *Regular Meeting Date.*—The regular meeting date and time for the transaction of business of the Full Committee shall be at 10:00 a.m. on the first Wednesday that the House is in Session each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

(B) *Additional Meetings.*—At the discretion of the Chairman, additional meetings of the Committee may be scheduled for the consideration of any legislation or other matters pending before the Committee or to conduct other Committee business. The Committee shall meet for such purposes pursuant to the call of the Chairman.

(C) *Consideration.*—Except in the case of a special meeting held under clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI, the determination of the business to be considered at each meeting of the Committee shall be made by the Chairman.

RULE V.—NOTICE AND PUBLICATION.

(A) *Notice.*—

(1) *Hearings.*—Pursuant to clause 2(g)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chairman of the Committee shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing before the Full Committee or subcommittee, which may not commence earlier than one week after such notice. However, if the Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the hearing sooner, or if the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business, the Chairman shall make the announcement at the earliest possible date. The names of all witnesses scheduled to appear at such hearing shall be provided to Members no later than 48 hours prior to the commencement of such hearing.

(2) *Meetings and Briefings.*—The date, time, place and subject matter of any meeting, which could be a briefing, other than a hearing or a regularly scheduled meeting, may not commence earlier than the third day on which Members have notice thereof except in the case of a special meeting called under clause 2(c)(2) of House Rule XI. These notice requirements may be waived if the Chairman with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member, determines that there is good cause to begin the meeting sooner or if the Committee so determines by majority vote, a quorum being present for the transaction of business.

(a) At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of a meeting for the markup of legislation, or at the time of announcement of the meeting, if less than 48 hours under Rule V(A)(2), the text of such legislation to be marked up shall be provided to the Members, made publicly available in electronic form, and posted on the official Committee web site.

(b) Not later than 24 hours after concluding a meeting to consider legislation, the text of such legislation as ordered forwarded or reported, including any amendments adopted or defeated, shall be made publicly available in electronic form and posted on the official Committee web site.

(3) *Publication.*—The meeting or hearing announcement shall be promptly published in the Daily Digest portion of the Congressional Record. To the greatest extent practicable, meeting announcements shall be entered into the Committee scheduling service of the House Information Resources.

RULE VI.—OPEN MEETINGS AND HEARINGS; BROADCASTING.

(A) *Open Meetings.*—All meetings and hearings of the Committee shall be open to the public including to radio, television, and still photography coverage, except as provided by Rule XI of the Rules of the House or when the Committee, in open session and with a majority present, determines by recorded vote that all or part of the remainder of that hearing on that day shall be closed to the public because disclosure of testimony, evidence, or other matters to be considered would endanger the

national security, compromise sensitive law enforcement information, tend to defame, degrade or incriminate a witness, or violate any law or rule of the House of Representatives.

(B) *Broadcasting.*—Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, the Committee shall permit that hearing or meeting to be covered by television broadcast, internet broadcast, print media, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, in accordance with the provisions of clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House. Operation and use of any Committee operated broadcast system shall be fair and nonpartisan and in accordance with clause 4(b) of Rule XI and all other applicable rules of the Committee and the House. Priority shall be given by the Committee to members of the Press Galleries. Pursuant to clause 2(e) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings and shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public.

(C) *Transcripts.*—A transcript shall be made of the testimony of each witness appearing before the Committee during a Committee hearing. All transcripts of meetings or hearings that are open to the public shall be made available.

RULE VII.—PROCEDURES FOR MEETINGS AND HEARINGS.

(A) *Opening Statements.*—At any meeting of the Committee, the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member shall be entitled to present oral opening statements of five minutes each. Other Members may submit written opening statements for the record. The Chairman presiding over the meeting may permit additional opening statements by other Members of the Full Committee or of that subcommittee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Minority Member.

(B) *The Five-Minute Rule.*—The time any one Member may address the Committee on any bill, motion, or other matter under consideration by the Committee shall not exceed five minutes, and then only when the Member has been recognized by the Chairman, except that this time limit may be extended when permitted by unanimous consent.

(C) *Postponement of Vote.*—The Chairman may postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving any measure or matter or adopting an amendment. The Chairman may resume proceedings on a postponed vote at any time, provided that all reasonable steps have been taken to notify Members of the resumption of such proceedings, including circulation of notice by the Clerk of the Committee, or other designee of the Chair. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

(D) *Contempt Procedures.*—No recommendation that a person be cited for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the House unless and until the Full Committee has, upon notice to all its Members, met and considered the alleged contempt. The person to be cited for contempt shall be afforded, upon notice of at least 72 hours, an opportunity to state why he or she should not be held in contempt prior to a vote of the Full Committee, with a quorum being present, on the question whether to forward such recommendation to the House. Such statement shall be, in the discretion of the Chairman, either in writing or in person before the Full Committee.

(E) *Record.*—Members may have 10 business days to submit to the Chief Clerk of the Committee their statements for the record, and, in the case of a hearing, additional questions for the hearing record to be directed towards a witness at the hearing.

RULE VIII.—WITNESSES.

(A) *Questioning of Witnesses.*—

(1) Questioning of witnesses by Members will be conducted under the five-minute rule unless the Committee adopts a motion permitted by clause 2(j)(2) of House Rule XI.

(2) In questioning witnesses under the five-minute rule, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member shall first be recognized. In a subcommittee meeting or hearing, the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee are then recognized. All other Members who are present before the commencement of the meeting or hearing will be recognized in the order of seniority on the Committee, alternating between Majority and Minority Members. Committee Members arriving after the commencement of the hearing shall be recognized in order of appearance, alternating between Majority and Minority Members, after all Members present at the beginning of the hearing have been recognized. Each Member shall be recognized at least once before any Member is given a second opportunity to question a witness.

(3) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or the Committee by motion, may permit an extension of the period of questioning of a witness beyond five minutes but the time allotted must be equally apportioned to the Majority party and the Minority and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(4) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or the Committee by motion, may permit Committee staff of the Majority and Minority to question a witness for a specified period of time, but the time allotted must be equally apportioned to the Majority and Minority staff and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(B) *Minority Witnesses.*—Whenever a hearing is conducted by the Committee upon any measure or matter, the Minority party Members on the Committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chairman by a majority of those Minority Members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the Minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon.

(C) *Oath or Affirmation.*—The Chairman of the Committee or any Member designated by the Chairman, may administer an oath to any witness.

(D) *Statements by Witnesses.*—

(1) Consistent with the notice given, and to the greatest extent practicable, witnesses shall submit a prepared or written statement for the record of the proceedings (including, where practicable, an electronic copy) with the Clerk of the Committee no less than 48 hours in advance of the witness's appearance before the Committee. Unless the 48 hour requirement is waived or otherwise modified by the Chairman, after consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the failure to comply with this requirement may result in the exclusion of the written testimony from the hearing record and/or the barring of an oral presentation of the testimony. The Clerk of the Committee shall provide any such prepared or written statement submitted to the Clerk prior to the hearing to the Members of the Committee prior to the commencement of the hearing.

(2) In the case of a witness appearing in a non-governmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vita and a disclosure of any Federal grants or contracts, or contracts or payments originating with a foreign government, received during the current calendar year or either of the two preceding calendar years by the witness or by an entity represented by the witness and related to the subject matter of the hearing. Such disclosures shall include the amount and source of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or sub-contract thereof) related to the subject matter of the hearing, and the amount and country of origin of any payment or contract related to the subject matter jurisdiction of the hearing originating with a foreign government. Such statements, with the appropriate redactions to protect the privacy or security of the witness, shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than one day after the witness appears.

RULE IX.—QUORUM.

Quorum Requirements.—Two Members shall constitute a quorum for purposes of taking testimony and receiving evidence. One-third of the Members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum for conducting business, except for (1) reporting a measure or recommendation; (2) closing Committee meetings to the public, pursuant to Committee Rule IV; (3) any other action for which an actual majority quorum is required by any rule of the House of Representatives or by law. The Chairman's

staff shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member's staff when scheduling meetings and hearings, to ensure that a quorum for any purpose will include at least one Minority Member of the Committee.

RULE X.—DECORUM.

(A) *Breaches of Decorum.*—The Chairman may punish breaches of order and decorum, by censure and exclusion from the hearing; and the Committee may cite the offender to the House for contempt.

(B) *Access to Dais.*—Access to the dais before, during, and after a hearing, markup, or other meeting of the Committee shall be limited to Members and staff of the Committee. Subject to availability of space on the dais, Committee Members' personal staff may be present on the dais during a hearing if their employing Member is seated on the dais and during a markup or other meeting if their employing Member is the author of a measure or amendment under consideration by the Committee, but only during the time that the measure or amendment is under active consideration by the Committee, or otherwise at the discretion of the Chairman, or of the Ranking Minority Member for personal staff employed by a Minority Member.

(C) *Wireless Communications Use Prohibited.*—During a hearing, mark-up, or other meeting of the Committee, ringing or audible sounds or conversational use of cellular telephones or other electronic devices is prohibited in the Committee room.

RULE XI.—REFERRALS TO SUBCOMMITTEES.

Referral of Bills and Other Matters by Chairman.—Except for bills and other matters retained by the Chairman for Full Committee consideration, each bill or other matter referred to the Full Committee shall be referred by the Chairman to one or more subcommittees within two weeks of receipt by the Committee. In referring any measure or matter to a subcommittee, the Chair may specify a date by which the subcommittee shall report thereon to the Full Committee. Bills or other matters referred to subcommittees may be reassigned or discharged by the Chairman.

RULE XII.—SUBPOENAS.

(A) *Authorization.*—The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is delegated to the Chairman of the Full Committee, as provided for under clause 2(m)(3)(A)(i) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member prior to issuing any subpoena under such authority. To the extent practicable, the Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member at least 24 hours in advance of a subpoena being issued under such authority, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and Federal holidays. The Chairman of the Full Committee shall notify Members of the Committee of the authorization and issuance of a subpoena under this rule as soon as practicable, but in no event later than one week after service of such subpoena.

(B) *Disclosure.*—Provisions may be included in a subpoena with the concurrence of the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the Full Committee, or by the Committee, to prevent the disclosure of the Full Committee's demands for information when deemed necessary for the security of information or the progress of an investigation, including but not limited to prohibiting the revelation by witnesses and their counsel of Full Committee's inquiries.

(C) *Subpoena duces tecum.*—A subpoena duces tecum may be issued whose return to the Committee Clerk shall occur at a time and place other than that of a regularly scheduled meeting.

RULE XIII.—COMMITTEE STAFF.

(A) *Generally.*—Committee staff members are subject to the provisions of clause 9 of House Rule X and must be eligible to be considered for routine access to classified information.

(B) *Staff Assignments.*—For purposes of these rules, Committee staff means the employees of the Committee, detailees, fellows, or any other person engaged by contract or otherwise to perform services for, or at the request of, the Committee. All

such persons shall be either Majority, Minority, or shared staff. The Chairman shall appoint, supervise, where applicable determine remuneration of, and may remove Majority staff. The Ranking Minority Member shall appoint, supervise, where applicable determine remuneration of, and may remove Minority staff. In consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, the Chairman may appoint, supervise, determine remuneration of and may remove shared staff that is assigned to service of the Committee. The Chairman shall certify Committee staff appointments, including appointments by the Ranking Minority Member, as required.

(C) *Divulgence of Information.*—Prior to the public acknowledgement by the Chairman or the Committee of a decision to initiate an investigation of a particular person, entity, or subject, no member of the Committee staff shall knowingly divulge to any person any information, including non-classified information, which comes into his or her possession by virtue of his or her status as a member of the Committee staff, if the member of the Committee staff has a reasonable expectation that such information may alert the subject of a Committee investigation to the existence, nature, or substance of such investigation, unless authorized to do so by the Chairman or the Committee.

RULE XIV.—COMMITTEE MEMBER AND COMMITTEE STAFF TRAVEL.

(A) *Approval of Travel.*—Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, travel to be reimbursed from funds set aside for the Committee for any Committee Member or Committee staff shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chairman. Travel may be authorized by the Chairman for any Committee Member or Committee staff only in connection with official Committee business, such as the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee and meetings, conferences, site visits, and investigations that involve activities or subject matters under the general jurisdiction of the Full Committee.

(1) *Proposed Travel by Majority Party Committee Members and Committee Staff.*—In the case of proposed travel by Majority party Committee Members or Committee staff, before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chairman in writing the following: (a) the purpose of the travel; (b) the dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made; (c) the location of the event for which the travel is to be made; (d) the estimated total cost of the travel; and (e) the names of Members and staff seeking authorization. On the basis of that information, the Chairman shall determine whether the proposed travel is for official Committee business, concerns a subject matter under the jurisdiction of the Full Committee, and is not excessively costly in view of the Committee business proposed to be conducted.

(2) *Proposed Travel by Minority Party Committee Members and Committee Staff.*—In the case of proposed travel by Minority party Committee Members or Committee staff, the Ranking Minority Member shall provide to the Chairman a written representation setting forth the information specified in items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of subparagraph (1) and his or her determination that such travel complies with the other requirements of subparagraph (1).

(B) *Foreign Travel.*—Committee Member and Committee staff requests for foreign travel must include a written representation setting forth the information specified in items (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of subparagraph (A)(1) and be submitted to the Chairman and, absent extenuating circumstances, to the Ranking Minority Member, not fewer than ten business days prior to the start of the travel. Within thirty days of the conclusion of any such foreign travel authorized under this rule, there shall be submitted to the Chairman a written report summarizing the information gained as a result of the travel in question, or other Committee objectives served by such travel. The requirements of this section may be waived or abridged by the Chairman.

(C) *Compliance with Committee Travel Policy and Guidelines.*—Travel must be in accordance with the Committee Travel Policy and Guidelines, as well as with House Rules, the Travel Guidelines and Regulations and any additional guidance set forth by the Committee on Ethics and the Committee on House Administration. Committee Members and staff shall follow these rules, policies, guidelines, and regulations in requesting and proceeding with any Committee-related travel.

RULE XV.—CLASSIFIED AND CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(A) *Security Precautions.*—Committee staff offices, including Majority and Minority offices, shall operate under strict security precautions administered by the Security Officer of the Committee. A security officer shall be on duty at all times during normal office hours. Classified documents and controlled unclassified information (CUI)- formerly known as sensitive but unclassified (SBU) information- may be destroyed, discussed, examined, handled, reviewed, stored, transported and used only in an appropriately secure manner in accordance with all applicable laws, executive orders, and other governing authorities. Such documents may be removed from the Committee's offices only in furtherance of official Committee business. Appropriate security procedures, as determined by the Chairman in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, shall govern the handling of such documents removed from the Committee's offices.

(B) *Temporary Custody of Executive Branch Material.*—Executive branch documents or other materials containing classified information in any form that were not made part of the record of a Committee hearing, did not originate in the Committee or the House, and are not otherwise records of the Committee shall, while in the custody of the Committee, be segregated and maintained by the Committee in the same manner as Committee records that are classified. Such documents and other materials shall be returned to the Executive branch agency from which they were obtained at the earliest practicable time.

(C) *Access by Committee Staff.*—Access to classified information supplied to the Committee shall be limited to Committee staff members with appropriate security clearances and a need-to-know, as determined by the Chairman or Ranking Minority Member, and under the direction of the Majority or Minority Staff Directors.

(D) *Maintaining Confidentiality.*—No Committee Member or Committee staff shall disclose, in whole or in part or by way of summary, to any person who is not a Committee Member or authorized Committee staff for any purpose or in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, any testimony given before the Committee in executive session except for purposes of obtaining an official classification of such testimony. Classified information and controlled unclassified information (CUI) shall be handled in accordance with all applicable laws, executive orders, and other governing authorities and consistently with the provisions of these rules and Committee procedures.

(E) *Oath.*—Before a Committee Member or Committee staff may have access to classified information, the following oath (or affirmation) shall be executed:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose any classified information received in the course of my service on the Committee on Homeland Security, except as authorized by the Committee or the House of Representatives or in accordance with the Rules of such Committee or the Rules of the House.

Copies of the executed oath (or affirmation) shall be retained by the Clerk of the Committee as part of the records of the Committee.

(F) *Disciplinary Action.*—The Chairman shall immediately consider disciplinary action in the event any Committee Member or Committee staff member fails to conform to the provisions of these rules governing the disclosure of classified or unclassified information. Such disciplinary action may include, but shall not be limited to, immediate dismissal from the Committee staff, criminal referral to the Justice Department, and notification of the Speaker of the House. With respect to Minority staff, the Chairman shall consider such disciplinary action in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member.

RULE XVI.—COMMITTEE RECORDS.

(A) *Committee Records.*—Committee Records shall constitute all data, charts and files in possession of the Committee and shall be maintained in accordance with clause 2(e) of House Rule XI .

(B) *Legislative Calendar.*—The Clerk of the Committee shall maintain a printed calendar for the information of each Committee Member showing any procedural or legislative measures considered or scheduled to be considered by the Committee,

and the status of such measures and such other matters as the Committee determines shall be included. The calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes. A copy of such revisions shall be made available to each Member of the Committee upon request.

(C) *Members Right To Access.*—Members of the Committee and of the House shall have access to all official Committee Records. Access to Committee files shall be limited to examination within the Committee offices at reasonable times. Access to Committee Records that contain classified information shall be provided in a manner consistent with these rules.

(D) *Removal of Committee Records.*—Files and records of the Committee are not to be removed from the Committee offices. No Committee files or records that are not made publicly available shall be photocopied by any Member.

(E) *Executive Session Records.*—Evidence or testimony received by the Committee in executive session shall not be released or made available to the public unless agreed to by the Committee. Such information may be made available to appropriate government personnel for purposes of classification. Such information Members may examine the Committee's executive session records, but may not make copies of, or take personal notes from, such records.

(F) *Availability of Committee Records.*—The Committee shall keep a complete record of all Committee action including recorded votes and attendance at hearings and meetings. Information so available for public inspection shall include a description of each amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, including the name of the Member who offered the amendment, motion, order, or other proposition, and the name of each Member voting for and each Member voting against each such amendment, motion, order, or proposition, as well as the names of those Members present but not voting. Such record shall be made available to the public at reasonable times within the Committee offices and also made publicly available in electronic form and posted on the official Committee web site within 48 hours of such record vote.

(G) *Separate and Distinct.*—All Committee records and files must be kept separate and distinct from the office records of the Members serving as Chairman and Ranking Minority Member. Records and files of Members' personal offices shall not be considered records or files of the Committee.

(H) *Disposition of Committee Records.*—At the conclusion of each Congress, non-current records of the Committee shall be delivered to the Archivist of the United States in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House.

(I) *Archived Records.*—The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration shall be made available for public use in accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House. The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to clause 3(b)(3) or clause 4(b) of the Rule, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the Committee for a determination on the written request of any member of the Committee. The Chairman shall consult with the Ranking Minority Member on any communication from the Archivist of the United States or the Clerk of the House concerning the disposition of noncurrent records pursuant to clause 3(b) of the Rule.

RULE XVII.—COMMITTEE RULES.

(A) *Availability of Committee Rules in Electronic Form.*—Availability of Committee Rules in Electronic Form.—Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee shall make its rules publicly available in electronic form and posted on the official Committee web site and shall submit such rules for publication in the Congressional Record not later than 30 days after the Chairman of the Committee is elected in each odd-numbered year.

(B) *Changes to Committee Rules.*—These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by the Full Committee provided that a notice in writing of the proposed change has been given to each Member at least 48 hours prior to the meeting at which action thereon is to be taken and such changes are not inconsistent with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

APPENDIX II

Membership Changes

January 2015

On January 6, 2015, Mr. Michael T. McCaul of Texas was elected as Chair, and Mr. Bennie G. Thompson of Mississippi as Ranking Member pursuant to H. Res. 6 and H. Res. 7, respectively.

Majority Members were elected to the Committee on January 13, 2015, pursuant to H. Res. 29.

Minority Members were elected to the Committee on January 13, 2015, pursuant to H. Res. 30.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
PETER T. KING, New York	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan	JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
STEVEN M. PALAZZO, Mississippi	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	FILEMON VELA, Texas
CURT CLAWSON, Florida	BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
JOHN KATKO, New York	KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
WILL HURD, Texas	NORMA J. TORRES, California
EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER, Georgia	
MARK WALKER, North Carolina	
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia	
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona	
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

PETER T. KING, New York, *Chairman*

CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
JOHN KATKO, New York	FILEMON VELA, Texas
WILL HURD, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas	<i>(ex officio)</i>
<i>(ex officio)</i>	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas	FILEMON VELA, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
WILL HURD, Texas	NORMA J. TORRES, California
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas (<i>ex officio</i>)	(<i>ex officio</i>)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
CURT CLAWSON, Florida	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER, Georgia	NORMA J. TORRES, California
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas (<i>ex officio</i>)	(<i>ex officio</i>)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Chairman*

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER, Georgia	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
MARK WALKER, North Carolina	DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas (<i>ex officio</i>)	(<i>ex officio</i>)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona, *Chairman*

TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
STEVEN M. PALAZZO, Mississippi	BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
MARK WALKER, North Carolina	KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas (<i>ex officio</i>)	(<i>ex officio</i>)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas, *Chairman*

PETER T. KING, New York	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
STEVEN M. PALAZZO, Mississippi	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
CURT CLAWSON, Florida	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas (<i>ex officio</i>)	(<i>ex officio</i>)

March/April 2015

On March 24, 2015, Mr. Steven M. Palazzo of Mississippi resigned as a Member of the Committee on Homeland Security. Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania was elected to the Committee on April 14, 2015, pursuant to H. Res. 199. The Membership was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
PETER T. KING, New York	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan	JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
PATRICK MEEHAN, Pennsylvania	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	FILEMON VELA, Texas
CURT CLAWSON, Florida	BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
JOHN KATKO, New York	KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
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EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER, Georgia	
MARK WALKER, North Carolina	
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia	
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona	
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

PETER T. KING, New York, *Chairman*

CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
JOHN KATKO, New York	FILEMON VELA, Texas
WILL HURD, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas	<i>(ex officio)</i>
<i>(ex officio)</i>	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas	FILEMON VELA, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
WILL HURD, Texas	NORMA J. TORRES, California
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas	<i>(ex officio)</i>
<i>(ex officio)</i>	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
CURT CLAWSON, Florida	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
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<i>(ex officio)</i>	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Chairman*

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER, Georgia	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
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MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas <i>(ex officio)</i>	<i>(ex officio)</i>

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona, *Chairman*

TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
PATRICK MEEHAN, Pennsylvania	BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
MARK WALKER, North Carolina	KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas <i>(ex officio)</i>	<i>(ex officio)</i>

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas, *Chairman*

PETER T. KING, New York	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
PATRICK MEEHAN, Pennsylvania	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
CURT CLAWSON, Florida	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas <i>(ex officio)</i>	<i>(ex officio)</i>

May 2015

Mr. Patrick Meehan of Pennsylvania resigned as a Member of the Committee on May 19, 2015. Mr. Daniel M. Donovan, Jr. of New York was elected to the Committee on May 19, 2015, pursuant to H. Res. 272. The Membership was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
PETER T. KING, New York	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan	JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
CURT CLAWSON, Florida	FILEMON VELA, Texas
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MARK WALKER, North Carolina	
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia	
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona	
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas	
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

PETER T. KING, New York, *Chairman*

CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
JOHN KATKO, New York	FILEMON VELA, Texas
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MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas	<i>(ex officio)</i>
<i>(ex officio)</i>	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas	FILEMON VELA, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
WILL HURD, Texas	NORMA J. TORRES, California
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas	<i>(ex officio)</i>
<i>(ex officio)</i>	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
CURT CLAWSON, Florida	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER, Georgia	NORMA J. TORRES, California
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas	<i>(ex officio)</i>
<i>(ex officio)</i>	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Chairman*

MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER, Georgia	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
MARK WALKER, North Carolina	DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
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SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND COMMUNICATIONS

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SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES

JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas, *Chairman*

PETER T. KING, New York	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
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DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas <i>(ex officio)</i>	<i>(ex officio)</i>

February 16, 2016

Mrs. Candice S. Miller of Michigan resigned as Chair of the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; subsequently, Ms. Martha McSally of Arizona was appointed as Chair.

Ms. Martha McSally resigned as Chair of the Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications; subsequently, Mr. Daniel M. Donovan, Jr. of New York was appointed as Chair. The Membership was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
PETER T. KING, New York	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
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JOHN KATKO, New York	BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
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MARK WALKER, North Carolina	
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia	
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona	
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas	
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York	

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

PETER T. KING, New York, *Chairman*

CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
JOHN KATKO, New York	FILEMON VELA, Texas
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SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania, *Chairman*

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CURT CLAWSON, Florida	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
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MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas <i>(ex officio)</i>	<i>(ex officio)</i>

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

JOHN KATKO, New York, *Chairman*

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EARL L. "BUDDY" CARTER, Georgia	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
MARK WALKER, North Carolina	DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
JOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas <i>(ex officio)</i>	<i>(ex officio)</i>

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona, *Chairman*

LAMAR SMITH, Texas	FILEMON VELA, Texas
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
CANDICE S. MILLER, Michigan	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	BRIAN HIGGINS, New York
LOU BARLETTA, Pennsylvania	NORMA J. TORRES, California
WILL HURD, Texas	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas <i>(ex officio)</i>	<i>(ex officio)</i>

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION,
AND SECURITY TECHNOLOGIESJOHN RATCLIFFE, Texas, *Chairman*

PETER T. KING, New York	CEDRIC L. RICHMOND, Louisiana
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	LORETTA SANCHEZ, California
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	SHEILA JACKSON LEE, Texas
CURT CLAWSON, Florida	JAMES R. LANGEVIN, Rhode Island
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas <i>(ex officio)</i>	<i>(ex officio)</i>

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND
COMMUNICATIONSDANIEL M. DONOVAN, JR., New York, *Chairman*

TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	DONALD M. PAYNE, JR., New Jersey
MARK WALKER, North Carolina	BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN, New Jersey
BARRY LOUDERMILK, Georgia	KATHLEEN M. RICE, New York
MARTHA MCSALLY, Arizona	BENNIE G. THOMPSON, Mississippi
MICHAEL T. MCCAUL, Texas <i>(ex officio)</i>	<i>(ex officio)</i>

APPENDIX III

List of Public Laws

Public Law	Date Approved	Bill	Title
114-22	August 9, 2015	S. 178 (H.R. 460).	<i>JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2015</i> To provide justice for the victims of trafficking.
114-29	July 6, 2015	H.R. 615	<i>DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INTEROPERABLE COMMUNICATIONS ACT</i> To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to take administrative action to achieve and maintain interoperable communications capabilities among the components of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.
114-41	July 31, 2015	H.R. 1626	<i>SURFACE TRANSPORTATION AND VETERANS HEALTH CARE CHOICE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015</i> To provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, to provide resource flexibility to the Department of Veterans Affairs for health care services, and for other purposes.
114-43	August 6, 2015	H.R. 1626	<i>DHS IT DUPLICATION REDUCTION ACT OF 2015</i> To reduce duplication of information technology at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.
114-50	September 24, 2015 ..	H.R. 720	<i>GERARDO HERNANDEZ AIRPORT SECURITY ACT OF 2015</i> To improve intergovernmental planning for and communication during security incidents at domestic airports, and for other purposes.
114-53	September 30, 2015 ..	H.R. 719	<i>TSA OFFICE OF INSPECTION ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2015</i> Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016 To require the Transportation Security Administration to conform to existing Federal law and regulations regarding criminal investigator positions, and for other purposes.
114-68	October 6, 2015	H.R. 2835	<i>BORDER JOBS FOR VETERANS ACT OF 2015</i> To actively recruit members of the Armed Forces who are separating from military service to serve as Customs and Border Protection officers.
114-80	November 5, 2015	H.R. 623	<i>DHS SOCIAL MEDIA IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2015</i> To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Department of Homeland Security to establish a social media working group, and for other purposes.
114-92	November 25, 2015 ...	S. 1356 (H.R. 1735).	<i>NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2016</i> To clarify that certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 will not take effect until after the Director of the Office of Personnel Management promulgates and makes effective regulations relating to such provisions.

Public Law	Date Approved	Bill	Title
114–113 ..	December 18, 2015 ...	H.R. 2029 (H.R. 158, H.R. 1731, H.R. 3305, H.R. 3313).	<i>CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2016</i> To clarify that certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 will not take effect until after the Director of the Office of Personnel Management promulgates and makes effective regulations relating to such provisions.
114–125 ..	February 24, 2016	H.R. 644 (H.R. 878, H.R. 998).	<i>TRADE FACILITATION AND TRADE ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2015</i> To reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes.
114–136 ..	March 18, 2016	S. 1172	<i>EDWARD TED KAUFMAN AND MICHAEL LEAVITT PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITIONS IMPROVEMENTS ACT OF 2015</i> To improve the process of presidential transition.
114–143 ..	April 11, 2016	S. 1180	<i>INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2015</i> To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to modernize the integrated public alert and warning system of the United States, and for other purposes.
114–190 ..	July 15, 2016	H.R. 636 (H.R. 2843, H.R. 4698, H.R. 5338, H.R. 5385).	<i>FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2016</i> To amend title 49, United States Code, to authorize appropriations for the Federal Aviation Administration for fiscal years 2016 through 2017, and for other purposes.
114–267 ..	December 14, 2016 ...	S. 1808 (H.R. 455).	<i>NORTHERN BORDER SECURITY REVIEW ACT</i> To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a Northern Border threat analysis, and for other purposes.
114–268 ..	December 14, 2016 ...	S. 1915 (H.R. 1300).	<i>FIRST RESPONDER ANTHRAX PREPAREDNESS ACT</i> To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to make anthrax vaccines available to emergency response providers, and for other purposes.
114–278 ..	December 16, 2016 ...	H.R. 710	To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prepare a comprehensive security assessment of the transportation security card program, and for other purposes.
114–279 ..	December 16, 2016 ...	H.R. 875	<i>CROSS-BORDER TRADE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2016</i> To provide for alternative financing arrangements for the provision of certain services and the construction and maintenance of infrastructure at land border ports of entry, and for other purposes.
114–285 ..	December 16, 2016 ...	H.R. 3842	<i>FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS REFORM AND IMPROVEMENT ACT</i> To improve homeland security, including domestic preparedness and response to terrorism, by reforming Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to provide training to first responders, and for other purposes.
114–293 ..	December 16, 2016 ...	H.R. 5065	<i>BOTTLES AND BREASTFEEDING EQUIPMENT SCREENING ACT</i> To direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to notify air carriers and security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration of such Administration's guidelines regarding permitting baby formula, breast milk, purified deionized water, and juice on airplanes, and for other purposes.
114–301 ..	December 16, 2016 ...	H.R. 5687	<i>GAO MANDATES REVISION ACT OF 2016</i> To eliminate or modify certain mandates of the Government Accountability Office.

Public Law	Date Approved	Bill	Title
114-304 ..	December 16, 2016 ...	H.R. 5877	<i>UNITED STATES-ISRAEL ADVANCED RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 2016</i> To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 to promote cooperative homeland security research and antiterrorism programs relating to cybersecurity, and for other purposes.
114-__	December 23, 2016 ...	S. 2943	<i>NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2017</i>
		(H.R. 399)	
		(H.R. 1073)	To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and
		(H.R. 3510)	for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe
		(H.R. 3572)	military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other
		(H.R. 3586)	purposes.
		(H.R. 4402)	
		(H.R. 4408)	
		(H.R. 4509)	
		(H.R. 4780)	
		(H.R. 5064)	
		(S. 2976)	

APPENDIX IV

Committee Legislative Reports

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| H. Rpt. 114-10
H.R. 399 | <i>Secure Our Borders First Act of 2015</i>
To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to gain and maintain operational control of the international borders of the United States, and for other purposes.
Filed January 27, 2015. |
| H. Rpt. 114-83
H.R. 1731 | <i>National Cybersecurity Protection Advancement Act of 2015</i>
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance multi-directional sharing of information related to cybersecurity risks and strengthen privacy and civil liberties protections, and for other purposes.
Filed April 17, 2015. |
| H. Rpt. 114-148
H.R. 1615 | <i>DHS FOIA Efficiency Act of 2015</i>
To direct the Chief FOIA Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in the implementation of section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Freedom of Information Act), and for other purposes.
Filed June 11, 2015 |
| H. Rpt. 114-149
H.R. 1637 | <i>Federally Funded Research and Development Sunshine Act of 2015</i>
To require annual reports on the activities and accomplishments of federally funded research and development centers within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.
Filed June 11, 2015 |
| H. Rpt. 114-162
H.R. 1626 | <i>DHS IT Duplication Reduction Act of 2015</i>
To reduce duplication of information technology at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.
Filed June 17, 2015 |
| H. Rpt. 114-163
H.R. 1633 | <i>DHS Paid Administrative Leave Accountability Act of 2015</i>
To provide for certain improvements relating to the tracking and reporting of employees of the Department of Homeland Security placed on administrative leave, or any other type of paid non-duty status without charge to leave, for personnel matters, and for other purposes.
Filed June 17, 2015 |

- H. Rpt. 114-164
H. R. 2200
CBRN Intelligence and Information Sharing Act of 2015
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.
Filed June 17, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-165
H.R. 2206
State Wide Interoperable Communications Enhancement Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require recipients of State Homeland Security Grant Program funding to preserve and strengthen interoperable emergency communications capabilities, and for other purposes.
Filed June 17, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-166
H.R. 1640
Department of Homeland Security Headquarters Consolidation Accountability Act of 2015
To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to Congress a report on the Department of Homeland Security headquarters consolidation project in the National Capital Region, and for other purposes.
Filed June 17, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-168, Pt. I
H.R. 2390
Homeland Security University-based Centers Review Act
To require a review of university-based centers for homeland security, and for other purposes.
Filed June 18, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-169, Pt. I
H.R. 1646
Homeland Security Drone Assessment and Analysis Act
To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how small and medium sized unmanned aerial systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the effects of such an attack, and for other purposes.
Filed June 18, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-218
H.R. 2770
Keeping Our Travelers Safe and Secure Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require certain maintenance of security-related technology at airports, and for other purposes, with and amendment.
Filed July 22, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-219. Pt. I
H.R. 998
Preclearance Authorization Act of 2015
To establish the conditions under which the Secretary of Homeland Security may establish preclearance facilities, conduct preclearance operations, and provide customs services outside the United States, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed July 22, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-220
H.R. 2127
Securing Expedited Screening Act
To direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to limit access to expedited airport security screening at an airport security checkpoint to participants of the PreCheck program and other known low-risk passengers, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed July 22, 2015

- H. Rpt. 114-221
H.R. 2843 *TSA PreCheck Expansion Act*
To require certain improvements in the Transportation Security Administration's PreCheck expedited screening program, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed July 22, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-222, Pt. I
H.R. 1300 *First Responder Anthrax Preparedness Act*
To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to make anthrax vaccines and antimicrobials available to emergency response providers, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed July 22, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-226
H.R. 1634 *Border Security Technology Accountability Act of 2015*
To strengthen accountability for deployment of border security technology at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed July 27, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-227
H.R. 2750 *Improved Security Vetting for Aviation Workers Act of 2015*
To reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, streamline transportation security regulations, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed July 27, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-232
H.R.455 *Northern Border Security Review Act*
To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a northern border threat analysis, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
Filed July 28, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-233
H.R. 2786 *Cross-Border Rail Security Act of 2015*
To require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to submit a report on cross-border rail security, and for other purposes.
Filed July 28, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-240
H.R. 1073 *Critical Infrastructure Protection Act*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to secure critical infrastructure against electromagnetic threats, and for other purposes.
Filed August 4, 2015
- H. Rpt. 114-283
H.R. 3102 *Airport Access Control Security Improvement Act of 2015*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, streamline transportation security regulations, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed October 7, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-284
H.R. 3510 *Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity Strategy Act of 2015*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a cybersecurity strategy for the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed October 7, 2015)

- H. Rpt. 114-295
H.R. 3493 *Securing the Cities Act of 2015*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Securing the Cities program to enhance the ability of the United States to detect and prevent terrorist attacks and other high consequence events utilizing nuclear or other radiological materials that pose a high risk to homeland security in high-risk urban areas, and for other purposes.
(Filed October 20, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-296
H.R. 3350 *Know the CBRN Terrorism Threats to Transportation Act*
To require a terrorism threat assessment regarding the transportation of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological materials through United States land borders and within the United States, and for other purposes.
(Filed October 20, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-297
H.R. 3572 *DHS Headquarters Reform and Improvement Act of 2015*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reform, streamline, and make improvements to the Department of Homeland Security and support the Department's efforts to implement better policy, planning, management, and performance, and for other purposes.
(Filed October 20, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-320
H.R. 3144 *Partners for Aviation Security Act*
To require consultation with the Aviation Security Advisory Committee regarding modifications to the prohibited item list, require a report on the Transportation Security Oversight Board, and for other purposes.
(Filed November 2, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-321
H.R. 3361 *Department of Homeland Security Insider Threat and Mitigation Act of 2015*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Insider Threat Program, and for other purposes.
(Filed September 24, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-322
H.R. 3503 *Department of Homeland Security Support to Fusion Centers Act of 2015*
To require an assessment of fusion center personnel needs, and for other purposes.
(Filed September 24, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-323
H.R. 3505 *Department of Homeland Security Clearance Management and Administration Act*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve the management and administration of the security clearance processes throughout the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.
(Filed September 24, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-324
H.R. 3598 *Fusion Center Enhancement Act*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the partnership between the Department of Homeland Security and the National Network of Fusion Centers, and for other purposes.
(Filed September 24, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-333
H.R. 3859 *HSA Technical Corrections Act*
To make technical Correction to the Homeland Security Act of 2002.
(Filed November 16, 2015)

- H. Rpt. 114-334
H.R. 3875 *Department of Homeland Security CBRNE Defense Act of 2015*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish within the Department of Homeland Security a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Office, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed November 16, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-343, Pt. I
H.R. 3842 *Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers Reform and Improvement Act of 2015*
To improve homeland security, including domestic preparedness and response to terrorism, by reforming Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to provide training to first responders, and for other purposes.
(Filed November 19, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-344
H.R. 2899 *Countering Violent Extremism Act of 2015*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Office for Countering Violent Extremism.
(Filed November 19, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-345, Pt. II
H.R. 3490 *Strengthening State and Local Cyber Crime Fighting Act*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the National Computer Forensics Institute, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed November 30, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-363
H.R. 3869 *State and Local Cyber Protection Act of 2015*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require State and local coordination on cybersecurity with the national cybersecurity and communications integration center, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed December 3, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-369, Pt. I
H.R. 3869 *Visa Waiver Program Improvement and Terrorist Travel Prevention Act of 2015.*
To clarify the grounds for ineligibility for travel to the United States regarding terrorism risk, to expand the criteria by which a country may be removed from the Visa Waiver Program, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on strengthening the Electronic System for Travel Authorization to better secure the international borders of the United States and prevent terrorists and instruments of terrorism from entering the United States, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed December 7, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-370
H.R. 3869 *State and Local Cyber Protection Act of 2015*
To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a study on the circumstances which may impact the effectiveness and availability of first responders before, during, or after a terrorist threat or event, with an amendment.
(Filed December 7, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-372
H.R. 3578 *DHS Science and Technology Reform and Improvement Act of 2015*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to strengthen and make improvements to the Directorate of Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.
(Filed December 8, 2015)

- H. Rpt. 114-379
H.R. 3878 *Strengthening Cybersecurity Information Sharing and Coordination in Our Ports Act of 2015*
To enhance cybersecurity information sharing and coordination at ports in the United States, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed December 15, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-380, Pt. I
H.R. 2285 *Prevent Trafficking in Cultural Property Act*
To improve enforcement against trafficking in cultural property and prevent stolen or illicit cultural property from financing terrorist and criminal networks, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed December 15, 2015)
- H. Rpt. 114-396, Pt. I
H.R. 3584 *Transportation Security Administration Reform and Improvement Act of 2015*
To authorize, streamline, and identify efficiencies within the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.
(Filed January 12, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-423
H.R. 4402 *Foreign Fighter Review Act of 2016*
To require a review of information regarding persons who have traveled or attempted to travel from the United States to support terrorist organizations in Syria and Iraq, and for other purposes.
(Filed February 23, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-424
H.R. 4408 *National Strategy to Combat Terrorist Travel Act of 2016*
To require the development of a national strategy to combat terrorist travel, and for other purposes.
(Filed February 23, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-425
H.R. 4398 *DHS Acquisition Documentation Integrity Act of 2016*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for requirements relating to documentation for major acquisition programs, and for other purposes.
(Filed February 23, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-437
H.R. 4401 *ALERT Act of 2016*
To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide countering violent extremism training to Department of Homeland Security representatives at State and local fusion centers, and for other purposes.
(Filed February 29, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 455, Pt. I
H.R. 3583 *Promoting Resilience and Efficiency in Preparing for Attacks and Responding to Emergencies Act*
To reform and improve the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Office of Emergency Communications, and the Office of Health Affairs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.
(Filed March 16, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-456
H.R. 4404 *Terrorist Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2016*
To require an exercise related to terrorist and foreign fighter travel, and for other purposes.
(Filed March 16, 2016)

- H. Rpt. 114-480, Pt. I.
H.R. 4403 *Enhancing Overseas Traveler Vetting Act*
To authorize the development of open-source software based on certain systems of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State to facilitate the vetting of travelers against terrorist watchlists and law enforcement databases, enhance border management, and improve targeting and analysis, and for other purposes.
(Filed April 11, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-481
H.R. 4407 *Counterterrorism Advisory Board Act of 2016*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security a board to coordinate and integrate departmental intelligence, activities, and policy related to counterterrorism, and for other purposes.
(Filed April 11, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-488, Pt. I
H.R. 3586 *Border and Maritime Coordination Improvement Act*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve border and maritime security coordination in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes.
(Filed April 12, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-491
H.R. 4509 *State and High-Risk Urban Area Working Group Act*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to clarify membership of State planning committees or urban area working groups for the Homeland Security Grant Program, and for other purposes.
(Filed April 13, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-492
H.R. 4482 *Southwest Border Security Threat Assessment Act of 2016*
To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prepare a southwest border threat analysis, and for other purposes.
(Filed April 13, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-493
H.R. 4549 *Treating Small Airports with Fairness Act of 2016*
To require the Transportation Security Administration to conduct security screening at certain airports, and for other purposes.
(Filed April 13, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-494
H.R.4785 *DHS Stop Asset and Vehicle Excess Act*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in managing the Department's vehicle fleet, and for other purposes.
(Filed April 14, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-513
H.R. 4698 *Securing Aviation From Foreign Entry Points and Guarding Airports Through Enhanced Security Act of 2016*
To enhance aviation by requiring airport security assessments and a security coordination enhancement plan, and for other purposes.
(Filed April 21, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-525
H.R. 4820 *Combating Terrorist Recruitment Act of 2016*
To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to use the testimonials of former violent extremists or their associates in order to counter terrorist recruitment, and for other purposes.
(Filed April 26, 2016)

- H. Rpt. 114-565
H.R. 4743 *National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium Act of 2016*
To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed May 13, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-566
H.R. 4780 *Department of Homeland Security Strategy for International Programs Act*
To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a comprehensive strategy for Department of Homeland Security operations abroad, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed May 13, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-568
H.R. 1887 To amend certain appropriation Acts to repeal the requirement directing the Administrator of General Services to sell Federal property and assets that support the operations of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center in Plum Island, New York, and for other purposes.
(Filed May 16, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-629
H.R. 5388 *Support for Rapid Innovation Act of 2016*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for innovative research and development, and for other purposes.
(Filed June 21, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-630
H.R. 5389 *Leveraging Emerging Technologies Act of 2016*
To encourage engagement between the Department of Homeland Security and technology innovators, and for other purposes.
(Filed June 21, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-652
H.R. 5391. *Gains in Global Nuclear Detection Architecture Act*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance certain duties of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and for other purposes.
(Filed July 1, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-653
H.R. 5056 *Airport Perimeter and Access Control Security Act of 2016*
To modernize and enhance airport perimeter and access control security by requiring updated risk assessments and the development of security strategies, and for other purposes.
(Filed July 1, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-654, Part I
H.R. 5064 *Improving Small Business Cyber Security Act of 2016*
To amend the Small Business Act to allow small business development centers to assist and advise small business concerns on relevant cyber security matters, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed July 1, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-662
H.R. 5385 *Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Technical Correction Act of 2016*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make technical corrections to the requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security submit quadrennial homeland security reviews, with an amendment.
(Filed July 5, 2016)

- H. Rpt. 114-754
H.R. 5859
Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the major metropolitan area counterterrorism training and exercise grant program, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed September 19, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-755, Pt. I
H.R. 5346
Securing our Agriculture and Food Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Health Affairs responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security related to food, agriculture, and veterinary defense against terrorism, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed September 19, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-756
H.R. 5459
Cyber Preparedness Act of 2016
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance preparedness and response capabilities for cyber attacks, bolster the dissemination of homeland security information related to cyber threats, and for other purposes, with an amendment.
(Filed September 19, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-775
H.R. 5065
Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act
To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to notify air carriers and security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration of such Administration's guidelines regarding permitting baby formula, breast milk, and juice on airplanes, and for other purposes, with amendments.
(Filed September 20, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-776
H.R. 5943
Transit Security Grant Program Flexibility Act
To amend the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 to clarify certain allowable uses of funds for public transportation security assistance grants and establish periods of performance for such grants, and for other purposes, amended.
(Filed September 20, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-788
H.R. 5460
First Responder Access to Innovative Technologies Act
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a review process to review applications for certain grants to purchase equipment or systems that do not meet or exceed any applicable national voluntary consensus standards, and for other purpose, amended.
(Filed September 26, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-826
H.R. 5843
United States-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Act of 2016
To establish a grant program at the Department of Homeland Security to promote cooperative research and development between the United States and Israel on cybersecurity.
(Filed November 15, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-827, Pt. I
H.R. 5877
United States-Israel Advanced Research Partnership Act of 2016
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 to promote cooperative homeland security research and antiterrorism programs relating to cybersecurity, and for other purposes.
(Filed November 15, 2016)

- H. Rpt. 114-850, Pt. I
H.R. 5253 *Strong Visa Integrity Secures America Act*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve visa security, visa applicant vetting, and for other purposes.
(Filed December 8, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-854, Pt. I
H.R. 1738 *Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015*
To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to modernize and implement the national integrated public alert and warning system to disseminate homeland security information and other information, and for other purposes.
(Filed December 8, 2016)
- H. Rpt. 114-855, Pt. I
H.R. 4383 *DHS Human Trafficking Prevention Act of 2016*
To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to enhance Department of Homeland Security coordination on how to identify and record information regarding individuals suspected or convicted of human trafficking, and for other purposes.
(Filed December 8, 2016)

APPENDIX V

Status of Legislation Referred to the Committee

PUBLIC LAWS

Pub. L. 114-22. S. 178 (H. Con. Res. 47).—*Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015*. To provide justice for the victims of trafficking. Referred to the Judiciary Jan. 13, 2015. Reported amended Mar. 2, 2015; no written report. Considered Mar. 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, Apr. 14, 16, 20, 21, 2015. Passed Senate amended Apr. 22, 2015; Roll No. 163: 99-0. Received in House and held at desk Apr. 23, 2015. Considered under suspension of rules May 18, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House May 19, 2015; Roll No. 244: 420-3. Presented to the President May 21, 2015. Approved May 29, 2015. **Public Law 114-22**.

Pub. L. 114-29. H.R. 615.—*Department of Homeland Security Interoperable Communications Act*. To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to take administrative action to achieve and maintain interoperable communications capabilities among the components of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Jan. 28, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 2, 2015; Roll No. 52: 379-0. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Feb. 3, 2015. Reported with amendment May 21, 2015; Rpt. 114-53. Passed Senate with amendment June 11, 2015. House agreed to Senate amendment under suspension of the rules June 23, 2015. Presented to the President June 24, 2015. Approved July 6, 2015. **Public Law 114-29**.

Pub. L. 114-41. H.R. 3236 (H. Res. 388).—*Surface Transportation and Veterans Health Care Choice Improvement Act of 2015*. To provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, to provide resource flexibility to the Department of Veterans Affairs for health care services, and for other purposes. Referred to Transportation and Infrastructure and in addition to Ways and Means, Energy and Commerce, Science, Space, and Technology, Natural Resources, Veterans' Affairs, Education and the Workforce, the Budget, and Homeland Security July 28, 2015. Passed House July 29, 2015; Roll No. 486: 385-34. Received in Senate and passed July 30, 2015; Roll No. 261: 91-4. Presented to the President July 31, 2015. Approved July 31, 2015. **Public Law 114-41**.

Pub. L. 114-43. H.R. 1626 (S. 1620).—*DHS IT Duplication Reduction Act of 2015*. To reduce duplication of information technology at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Mar. 25, 2015. Reported amended June 17, 2015; Rpt. 114-162. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended June 23, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs June 24, 2015. Committee discharged. Passed Senate July 23, 2015. Presented to the President July 27, 2015. Approved Aug. 6, 2015. **Public Law 114-43**.

Pub. L. 114-50. H.R. 720.—*Gerardo Hernandez Airport Security Act of 2015* To improve intergovernmental planning for and communication during security incidents at domestic airports, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 4, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 10, 2015; Roll No. 70: 411-1. Received in Senate Feb. 11, 2015. Referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Feb. 12, 2015. Reported with amendment July 23, 2015; Rpt. 114-92. Passed Senate with amendment Aug. 5, 2015. House agreed to Senate amendment under suspen-

sion of the rules Sept. 16, 2015. Presented to the President Sept. 17, 2015. Approved Sept. 24, 2015. **Public Law 114-50.**

Pub. L. 114-53. H.R. 719 (H. Res. 448).—*TSA Office of Inspection Accountability Act of 2015. Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016.* To require the Transportation Security Administration to conform to existing Federal law and regulations regarding criminal investigator positions, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 4, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 10, 2015; Roll No. 69: 414-0. Received in Senate Feb. 11, 2015. Referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Feb. 24, 2015. Reported with amendment Aug. 4, 2015; Rpt. 114-111. Passed Senate with amendment Sept. 17, 2015. House agreed to Senate amendment with amendment pursuant to H. Res. 434 Sept. 24, 2015. Senate agreed to House amendment to Senate amendment with amendment Sept. 30, 2015. Roll No. 272: 78-20. House agreed to Senate amendment to House amendment to Senate amendment Sept. 30, 2015; Roll No. 528: 277-151. Presented to the President Sept. 30, 2015. Approved Sept. 30, 2015. **Public Law 114-53.**

Pub. L. 114-68. H.R. 2835. (S. 1603).—*Border Jobs for Veterans Act of 2015.* To actively recruit members of the Armed Forces who are separating from military service to serve as Customs and Border Protection Officers. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to Armed Services June 18, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Sept. 28, 2015; Roll No. 519: 410-0. Received in Senate Sept. 29, 2015. Passed Senate Oct. 1, 2015. Presented to the President Oct. 7, 2015. Approved Oct. 16, 2015. **Public Law 114-68.**

Pub. L. 114-80 H.R. 623.—*Social Media Working Group Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Department of Homeland Security to establish a social media working group, and for other purposes. Referred to Transportation and Infrastructure and in addition to Homeland Security Jan. 30, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 2, 2015; Roll No. 53: 328-51. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Feb. 3, 2015. Reported with amendment Sept. 21, 2015; Rpt. 114-145. Passed Senate with amendment Oct. 7, 2015. House agreed to Senate amendment under suspension of the rules Oct. 28, 2015. Presented to the President Nov. 2, 2015. Approved Nov. 5, 2015. **Public Law 114-80.**

Pub. L. 114-92 S. 1356 (H.R. 2252).—*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016* To clarify that certain provisions of the Border Patrol Agent Pay Reform Act of 2014 will not take effect until after the Director of the Office of Personnel Management promulgates and makes effective regulations relating to such provisions. Passed Senate May 14, 2015. Received in House and held at desk May 14, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House with amendment Nov. 5, 2015; Roll No. 618: 370-58. Senate agreed to House amendment Nov. 10, 2015. Roll No. 301: 91-3. Presented to the President Nov. 17, 2015. Approved Nov. 25, 2015. **Public Law 114-92.** *For prior action see H.R. 1735. (Sec. 1052 of the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 1735 contains provisions of Sec. 17 of H.R. 399, as reported, and Sec. 16 of S. 208).*

Pub. L. 114-113 H.R. 2029 (H.R. 158, H.R. 1731, H.R. 3305, H.R. 3313) (H. Res. 223) (H. Res. 566).—*Continuing Appropriations Act, 2016.* Making appropriations for military construction, the Department of Veterans Affairs, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2016, and for other purposes. Reported from Appropriations Apr. 24, 2015; Rpt. 114-92. Union Calendar. Considered Apr. 29, 2015. Passed House amended Apr. 30, 2015; Roll No. 193: 255-163. Received in Senate and referred to Appropriations May 4, 2015. Reported with amendment May 21, 2015; Rpt. 114-57. Considered Nov. 5, 9, 2015. Passed Senate with amendment Nov. 10, 2015; Roll No. 302: 93-0. House agreed to Senate amendment with amendment No. 2 Dec. 17, 2015; Roll No. 703: 318-109. House agreed to Senate amendment with amendment No. 1 Roll No. 705: 316-113. Senate agreed to House amendments to Senate amendment Dec. 18, 2015. Roll No. 339: 65-33. Presented to the President Dec. 18, 2015. Approved Dec. 18, 2015. **Public Law 114-113.** As signed into law, contains H.R. 158, H.R. 1731, H.R. 3305, and H.R. 3313.

Pub. L. 114-125 H.R. 644 (H. Res. 101) (H. Res. 305) (H.R. 878) (H. Res. 998).—*Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015.* To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend and expand the charitable deduction for contributions of food inventory. Referred to Ways and Means Feb. 2, 2015. Reported amended Feb. 9, 2015; Rpt. 114-18. Union Calendar. Passed House amended Feb. 12, 2015; Roll No. 80: 279-137. Received in Senate Feb. 23, 2015. Ordered placed on the calendar Apr. 20, 2015. Passed Senate with amendments May 14, 2015; Roll No. 179: 78-20. House agreed to Senate amendment to the title June 12,

2015. House agreed to Senate amendment to the text with amendment June 12, 2015; Roll No. 363: 240-190. Senate agreed to House amendment to Senate amendment to the text with an amendment June 24, 2015. Senate insisted on its amendment and asked for a conference June 24, 2015. House insisted on its amendment to Senate amendment to the text and agreed to a conference Dec. 1, 2015; Roll No. 652: 252-170. Conference report filed in the House Dec. 9, 2015; Rpt. 114-376. House agreed to conference report Dec. 11, 2015; Roll No. 693: 256-158. Conference report considered in Senate Feb. 9, 2016. Senate agreed to conference report Feb. 11, 2016; Roll No. 22: 75-20. Presented to the President Feb. 23, 2016. Approved Feb. 24, 2016. **Public Law 114-125.**

Pub. L. 114-136 S. 1172.—*Edward “Ted” Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015.* To improve the process of presidential transition. Referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Apr. 30, 2015. Reported amended July 27, 2015; Rpt. 114-94. Passed Senate amended July 30, 2015. Received in House and referred to Oversight and Government Reform and in addition to Homeland Security July 31, 2015. Reported with amendment from Oversight and Government Reform Dec. 18, 2015; Rpt. 114-384, Pt. I. Homeland Security discharged Dec. 18, 2015. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House with amendment Feb. 29, 2016. Senate agreed to House amendment Mar. 8, 2016. Presented to the President Mar. 15, 2016. Approved Mar. 18, 2016. **Public Law 114-136.**

Pub. L. 114-143 S. 1180. (H.R. 14772— (H.R. 1738)).—*Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to modernize the integrated public alert and warning system of the United States, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs May 4, 2015. Reported amended June 25, 2015; Rpt. 114-73. Passed Senate amended July 9, 2015. Received in House and held at desk July 13, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House Mar. 21, 2016. Presented to the President Mar. 31, 2016. Approved Apr. 11, 2016. **Public Law 114-143.**

Pub. L. 114-150 S. 1638 (H.R. 1640).—*Department of Homeland Security Headquarters Consolidation Accountability Act of 2015.* To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to Congress information on the Department of Homeland Security headquarters consolidation project in the National Capital Region, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs June 18, 2015. Reported amended Mar. 14, 2016; Rpt. 114-227. Passed Senate amended Apr. 6, 2016. Received in House and held at desk Apr. 11, 2016. Rules suspended. Passed House Apr. 18, 2016. Presented to the President Apr. 20, 2016. Approved Apr. 29, 2016. **Public Law 114-150.**

Pub. L. 114-190 H.R. 636 (H. Res. 101) (H.R. 2843, H.R. 5385, H.R. 5338, and H.R. 4698).—*Federal Aviation Administration Reauthorization Act of 2016.* To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend increased expensing limitations, and for other purposes. Referred to Ways and Means and in addition to the Budget Feb. 2, 2015. Reported amended from Ways and Means Feb. 9, 2015; Rpt. 114-21, Pt. I. The Budget discharged Feb. 9, 2015. Union Calendar. Passed House amended Feb. 13, 2015; Roll No. 82: 272-142. Received in Senate Feb. 23, 2015. Ordered placed on the calendar Apr. 20, 2015. Considered Apr. 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 2016. Passed Senate with amendments Apr. 19, 2016; Roll No. 47: 95-3. House agreed to Senate amendments with amendments pursuant to H. Res. 818 July 11, 2016. Senate agreed to House amendments to Senate amendment July 13, 2016. Roll No. 127: 89-4. Presented to the President July 14, 2016. Approved July 15, 2016. PUBLIC LAW 114-190. (See also action on H.R. 2843, H.R. 5385, H.R. 5338, and H.R. 4698.)

Pub. L. 114-267 S. 1808 (H.R. 455).—*Northern Border Security Review Act.* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a Northern Border threat analysis, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs July 21, 2015. Reported amended Oct. 19, 2015; Rpt. 114-155. Passed Senate amended Nov. 16, 2016. Received in House and held at desk Nov. 17, 2016. Passed House Nov. 29, 2016. Approved Dec. 14, 2016. PUBLIC LAW 114-267.

Pub. L. 114-268 S. 1915 (H.R. 1300).—*First Responder Anthrax Preparedness Act.* To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to make anthrax vaccines and antimicrobials available to emergency response providers, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Aug. 3, 2015. Reported amended May 9, 2016; Rpt. 114-251. Passed Senate amended Nov. 16, 2016. Re-

ceived in House and held at desk Nov. 17, 2016. Passed House Nov. 29, 2016. Approved Dec. 14, 2016. PUBLIC LAW 114-268.

Public Law 114-278 H.R. 710.—*Essential Transportation Worker Identification Credential Assessment Act.* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prepare a comprehensive security assessment of the transportation security card program, and for other purposes. Received in House and referred to Homeland Security Feb. 4, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 10, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Feb. 11, 2015. Committee discharged Apr. 22, 2015. Referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Apr. 22, 2015. Reported with amendment Apr. 25, 2016; Rpt. 114-244. Senate passed, amended, Dec. 9, 2016. House concurred in Senate amendment, Dec. 14, 2016. Presented to President Dec. 15, 2016. Approved Dec. 16, 2016. PUBLIC LAW 114-278.

Public Law 114-279 H.R. 875.—*Cross-Border Trade Enhancement Act of 2015.* To provide for alternative financing arrangements for the provision of certain services and the construction and maintenance of infrastructure at land border ports of entry, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, the Judiciary, Homeland Security, and Agriculture Feb. 11, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House Dec. 6, 2016. Passed Senate Dec. 10 (Legislative day of Dec. 9), 2016. Presented to the President Dec. 14, 2016. Approved Dec. 16, 2016. PUBLIC LAW 114-279.

Public Law 114-285 H.R. 3842.—*Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers Reform and Improvement Act of 2015.* To improve homeland security, including domestic preparedness and response to terrorism, by reforming Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers to provide training to first responders, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to the Judiciary Oct. 28, 2015. Reported amended from Homeland Security Nov. 19, 2015; Rpt. 114-343, Pt. I. The Judiciary discharged Nov. 19, 2015. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Dec. 8, 2015; Roll No. 680: 420-2. Received in Senate and referred to the Judiciary Dec. 9, 2015. Passed Senate amended Dec. 9, 2016. House concurred in Senate amendments, Dec. 14, 2016. Presented to the President Dec. 15, 2016. Approved Dec. 16, 2016. PUBLIC LAW 114-285.

Public Law 114-293 H.R. 5065 (S. 3299).—*Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act.* To direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to notify air carriers and security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration of such Administration's guidelines regarding permitting baby formula, breast milk, purified deionized water, and juice on airplanes, and for other purposes." Homeland Security Apr. 26, 2016. Homeland Security markup Sep. 13, 2015, amended, voice vote. Reported amended Sept. 20, 2016; Rpt. 114-775. Union Calendar. Passed House amended, Sep. 27, 2016. Passed Senate Dec. 10 (Legislative day of Dec. 9), 2016. Presented to the President Dec. 14, 2016. Approved Dec. 16, 2016. PUBLIC LAW 114-293.

Public Law 114-301 H.R. 5687.—*GAO Mandates Revision Act of 2016.* To eliminate or modify certain mandates of the Government Accountability Office. Referred to Oversight and Government Reform and in addition to Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Homeland Security July 8, 2016. Reported from Oversight and Government Reform Sept. 19, 2016; Rpt. 114-760, Pt. I. Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and Homeland Security discharged Sept. 19, 2016. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Sept. 20, 2016. Received in Senate Sept. 21, 2016. Ordered placed on the calendar Sept. 22, 2016. Passed Senate Dec. 10 (Legislative day of Dec. 9), 2016. Presented to the President Dec. 14, 2016. Approved Dec. 16, 2016. PUBLIC LAW 114-301.

Public Law 114-304 H.R. 5877.—*United States-Israel Advanced Research Partnership Act of 2016.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the United States-Israel Strategic Partnership Act of 2014 to promote cooperative homeland security research and antiterrorism programs relating to cybersecurity, and for other purposes. Homeland Security and Foreign Affairs July 14, 2016. Homeland Security markup Sep. 13, 2015, amended, voice vote. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Nov. 29, 2016. Passed Senate Dec. 10 (Legislative day of Dec. 9), 2016. Presented to the President Dec. 14, 2016. Approved Dec. 16, 2016. PUBLIC LAW 114-304.

LEGISLATION VETOED BY THE PRESIDENT

H.R. 1735 (S. 1356) (H. Res. 255) (H. Res. 260) (H. Res. 340) (H. Res. 449).—*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016.* To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2016 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes. Referred to Armed Services Apr. 13, 2015. Reported amended May 5, 2015; Rpt. 114-102. Union Calendar. Supplemental report filed May 12, 2015; Pt. II. Considered May 13, 14, 2015. Passed House amended May 15, 2015; Roll No. 239: 269-151. Received in Senate and ordered placed on the calendar May 21, 2015. Considered June 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 2015. Passed Senate with amendment June 18, 2015; Roll No. 215: 71-25. Papers returned to Senate pursuant to H. Res. 340 June 25, 2015. Senate returned papers to House June 25, 2015. House disagreed to Senate amendment and asked for a conference June 25, 2015. Senate agreed to a conference July 9, 2015. Conference report filed in the House Sept. 29, 2015; Rpt. 114-270. House agreed to conference report Oct. 1, 2015; Roll No. 532: 270-156. Conference report considered in Senate Oct. 6, 2015. Senate agreed to conference report Oct. 7, 2015; Roll No. 277: 70-27. Presented to the President Oct. 21, 2015. Vetoed Oct. 22, 2015. (See also action on S. 1356. (Sec. 1052 of the Conference Report to accompany H.R. 1735 contains provisions of Sec. 17 of H.R. 399, as reported, and Sec. 16 of S. 208).)

LEGISLATION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

S. 2943 (H. Res. 809) (H.R. 4909).—*National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017.* To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2017 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes. Reported from Armed Services May 18, 2016; Rpt. 114-255. Considered June 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 2016. Passed Senate amended June 14, 2016; Roll No. 98: 85-13. Received in House and held at desk June 16, 2016. Passed House with amendment pursuant to H. Res. 809 July 7, 2016. House insisted on its amendment and asked for a conference July 8, 2016. Chair appointed Conferees: from the Committee on Homeland Security, for consideration of secs. 564 and 1091 of the Senate bill, and secs. 1097, 1869, 1869A, and 3510 of the House amendment, and modifications committed to conference: Representatives McCaul, Donovan, and Thompson (MS). Senate disagreed to House amendment and agreed to a conference July 14, 2016. Conference report filed in the House Nov. 30, 2016; Rpt. 114-840. House agreed to conference report Dec. 2, 2016; Roll No. 600: 375-34. Senate agreed to conference report Dec. 8, 2016; Roll No. 159: 92-7. (See also action on H.R. 399, H.R. 1073, H.R. 3510, H.R. 3572, H.R. 3586, H.R. 4402, H.R. 4408, H.R. 4509, H.R. 4780, H.R. 5064, S. 2976; Provisions included in the Conference Report to accompany S. 2943).

LEGISLATION REPORTED IN THE SENATE

H.R. 460.—*Essential Transportation Worker Identification Credential Assessment.* To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to train Department of Homeland Security personnel how to effectively deter, detect, disrupt, and prevent human trafficking during the course of their primary roles and responsibilities, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to the Judiciary Jan. 21, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House Jan. 27, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Jan. 28, 2015. Reported May 14, 2015; Rpt. 114-46. See action on S. 178, Public Law 114-22.

H.R. 998.—*Preclearance Authorization Act of 2015.* To establish the conditions under which the Secretary of Homeland Security may establish preclearance facilities, conduct preclearance operations, and provide customs services outside the United States, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to Ways and Means Feb. 13, 2015. Reported amended from Homeland Security July 22, 2015; Rpt. 114-219, Pt. I. Ways and Means discharged July 22, 2015. Union

Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended July 27, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs July 28, 2015. Reported with amendment Dec. 15, 2015; Rpt. 114-180. See action on H.R. 644, Public Law 114-125.

H.R. 2843.—*TSA PreCheck Expansion Act.* To require certain improvements in the Transportation Security Administration's PreCheck expedited screening program, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security June 19, 2015. Reported amended July 22, 2015; Rpt. 114-221. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended July 27, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation July 28, 2015. Reported with amendment Mar. 7, 2016; Rpt. 114-223.

S. 1603.¹—*Border Jobs for Veterans Act of 2015 / Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act.* To actively recruit members of the Armed Forces who are separating from military service to serve as Customs and Border Protection Officers. Referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs June 17, 2015. Reported amended Aug. 5, 2015; Rpt. 114-116. Passed Senate amended Sept. 9, 2015. Received in House and referred to Homeland Security and in addition to Armed Services Sept. 10, 2015. Passed House with amendment pursuant to H. Res. 421 Sept. 18, 2015.

LEGISLATION PASSED THE HOUSE

H.R. 158.—*Visa Waiver Program Improvement Act of 2015.* To clarify the grounds for ineligibility for travel to the United States regarding terrorism risk, to expand the criteria by which a country may be removed from the Visa Waiver Program, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a report on strengthening the Electronic System for Travel Authorization to better secure the international borders of the United States and prevent terrorists and instruments of terrorism from entering the United States, and for other purposes. Referred to Judiciary and in addition to Homeland Security. Reported amended from Homeland Security Dec. 7, 2015; Rpt. 114-369, Pt. I. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Dec. 8, 2015; Roll No. 679: 407-19. Received in Senate Dec. 9, 2015. See action on H.R. 2029; Public Law 114-113.

H.R. 361.—*Department of Homeland Security Insider Threat and Mitigation Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to codify authority under existing grant guidance authorizing use of Urban Area Security Initiative and State Homeland Security Grant Program funding for enhancing medical preparedness, medical surge capacity, and mass prophylaxis capabilities. Referred to Homeland Security Jan. 14, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 2, 2015; Roll No. 51: 377-2. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Feb. 3, 2015.

H.R. 455. (S. 1808).—*Northern Border Security Review Act.* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a northern border threat analysis, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Jan. 21, 2015. Reported amended July 28, 2015; Rpt. 114-232. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Oct. 28, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Oct. 29, 2015. (See Summary of S. 1808).

H.R. 1073. (S. 1846).—*Critical Infrastructure Protection Act.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to secure critical infrastructure against electromagnetic threats, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 25, 2015. Reported amended Aug. 4, 2015; Rpt. 114-240. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Nov. 16, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Nov. 17, 2015. See action on H.R. 2027; Public Law 114-113

H.R. 1300. (S. 1915).—*First Responder Anthrax Preparedness Act.* To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to make anthrax vaccines and antimicrobials available to emergency response providers, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to Energy and Commerce Mar. 4, 2015. Reported amended from Homeland Security July 22, 2015; Rpt. 114-222, Pt. I. Energy and Commerce

¹Pursuant to H. Res. 421, upon passage by the House, the text of S. 1603 was stricken and the text of H.R. 3504 was inserted in lieu thereof. The legislative text within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security was thereby removed.

discharged July 22, 2015. Union Calendar. Considered under suspension of rules July 27, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House amended July 29, 2015; Roll No. 485: 424-0. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs July 30, 2015. (See Summary of S. 1915).

H.R. 1560 (H. Res. 212) (H.R. 1731).—*Protecting Cyber Networks Act.* To improve cybersecurity in the United States through enhanced sharing of information about cybersecurity threats, and for other purposes. Referred to Intelligence Mar. 24, 2015. Reported amended Apr. 13, 2015; Rpt. 114-63. Union Calendar. Passed House amended Apr. 22, 2015; Roll No. 170: 307-116. Received in Senate Apr. 27, 2015. The text of H.R. 1731 was added to the end of H.R. 1560, was passed by the House.

H.R. 1615.—*DHS FOIA Efficiency Act of 2015.* To direct the Chief FOIA Officer of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in the implementation of section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the Freedom of Information Act), and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Mar. 25, 2015. Reported amended June 11, 2015; Rpt. 114-148. Union Calendar. Considered under suspension of rules June 23, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House amended June 25, 2015; Roll No. 387: 423-0. Received in Senate and referred to the Judiciary July 7, 2015.

H.R. 1633.—*DHS Paid Administrative Leave Accountability Act of 2015* To provide for certain improvements relating to the tracking and reporting of employees of the Department of Homeland Security placed on administrative leave, or any other type of paid non-duty status without charge to leave, for personnel matters, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Mar. 25, 2015. Reported amended June 17, 2015; Rpt. 114-163. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended June 23, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs June 24, 2015.

H.R. 1634. (S. 1873).—*Border Security Technology Accountability Act of 2015.* To strengthen accountability for deployment of border security technology at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Mar. 25, 2015. Reported amended July 27, 2015; Rpt. 114-226. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended July 27, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs July 28, 2015.

H.R. 1637.—*Federally Funded Research and Development Sunshine Act of 2015.* To require annual reports on the activities and accomplishments of federally funded research and development centers within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Mar. 25, 2015. Reported June 11, 2015; Rpt. 114-149. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House June 23, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs June 24, 2015.

H.R. 1640.—*Department of Homeland Security Headquarters Consolidation Accountability Act of 2015.* To direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to Congress a report on the Department of Homeland Security headquarters consolidation project in the National Capital Region, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Mar. 25, 2015. Reported amended June 17, 2015; Rpt. 114-166. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended June 23, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs June 24, 2015. (See Action on S. 163, Public L. 114-150)

H.R. 1646.—*Homeland Security Drone Assessment and Analysis Act.* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to research how small and medium sized unmanned aerial systems could be used in an attack, how to prevent or mitigate the effects of such an attack, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to Transportation and Infrastructure Mar. 26, 2015. Reported amended from Homeland Security June 18, 2015; Rpt. 114-169, Pt. I. Transportation and Infrastructure discharged June 18, 2015. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended June 23, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs June 24, 2015

H.R. 1731. (H.R. 1560)(H. Res. 212).—*National Cybersecurity Protection Advancement Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance multi-directional sharing of information related to cybersecurity risks and strengthen privacy and civil liberties protections, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Apr. 13, 2015. Reported amended Apr. 17, 2015; Rpt. 114-83. Union Calendar. Passed House amended Apr. 23, 2015; Roll No. 173: 355-63. Laid on the table pursuant to H. Res. 212 Apr. 23, 2015. See H.R. 1560 for further action.

H.R. 1887.—To amend certain appropriation Acts to repeal the requirement directing the Administrator of General Services to sell Federal property and assets that support the operations of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center in Plum Island, New York, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security April 16, 2015. Reported amended May 16, 2016; Rpt. 114-568. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended May 16, 2016. Received in Senate May 17, 2016. Referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs May 26, 2016.

H.R. 2127.—*Securing Expedited Screening Act.* To direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to limit access to expedited airport security screening at an airport security checkpoint to participants of the PreCheck program and other known low-risk passengers, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Apr. 30, 2015. Reported amended July 22, 2015; Rpt. 114-220. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended July 27, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation July 28, 2015.

H.R. 2200.—*CBRN Intelligence and Information Sharing Act of 2015.* 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. Referred to Homeland Security May 1, 2015. Reported amended June 17, 2015; Rpt. 114-164. Union Calendar. Considered under suspension of rules June 23, 2015. Rules suspended. Passed House amended June 25, 2015; Roll No. 389: 420-2. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs July 7, 2015.

H.R. 2206.—*State Wide Interoperable Communications Enhancement Act.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require recipients of State Homeland Security Grant Program funding to preserve and strengthen interoperable emergency communications capabilities, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security May 1, 2015. Reported amended June 17, 2015; Rpt. 114-165. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended July 27, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs July 28, 2015.

H.R. 2285.—*Prevent Trafficking in Cultural Property Act.* To improve enforcement against trafficking in cultural property and prevent stolen or illicit cultural property from financing terrorist and criminal networks, and for other purposes. Referred to Ways and Means, Homeland Security, Judiciary, May 13, 2015. Reported amended from Homeland Security Dec. 15, 2015; Rpt. 114-380, Pt. I. Reported amended from Ways and Means Sept. 19, 2016; Pt. II. The Judiciary discharged Sept. 19, 2016. Union Calendar. Considered under suspension of rules Sept. 20, 2016. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Sep. 22, 2016; Roll No. 547: 415-0.

H.R. 2390.—*Homeland Security University-based Centers Review Act.* To require a review of university-based centers for homeland security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to Science, Space, and Technology May 18, 2015. Reported from Homeland Security June 18, 2015; Rpt. 114-168, Pt. I. Science, Space, and Technology discharged June 18, 2015. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended June 23, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs June 24, 2015.

H.R. 2750.—*Improved Security Vetting for Aviation Workers Act of 2015* To reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, streamline transportation security regulations, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security June 12, 2015. Reported amended July 27, 2015; Rpt. 114-227. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended July 27, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation July 28, 2015.

H.R. 2770.—*Keeping our Travelers Safe and Secure Act.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require certain maintenance of security-related technology at airports, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security June 15, 2015. Reported amended July 22, 2015; Rpt. 114-218. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended July 27, 2015; Roll No. 469: 380-0. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation July 28, 2015.

H.R. 2786.—*Cross-Border Rail Security Act of 2015.* To require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to submit a report on cross-border rail security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security June 15, 2015. Reported July 28, 2015; Rpt. 114-233. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Sept. 28, 2015; Roll No. 520: 412-0. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Sept. 29, 2015.

H.R. 2795.—*First Responder Identification of Emergency Needs in Disaster Situations.* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a study on the circumstances which may impact the effectiveness and availability of first responders before, during, or after a terrorist threat or event. Referred to Homeland Security, Jun. 16, 2015. Reported amended Dec. 7, 2015; Rpt. 114-370. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Dec. 10, 2015; Roll No. 689: 396-12. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Dec. 14, 2015.

H.R. 3038 (H. Res. 362) (H.R. 2353).—*Highway and Transportation Funding Act of 2015, Part II.* To provide an extension of Federal-aid highway, highway safety, motor carrier safety, transit, and other programs funded out of the Highway Trust Fund, and for other purposes. Referred to Transportation and Infrastructure and in addition to Ways and Means, Natural Resources, Science, Space, and Technology, Energy and Commerce, Homeland Security, and Education and the Workforce July 13, 2015. Passed House July 15, 2015; Roll No. 441: 312-119. Received in Senate July 16, 2015. Ordered placed on the calendar July 21, 2015.

H.R. 3102.—*Airport Access Control Security Improvement Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reform programs of the Transportation Security Administration, streamline transportation security regulations, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security July 16, 2015. Reported amended Oct. 6, 2015; Rpt. 114-283. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Oct. 6, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Oct. 7, 2015.

H.R. 3144.—*Partners for Aviation Security Act.* To require consultation with the Aviation Security Advisory Committee regarding modifications to the prohibited item list, require a report on the Transportation Security Oversight Board, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security. Reported amended Nov. 2, 2015; Rpt. 114-320. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Nov. 16, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Nov. 17, 2015.

H.R. 3350.—*Know the CBRN Terrorism Threats to Transportation Act.* To require a terrorism threat assessment regarding the transportation of chemical, biological, nuclear, and radiological materials through United States land borders and within the United States, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security July 29, 2015. Reported Oct. 20, 2015; Rpt. 114-296. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Oct. 20, 2015; Roll No. 551: 416-0. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Oct. 21, 2015.

H.R. 3361.—*Department of Homeland Security Insider Threat and Mitigation Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Insider Threat Program, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security July 29, 2015. Reported amended Nov. 2, 2015; Rpt. 114-321. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Nov. 2, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Nov. 3, 2015. Reported Jul. 12, 2016; Rpt. 114-297.

H.R. 3490.—*Strengthening State and Local Cyber Crime Fighting Act.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the National Computer Forensics Institute, and for other purposes. Referred to the Judiciary and in addition to Homeland Security Sept. 11, 2015. Reported amended from the Judiciary Nov. 19, 2015; Rpt. 114-345, Pt. I. Reported amended from Homeland Security Nov. 30, 2015; Pt. II. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Nov. 30, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to the Judiciary Dec. 1, 2015.

H.R. 3493.—*Securing the Cities Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Securing the Cities program to enhance the ability of the United States to detect and prevent terrorist attacks and other high consequence events utilizing nuclear or other radiological materials that pose a high risk to homeland security in high-risk urban areas, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security. Referred to Homeland Security Sept. 11, 2015. Reported amended Oct. 20, 2015; Rpt. 114-295. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Oct. 20, 2015; Roll No. 550: 411-4. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Oct. 21, 2015.

H.R. 3503.—*Department of Homeland Security Support to Fusion Centers Act of 2015.* To require an assessment of fusion center personnel needs, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Sept. 11, 2015. Reported amended Nov. 2, 2015; Rpt. 114-322. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Nov.

2, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Nov. 3, 2015.

H.R. 3505.—*Department of Homeland Security Clearance Management and Administration Act.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve the management and administration of the security clearance processes throughout the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Sept. 15, 2015. Reported Nov. 2, 2015; Rpt. 114-323. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Nov. 2, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Nov. 3, 2015.

H.R. 3510.—*Department of Homeland Security Cybersecurity Strategy Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a cybersecurity strategy for the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Sept. 15, 2015. Reported amended Oct. 6, 2015; Rpt. 114-284. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Oct. 6, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Oct. 7, 2015.

H.R. 3572.—*DHS Headquarters Reform and Improvement Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reform, streamline, and make improvements to the Department of Homeland Security and support the Department's efforts to implement better policy, planning, management, and performance, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Sept. 18, 2015. Reported amended Oct. 20, 2015; Rpt. 114-297. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Oct. 20, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Oct. 21, 2015.

H.R. 3578.—*DHS Science and Technology Reform and Improvements Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to strengthen and make improvements to the Directorate of Science and Technology of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security. Reported amended Dec. 8, 2015; Rpt. 114-372. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Dec. 10, 2015; Roll No. 687: 416-0. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Dec. 14, 2015.

H.R. 3583.—*Promoting Resilience and Efficiency in Preparing for Attacks and Responding to Emergencies Act.* To reform and improve the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Office of Emergency Communications, and the Office of Health Affairs of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy and Commerce. Reported amended from Homeland Security Mar. 16, 2016; Rpt. 114-455, Pt. I. Transportation and Infrastructure and Energy and Commerce discharged Mar. 16, 2016. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 26, 2016. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Apr. 27, 2016.

H.R. 3584.—*Transportation Security Administration Reform and Improvement Act of 2015.* To authorize, streamline, and identify efficiencies within the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security. Reported amended Jan. 12, 2016; Rpt. 114-396. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Feb. 23, 2016. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Feb. 24, 2016.

H.R. 3586.—*Border and Maritime Coordination Improvement Act.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to improve border and maritime security coordination in the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to Transportation and Infrastructure. Reported amended from Homeland Security Apr. 12, 2016; Rpt. 114-488, Pt. I. Transportation and Infrastructure discharged Apr. 12, 2016. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 13, 2016. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Apr. 14, 2016.

H.R. 3598.—*Fusion Center Enhancement Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the partnership between the Department of Homeland Security and the National Network of Fusion Centers, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Sept. 24, 2015. Reported amended Nov. 2, 2015; Rpt. 114-324. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Nov. 2, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Nov. 3, 2015.

H.R. 3859.—*HSA Technical Corrections Act.* To make technical corrections to the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Referred to Homeland Security Oct. 29, 2015. Reported Nov. 16, 2015; Rpt. 114-333. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Dec. 8, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Dec. 9, 2015.

H.R. 3869. (S. 2665).—*State and Local Cyber Protection Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require State and local coordination on cybersecurity with the national cybersecurity and communications integration center, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security, Nov. 2, 2015. Reported amended Dec. 3, 2015; Rpt. 114-363. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Dec. 10, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Dec. 14, 2015.

H.R. 3875.—*Department of Homeland Security CBRNE Defense Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish within the Department of Homeland Security a Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosives Office, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Nov. 2, 2015. Reported amended Nov. 16, 2015; Rpt. 114-334. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Dec. 10, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Dec. 14, 2015.

H.R. 3878.—*Strengthening Cybersecurity Information Sharing and Coordination in Our Ports Act of 2015.* To enhance cybersecurity information sharing and coordination at ports in the United States, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to Transportation and Infrastructure Nov. 2, 2015. Reported amended from Homeland Security Dec. 15, 2015; Rpt. 114-379, Pt. I. Transportation and Infrastructure discharged Dec. 15, 2015. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Dec. 16, 2015. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Dec. 17, 2015.

H.R. 4314.—*Counterterrorism Screening and Assistance Act of 2016.* To require a plan to combat international travel by terrorists and foreign fighters, accelerate the transfer of certain border security systems to foreign partner governments, establish minimum international border security standards, authorize the suspension of foreign assistance to countries not making significant efforts to comply with such minimum standards, and for other purposes. Referred to Foreign Affairs and in addition to Homeland Security, and the Judiciary Jan. 5, 2016. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Mar. 21, 2016; Roll No. 130: 371-2. Received in Senate and referred to Foreign Relations Apr. 4, 2016.

H.R. 4398.—*DHS Acquisition Documentation Integrity Act of 2016* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for requirements relating to documentation for major acquisition programs, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 1, 2016. Reported Feb. 23, 2016; Rpt. 114-425. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House Feb. 23, 2016. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Feb. 24, 2016.

H.R. 4401.—*Amplifying Local Efforts to Root out Terror Act of 2016* To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide countering violent extremism training to Department of Homeland Security representatives at State and local fusion centers, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 1, 2016. Reported Feb. 29, 2016; Rpt. 114-437. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Feb. 29, 2016. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Mar. 1, 2016. (See action on H.R. 5471).

H.R. 4402.—*Foreign Fighter Review Act of 2016* To require a review of information regarding persons who have traveled or attempted to travel from the United States to support terrorist organizations in Syria and Iraq, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 1, 2016. Reported amended Feb. 23, 2016; Rpt. 114-423. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Feb. 23, 2016; Roll No. 84: 397-0. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Feb. 24, 2016.

H.R. 4403.—*Enhancing Overseas Traveler Vetting Act* To authorize the development of open-source software based on certain systems of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State to facilitate the vetting of travelers against terrorist watchlists and law enforcement databases, enhance border management, and improve targeting and analysis, and for other purposes. Referred to Foreign Affairs and in addition to Homeland Security Feb. 1, 2016. Reported amended from Homeland Security Apr. 11, 2016; Rpt. 114-480, Pt. I. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 13, 2016.

H.R. 4404.—*Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel Exercise Act of 2016* To require an exercise related to terrorist and foreign fighter travel, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 1, 2016. Reported amended Mar. 16, 2016; Rpt. 114-456. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended July 11, 2016.

H.R. 4407.—*Counterterrorism Advisory Board Act of 2016* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish in the Department of Homeland Security a board to coordinate and integrate departmental intelligence, activities, and policy related to counterterrorism, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 1, 2016. Reported Apr. 11, 2016; Rpt. 114-481. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended May 16, 2016; Roll No. 195: 389-5. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs May 17, 2016.

H.R. 4408.—*National Strategy to Combat Terrorist Travel Act of 2016* To require the development of a national strategy to combat terrorist travel, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 1, 2016. Reported Feb. 23, 2016; Rpt. 114-424. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Feb. 23, 2016; Roll No. 83: 392-0. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Feb. 24, 2016. (See action on H.R. 5471).

H.R. 4482.—*Southwest Border Security Threat Assessment Act of 2016* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to prepare a southwest border threat analysis, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 4, 2016. Reported amended Apr. 13, 2016; Rpt. 114-492. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 13, 2016. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Apr. 14, 2016.

H.R. 4509.—*State and High-Risk Urban Area Working Group Act* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to clarify membership of State planning committees or urban area working groups for the Homeland Security Grant Program, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 9, 2016. Reported Apr. 13, 2016; Rpt. 114-491. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 13, 2016.

H.R. 4549. (S. 2549).—*Treating Small Airports with Fairness Act of 2016* To require the Transportation Security Administration to conduct security screening at certain airports, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Feb. 11, 2016. Reported amended Apr. 13, 2016; Rpt. 114-493. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 13, 2016.

H.R. 4698.—*Securing Aviation from Foreign Entry Points and Guarding Airports Through Enhanced Security Act of 2016.* To enhance aviation by requiring airport security assessments and a security coordination enhancement plan, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Mar. 3, 2016. Reported amended Apr. 21, 2016; Rpt. 114-513. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 26, 2016. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation Apr. 27, 2016.

H.R. 4743.—*National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium Act of 2016.* To authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Mar. 15, 2016. Reported amended May 13, 2016; Rpt. 114-565. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended May 16, 2016; Roll No. 194: 394-3. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs May 17, 2016.

H.R. 4780.—*Department of Homeland Security Strategy for International Programs Act* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop a comprehensive strategy for Department of Homeland Security operations abroad, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Mar. 17, 2016. Reported amended May 13, 2016; Rpt. 114-566. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended May 16, 2016. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs May 17, 2016.

H.R. 4785.—*DHS Stop Asset and Vehicle Excess Act.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Under Secretary for Management of the Department of Homeland Security to make certain improvements in managing the Department's vehicle fleet, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Mar. 17, 2016. Reported amended Apr. 14, 2016; Rpt. 114-494. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended July 11, 2016.

H.R. 4820.—*Combating Terrorist Recruitment Act of 2016.* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to use the testimonials of former or estranged violent

extremists or their associates in order to counter terrorist recruitment, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Mar. 21, 2016. Reported amended Apr. 26, 2016; Rpt. 114-525. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Apr. 26, 2016; Roll No. 164: 322-79. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Apr. 27, 2016. (See action on H.R. 5471).

H.R. 5056.—*Airport Perimeter and Access Control Security Act of 2016.* To modernize and enhance airport perimeter and access control security by requiring updated risk assessments and the development of security strategies, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Apr. 26 2016. Reported July 1, 2016; Rpt. 114-653. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House July 11, 2016.

H.R. 5064.—*Improving Small Business Cyber Security Act of 2016.* To amend the Small Business Act to allow small business development centers to assist and advise small business concerns on relevant cyber security matters, and for other purposes. Referred to Small Business and in addition to Homeland Security Apr. 26, 2016. Reported amended from Homeland Security July 1, 2016; Rpt. 114-654, Pt. I. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Sept. 21, 2016.

H.R. 5338.—*Checkpoint Optimization and Efficiency Act of 2016.* To reduce passenger wait times at airports, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security May 26, 2016. Rules suspended. Passed House amended June 7, 2016. Received in Senate and referred to Commerce, Science and Transportation June 8, 2016.

H.R. 5346.—*Securing our Agriculture and Food Act.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make the Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Health Affairs responsible for coordinating the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security related to food, agriculture, and veterinary defense against terrorism, and for other purposes. Homeland Security, Energy and Commerce, Agriculture May 26, 2016. Homeland Security markup Sep. 13, 2015, amended, voice vote. Reported amended from Homeland Security Sept. 19, 2016; Rpt. 114-755, Pt. I. Energy and Commerce and Agriculture discharged Sept. 19, 2016. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Sep. 26, 2016.

H.R. 5385.—*Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Technical Correction Act of 2016.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make technical corrections to the requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security submit quadrennial homeland security reviews, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Homeland Markup Jun. 8, 2016. Reported amended July 5, 2016; Rpt. 114-662. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended July 11, 2016.

H.R. 5388.—*Support for Rapid Innovation Act of 2016.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for innovative research and development, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security June 7, 2016. Reported June 21, 2016; Rpt. 114-629. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House June 21, 2016; Roll No. 335: 351-4. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs June 22, 2016.

H.R. 5389.—*Leveraging Emerging Technologies Act of 2016.* To encourage engagement between the Department of Homeland Security and technology innovators, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security, Jun. 7, 2016. Reported June 21, 2016; Rept. 114-630. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House June 21, 2016; Roll No. 336: 347-8. Received in Senate and referred to Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs June 22, 2016.

H.R. 5391.—*Gains in Global Nuclear Detection Architecture Act.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance certain duties of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Jun. 7, 2016. Reported July 1, 2016; Rpt. 114-652. Union Calendar. Passed House amended, Sep. 27, 2016.

H.R. 5459.—*Cyber Preparedness Act of 2016.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance preparedness and response capabilities for cyber attacks, bolster the dissemination of homeland security information related to cyber threats, and for other purposes. Homeland Security Jun. 13, 2016. Homeland Security markup Sep. 13, 2015, amended, voice vote. Reported amended Sept. 19, 2016; Rpt. 114-756. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House, amended, Sep. 26, 2016.

H.R. 5460.—*First Responder Access to Innovative Technologies Act.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a review process to review applications for certain grants to purchase equipment or systems that do not meet or exceed any applicable national voluntary consensus standards, and for other purposes. Homeland Security Jun. 13, 2016. Homeland Security markup Sep. 13, 2015, amended,

voice vote. Reported Sep. 26, 2016; Rpt. 114-788. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House, amended, Sep. 26, 2016.

H.R. 5471 (H.R. 4401, H.R. 4407, H.R. 4820).—*Countering Terrorist Radicalization Act.* To combat terrorist recruitment in the United States, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security Jun. 14, 2016. Rules suspended. Passed House Jun. 16, 2016.

H.R. 5843.—*United States-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Act of 2016.* To establish a grant program at the Department of Homeland Security to promote cooperative research and development between the United States and Israel on cybersecurity. Homeland Security Jul. 14, 2016. Homeland Security markup Sep. 13, 2015, amended, voice vote. Reported amended Nov. 15, 2016; Rpt. 114-826. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Nov. 29, 2016.

H.R. 5859.—*Community Counterterrorism Preparedness Act.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the major metropolitan area counterterrorism training and exercise grant program, and for other purposes. Homeland Security Jul. 14, 2016. Homeland Security markup Sep. 13, 2015, amended, voice vote. Reported amended Sept. 19, 2016; Rpt. 114-754. Union Calendar. Considered under suspension of rules Sept. 20, 2016. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Sept. 21, 2016; Roll No. 537: 395-30.

H.R. 5943.—*Transit Security Grant Program Flexibility Act.* To amend the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 to clarify certain allowable uses of funds for public transportation security assistance grants and establish periods of performance for such grants, and for other purposes. Homeland Security Sep. 7, 2016. Homeland Security markup Sep. 13, 2015, amended, voice vote. Reported amended Sept. 20, 2016; Rpt. 114-776. Union Calendar. Rules suspended. Passed House amended Sept. 26, 2016.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED THE HOUSE

H. Res. 827.—Condemning the terrorist attack on the Pulse Orlando nightclub, honoring the memory of the victims of the attack, offering condolences to and expressing support for their families and friends and all those affected, and applauding the dedication and bravery of law enforcement, emergency response, and counterterrorism officials in responding to the attack. Referred to Oversight and Government Reform and in addition to Foreign Affairs, and Homeland Security July 13, 2016. Committees discharged. Passed House July 13, 2016.

H. Res. 842.—Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the terrorist attacks launched against the United States on September 11, 2001, on the 15th anniversary of that date. Referred to Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition Foreign Affairs, Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, the Judiciary, Homeland Security, Intelligence Sep. 6, 2016. Committees discharged. Passed House Sep. 9, 2016.

LEGISLATION REPORTED TO THE HOUSE

H.R. 399.—*Secure Our Borders First Act of 2015.* To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to gain and maintain operational control of the international borders of the United States, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to Armed Services, Natural Resources, and Agriculture Jan. 16, 2015. Reported amended from Homeland Security Jan. 27, 2015; Rpt. 114-10, Pt. I. Armed Services, Natural Resources, and Agriculture discharged Jan. 27, 2015.

H.R. 1738.—*Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015.* To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to modernize and implement the national integrated public alert and warning system to disseminate homeland security information and other information, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and in addition to Transportation and Infrastructure. Homeland Security markup May 20, 2015, amended, voice vote. Reported Dec. 8, 2016 H. Rpt. 114-854, Pt. I (See also action taken on S. 1180, Public Law 114-143).

H.R. 1907.—*Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015* To reauthorize trade facilitation and trade enforcement functions and activities, and for other purposes. Referred to Ways and Means and in addition to Homeland Security, Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, and the Judiciary Apr. 21, 2015. Reported amended from Ways and Means May 14, 2015; Rpt. 114-114, Pt. I. Homeland Security, Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, and the Judiciary discharged May 14, 2015. (See also action on H.R. 644, above).

H.R. 2899.—*Countering Violent Extremism Act of 2015*. To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Office for Countering Violent Extremism. Referred to Homeland Security. Referred to Homeland Security June 25, 2015. Reported amended Nov. 19, 2015; Rpt. 114-344.

H.R. 4383.—*DHS Human Trafficking Prevention Act of 2016*. To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to enhance Department of Homeland Security coordination on how to identify and record information regarding individuals suspected or convicted of human trafficking, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security and Judiciary Jan. 13, 2016. Homeland Security markup Feb. 2, 2016, amended, voice vote. Reported Dec. 8, 2016. 114-855, Pt. I. Judiciary discharged Dec. 8, 2016.

H.R. 5253.—*Strong Visa Integrity Secures America Act*. To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the Immigration and Nationality Act to improve visa security, visa applicant vetting, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security. Homeland Markup Jun. 8, 2016. Reported Dec. 8, 2016, H. Rpt. 114-850, Pt. I.

LEGISLATION ORDERED TO BE REPORTED TO THE HOUSE

H.R. 5390.—*Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection Agency Act of 2016*. To amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection Agency of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes. Referred to Homeland Security, Energy and Commerce, Oversight and Government Reform, Transportation and Infrastructure Jun. 7, 2016. Homeland Security markup Jun. 8, 2016. amended, voice vote.

H.R. 5728.—*Cuban Airport Security Act of 2016*. To prohibit scheduled passenger air transportation between the United States and Cuba until a study has been completed regarding security measures and equipment at Cuba's airports, to amend title 49, United States Code, to clarify the role of the Secretary of Homeland Security regarding security standards at foreign airports, and for other purposes. Homeland Security and Foreign Affairs Jul. 12, 2016. Homeland Security markup Sep. 13, 2015, amended, voice vote.

APPENDIX VI

Executive Communications, Memorials, and Presidential Messages

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS

Executive Communication 398

February 10, 2015—Letter from Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Privacy Office's report entitled "2014 Data Mining Report to Congress", pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000ee-3.

Executive Communication 399

February 10, 2015—Letter from Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Privacy Office's semiannual report to Congress covering the period March 1, 2014, through September 30, 2014, pursuant to the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, § 803.

Executive Communication 2291

July 23, 2015—Letter from Chief Counsel, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Suspension of Community Eligibility; Virginia: Augusta County, Unincorporated Areas [Docket ID: FEMA-2015-0001; Internal Agency Docket No.: FEMA-8389] received July 22, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Pub. L. 104-121, § 251.

Executive Communication 2650

September 8, 2015—Letter from Acting Director, Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Liberalization of Certain Documentary Evidence Required as Proof of Exportation on Drawback Claims [CBP Dec. 15-11] (RIN: 1515-AE02) received August 11, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Pub. L. 104-121, § 251.

Executive Communication 3478

November 16, 2015—Letter from Chief, Trade and Commercial Regulations Branch, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Customs and Border Protection's Bond Program [CBP Dec. 15-15] [USCBP-2006-0013] (RIN: 1515-AD56 [formerly 1505-AB54]) received November 12, 2015, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Pub. L. 104-121, § 251.

Executive Communication 3629

December 2, 2015—Letter from Chief Privacy Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office 2015 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 142(a)(6); Pub. L. 107-296, Sec. 222(5); (116 Stat. 2155).

Executive Communication 4200

February 2, 2016—Letter from Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Administration's certification that the level of screening services and protection services at the Punta Gorda Airport in Florida will be equal to or greater than the level that would be provided at the airport by TSA Transportation Security Officers, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44920(d)(1); Pub. L. 107-71, Sec. 108(a); (115 Stat. 613).

Executive Communication 4517

March 1, 2016—Letter from Deputy Chief Counsel for Regulations and Security Standards, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security

riety, transmitting the Department's Major final rule—Passenger Screening Using Advanced Imaging Technology [Docket No.: TSA-2013-0004] (RIN: 1652-AA67) received February 26, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Pub. L. 104-121, { 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 4629

March 10, 2016—Letter from Chief Privacy Officer, Privacy Office, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Privacy Office's 2015 Data Mining Report to Congress, as required by the Federal Agency Data Mining Reporting Act, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000ee-3(c)(1); Pub. L. 110-53, { 804(c)(1); (121 Stat. 363).

Executive Communication 4662

March 16, 2016—Letter from Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's 2015 Data Mining Report to Congress, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000ee-3(c)(1); Pub. L. 110-53, { 804(c)(1); (121 Stat. 363).

Executive Communication 4682

March 21, 2016—Letter from Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's interim final rule—Flights to and from Cuba [USCBP-2016-0015] (RIN: 1651-AB10) received March 17, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Pub. L. 104-121, {251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 5501

May 25, 2016—Letter from Senior Advisor to the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, Office of the Secretary, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—Federal Agency Final Regulations Implementing Executive Order 13559: Fundamental Principles and Policymaking Criteria for Partnerships With Faith-Based and Other Neighborhood Organizations [Docket No.: DHS-2006-0065] (RIN: 1601-AA40) received May 19, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Pub. L. 104-121, { 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 5739

June 16, 2016—Letter from Deputy Under Secretary for Management and Chief Financial Officer, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report entitled "Purchase and Usage of Weapons for 2014", pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 472(a)-(b); Pub. L. 114-4, { 562(a)-(b); (129 Stat. 72).

Executive Communication 5818

June 24, 2016—Letter from Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's report entitled "Human Trafficking Awareness Training for Department of Homeland Security Personnel", pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 643(a); Pub. L. 114-22, { 903(a); (129 Stat. 265).

Executive Communication 5819

June 24, 2016—Letter from Director for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties: Fiscal Year 2015 report to Congress, pursuant to 6 U.S.C. 345(b); Pub. L. 107-296, Sec. 705; (116 Stat. 2219).

Executive Communication 6185

July 18, 2016—Letter from Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Administration's certification that the level of screening services and protection services at the Charles M. Schulz-Sonoma County Airport in California will be equal to or greater than the level that would be provided airport by TSA Transportation Security Officers, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44920(d)(1); Pub. L. 107-71, Sec. 108(a); (115 Stat. 613).

Executive Communication 6186

July 18, 2016—Letter from Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Administration's certification that the level of screening services and protection services at the San Francisco International Airport in California will be equal to or greater than the level that would be provided at the airport by TSA Transportation Security Officers, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 44920(d)(1); Pub. L. 107-71, Sec. 108(a); (115 Stat. 613).

Executive Communication 6188

July 18, 2016—Letter from Director for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Semiannual Report to Congress for October 1, 2015, through March 31, 2016, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 2000ee-1(f).

Executive Communication 6675

September 6, 2016—Letter from Attorney-Advisor, Regulatory Affairs Law Division, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's interim final rule—Petitions for Rulemaking, Amendment, or Repeal [Docket No.: DHS-2009-0009] (RIN: 1601-AA56) received August 18, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Pub. L. 104-121, § 251; (110 Stat. 868).

Executive Communication 7708

December 1, 2016—A letter from the Chief, Border Security Regulations Branch, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting the Department's final rule—The U.S. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Travel Card Program [Docket No.: USCBP-2013-0029] (RIN: 1651-AB01) received November 21, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Homeland Security.

MEMORIALS

Memorial 101

July 22, 2015—Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5, expressing dissatisfaction with the Federal Government's inadequate efforts to secure the Texas-Mexico international border.

Memorial 137

September 22, 2015—Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, relative to House Resolution No. 1215, urging the Congress to instruct the Transportation Security Administration to accept concealed handgun licenses as valid forms of identification.

Memorial 233

May 24, 2016—Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to Senate Concurrent Memorial 1006, urging the United States Congress to act to increase the number of United States customs and border protection personnel at the ports of entry in Arizona.

Memorial 236

May 24, 2016—Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to Senate Concurrent Memorial 1012, urging the United States Congress to direct the appropriate federal agencies to secure the borders of the United States.

Memorial 275

July 1, 2016—Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to Senate Concurrent Memorial 1006, urging the United States Congress to act to increase the number of United States Customs and Boarder Protection personnel at the ports of entry in Arizona.

Memorial 277

July 1, 2016—Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to Senate Concurrent Memorial 1012, urging the United States Congress to direct the appropriate federal agencies to secure the borders of the United States.

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

Presidential Message 31

November 17, 2015—Communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the Administration's 2015 National Drug Control Strategy, pursuant to 21 U.S.C. 1705; Pub. L. 109-469, § 706(a); (120 Stat. 3513).

APPENDIX VII

Committee Staff

MAJORITY STAFF

Brendan P. Shields, *Staff Director*
Paul Anstine, *Staff Director, Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security*
Diana Bergwin, *Sr. Professional Staff Member*
Kate Bonvechio, *Sr. Professional Staff Member*
Mandy Bowers, *Staff Director, Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence*
Samia Brahim, *Professional Staff Member*
Luke Burke, *Sr. Professional Staff Member / Investigator*
Kris Carlson, *Subcommittee Clerk*
Alan Carroll, *Sr. Professional Staff Member*
Ryan Consaul, *Staff Director, Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency*
Jake Crisp, *National Security Director*
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Kirsten Duncan, *Sr. Professional Staff Member*
Kathleen Crooks Flynn, *Deputy General Counsel*
Laura Fullerton, *Sr. Advisor*
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Tess Glancey, *Press Secretary*
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Krista P. Harvey, *Staff Director, Subcommittee on Transportation Security*
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Kerry A. Kinirons, *Staff Director, Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications*
Kyle Klein, *Sr. Professional Staff Member*
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Lexi Marten, *Staff Assistant*
Natalie Matson, *Professional Staff Member*
Madeline Matthews, *Professional Staff Member*
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Joan O'Hara, *General Counsel*
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Jason Olin, *Professional Staff Member*
Erik Peterson, *Professional Staff Member*
Susan Phalen, *Communications Director*

Ann Pierce, *Administrative Director*
 Ryan Propis, *Counsel*
 Katie Rashid, *Subcommittee Clerk*
 Alex Rosen, *Staff Assistant*
 John Ross, *Finance Officer*
 Cindy B. (Boyd) Simms, *Director of Member Services and Coalitions*
 Miles Taylor, *National Security Advisor*
 Lars Trautman, *Counsel*
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MINORITY STAFF

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 Christian Bolden, *Professional Staff Member*
 Frank Bradford, *Professional Staff Member*
 Alexandra Sifuentes Carnes, *Professional Staff Member*
 Rosaline Cohen, *Chief Counsel for Legislation*
 Adam M. Comis, *Communications Director*
 Kimaya Davis, *Executive Assistant*
 Shante Gauthier, *Professional Staff Member*
 Hope E. Goins, *Chief Counsel for Oversight*
 Imani D. Gunn, *Research Assistant*
 Cedric C. Haynes, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Transportation Security*
 Cory Horton, *Professional Staff Member*
 Nzinga Hutchinson, *Professional Staff Member and Counsel*
 Brittany Lynch, *Research Assistant*
 Alison B. Northrop, *Subcommittee Director and Counsel, Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security*
 Elise Phillips, *Office Manager*
 K. Christopher Schepis, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies*
 Alicia M. Smith, *Professional Staff Member*
 Nicole Tisdale, *Subcommittee Director and Counsel, Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence*
 Erica Danielle Woods, *Professional Staff Member and Counsel*

SHARED COMMITTEE STAFF

Michael S. Twinchek, *Chief Clerk*
 John L. Dickhaus, *Deputy Chief Clerk*
 Heather Crowell, *GPO Detailee, Printer*

FORMER MAJORITY STAFF

Matthew J. Ballard, *Deputy Communications Director*
Chad Carlough, *Professional Staff Member*
Susan “Paige” Davies, *Staff Assistant*
Tina Garcia, *Staff Assistant*
Nicole Halavik, *Professional Staff Member*
Deborah Jordan, *Subcommittee Clerk*
Tyler Lowe, *Counsel*
Margaret Anne Moore, *Press Secretary*
Jason Miller, *Sr. Professional Staff Member*
James Murphy, *Professional Staff Member and Director of Member Services*
Amanda Parikh, *Staff Director, Subcommittee on Transportation Security*
John Neal, *Professional Staff Member*
Bradley Saull, *Professional Staff Member*
Dennis Terry, *Subcommittee Clerk*
Andrea Thompson, *Sr. Advisor*
Jake Vreeburg, *Parliamentarian*
April (Corbett) Ward, *Press Secretary / Director of Digital Media*
Nathan Wheat, *Staff Assistant*
Maseh Zarif, *Professional Staff Member / Investigator*

FORMER MINORITY STAFF

Toure Burgess, *Research Assistant*
Ashley M. Delgado, *Professional Staff Member*
Deborah R. Mack, *Professional Staff Member*
Ramzi M. Nemo, *Detainee, United States Government Accountability Office*
Lori Stith, *Professional Staff Member*
Brian B. Turbyfill, *Subcommittee Director, Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Efficiency*
Nicole Wade, *Office Manager*

FORMER SHARED STAFF

Natalie Nixon, *Deputy Chief Clerk / Administrator*

APPENDIX VIII

Witnesses

— A —

- ACEVEDO, ART, Chief of Police, Austin, Texas, *testifying on behalf of the Major Cities Chiefs Association.*
- FULL, Sep. 14, 2016, “Stopping the Next Attack: How to Keep Our City Streets from Becoming the Battleground.”
- ACORD, BOBBY, Former Administrator, Animal Plant Health Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, *testifying on behalf of the National Pork Producers Council.*
- EPRC, Feb. 26, 2016, “Food for Thought: Efforts to Defend the Nation’s Agriculture and Food.”
- ADAMS, MARK S., Coordinator, Frontera De Cristo.
- BMS, May 9, 2016, field hearing in Sahuarita, Arizona, “Life on the Border: Examining Border Security through the Eyes of Local Residents and Law Enforcement.”
- ALEXANDER, CEDRIC, National President, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE).
- CTI, Feb. 26, 2015, “Addressing Remaining Gaps in Federal, State, and Local Information Sharing.”
 - CTI, Sep. 8, 2016, “State and Local Perspectives on Federal Information Sharing.”
- ALLES, RANDOLPH D. “TEX”, Maj. Gen. (Ret.-USMC), Assistant Commissioner, Office of Air and Marine, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, Jul. 14, 2015 “Securing the Maritime Border: The future of the CBP Air and Marine.”
 - BMS, Mar. 1, 2016, “Transparency, Trust and Verification: Measuring Effectiveness and Situational Awareness along the Border.”
 - BMS, May 24, 2016, “Border Security Gadgets, Gizmos, and Information: Using Technology to Increase Situational Awareness and Operational Control.”
- ALLIN, BONNIE A., President and CEO, Tucson Airport Authority, Tucson, Arizona.
- TS, May 26, 2016, “Long Lines, Short Patience: Local Perspectives.”
- ARONSON, SAMUEL H., President, American Physical Society.
- CIPST, May 19, 2015, “Examining DHS Science and Technology Directorate’s Engagement with Academia and Industry.”
- AZIZ, SAHAR F., Professor of Law, Texas A&M University School of Law.
- OME, Sep. 22, 2016, “Identifying the Enemy: Radical Islamist Terror.” B

— B —

- BAILEY, ANGELA, Chief Human Capital Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- OME, Feb. 25, 2016, “Probing DHS’s Botched Management of the Human Resources Information Technology Program.”
- BEAIRSTO, LYDIA, Managing Deputy Commissioner for Security, Department of Aviation, City of Chicago, Illinois.
- TS, May 26, 2016, “Long Lines, Short Patience: Local Perspectives.”
- BEARY, RICHARD, Chief, Immediate Past President, International Association of Chiefs of Police.
- CTI, Sep. 8, 2016, “State and Local Perspectives on Federal Information Sharing.”
- BEARY, RICHARD, President, International Association of Chiefs of Police.
- CTI, Feb. 26, 2015, “Addressing Remaining Gaps in Federal, State, and Local Information Sharing.”
 - OME, Mar. 18, 2015, “Unmanned Aerial System Threats: Exploring Security Implications and Mitigation Technologies.”
- BECKHAM, TAMMY R., D.V.M., Ph.D., Dean, College of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State University.
- EPRC, Feb. 26, 2016, “Food for Thought: Efforts to Defend the Nation’s Agriculture and Food.”
- BELFIORE, Thomas, Chief Security Officer, The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.
- EPRC, Jun. 21, 2016, field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey “Protecting our Passengers: Perspectives on Securing Surface Transportation in New Jersey and New York.”
- BELL, DAN, President, ZZ Cattle Corporation.
- BMS, May 9, 2016, field hearing in Sahuarita, Arizona, “Life on the Border: Examining Border Security through the Eyes of Local Residents and Law Enforcement.”
- BERGEN, PETER, Vice President, Director International Security and Fellows Programs, New America.
- FULL & Committee on Foreign Affairs, Nov. 18, 2015, “The Rise of Radicalism: Growing Terrorist Sanctuaries and the Threat to the U.S. Homeland.”
- BERMAN, ILAN, Vice President, American Foreign Policy Council.
- CTI, Feb. 11, 2016, “The Future of Iranian Terror and Its Threat to the US Homeland.”
- BERSIN, ALAN D., Assistant Secretary and Chief Diplomatic Officer, Office of Policy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, Jun. 2, 2015, “The Outer Ring of Border Security: DHS’s International Security Programs.”
- BIAGINI, RAYMOND B., Partner, Covington and Burling.
- CIPST, Jul. 28, 2015, “Promoting and Incentivizing Cybersecurity Best Practices.”
- BJELOPERA, JEROME P., Specialist in Organized Crime and Terrorism, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.
- CTI, Oct. 28, 2015, “Terror Inmates: Countering Violent Extremism in Prison and Beyond.”
- BLACK, ANDREW, President and CEO, Association of Oil Pipe Lines, *testifying on behalf of the American Petroleum Institute.*
- TS, Apr. 19, 2016, “Pipelines: Securing the Veins of the American Economy.”
- BOND, MICHELE THOREN, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Consular Affairs, Department of State.
- FULL, Feb. 3, 2016, “Crisis of Confidence: Preventing Terrorist Infiltration through U.S. Refugee and Visa Programs.”
- BORKOWSKI, MARK, Assistant Commissioner and Chief Acquisition Executive, Office of Technology Innovation and Acquisition, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, May 24, 2016, “Border Security Gadgets, Gizmos, and Information: Using Technology to Increase Situational Awareness and Operational Control.”

- BOUCHARD, MICHAEL J., Sheriff, Oakland County Sheriff's Office, Oakland County, Michigan, *testifying on behalf of the Major County Sheriffs Association.*
- FULL, Sep. 14, 2016, "Stopping the Next Attack: How to Keep Our City Streets from Becoming the Battleground."
- BOUCHARS, MICHAEL, Sheriff of Oakland County, Michigan, Oakland County Sheriff's Office. *testifying on behalf of the Major County Sheriffs Association.*
- OME, Apr. 28, 2016, "Transferring Guantanamo Bay Detainees to the Homeland: Implications for States and Local Communities."
- BRASHER, GARY, Private Citizen.
- BMS, Sep. 13, 2016, "Moving the Line of Scrimmage: Re-examining the Defense-in-Depth Strategy."
- BRASURE, WAYNE, Acting Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office.
- BMS & the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Jul. 7, 2016, "An Examination of the Maritime Nuclear Smuggling Threat."
- BRATTON, WILLIAM J., Commissioner, Police Department, City of New York, New York.
- FULL, field hearing in New York City, New York, "Beyond Bin Laden's Caves and Couriers to A New Generation of Terrorists: Confronting the Challenges in a Post 9/11 World."
- BRINSFIELD, KATHRYN, Assistant Secretary, Office of Health Affairs, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CIPST & EPRC, Jul. 14, 2015 "Weapons of Mass Destruction: Bolstering DHS to Combat Persistent Threats to America."
 - EPRC, Feb. 11, 2016, "Improving the Department of Homeland Security's Biological Detection and Surveillance Programs."
- BROMWICH, ADAM, Vice President, Security Technology and Response, Symantec, *testifying on behalf of the Cyber Threat Alliance.*
- CIPST, Feb. 25, 2016, "Emerging Cyber Threats to the United States."
- BROTHERS, REGINALD, Under Secretary for Science and Technology, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CIPST & EPRC, Jul. 14, 2015 "Weapons of Mass Destruction: Bolstering DHS to Combat Persistent Threats to America."
 - EPRC, Feb. 11, 2016, "Improving the Department of Homeland Security's Biological Detection and Surveillance Programs."
- BROWN, MARCUS L., Homeland Security Advisor, Director of the Office of Homeland Security, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
- CIPST, Jun. 15, 2016, "Value of DHS' Vulnerability Assessments in Protecting our Nation's Critical Infrastructure."
- BRYANT, G. KEITH, Fire Chief, Oklahoma City Fire Department, *testifying on behalf of the International Association of Fire Chiefs.*
- EPRC, Mar. 19, 2015, "Agents of opportunity: Responding to the Threat of Chemical Terrorism."
- BUCCI, STEVEN P., Director, The Douglas and Sarah Allison Center for Foreign and National Security Policy, The Heritage Foundation.
- BMS, Mar. 17, 2015, "Combating Terrorist Travel: Does the Visa Waiver Program Keep Our Nation Safe?"
- BURNS, ROBERT, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency Deputy Director, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, Jun. 14, 2016, "Overstaying Their Welcome: National Security Risks Posed by Visa Overstays."

- BURRIESCI, KELLI ANN, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of Homeland Security's Screening, Coordination Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, Jun. 14, 2016, "Overstaying Their Welcome: National Security Risks Posed by Visa Overstays."
- BUTTERWORTH, JIM, Director, Emergency Management Agency/Homeland Security, State of Georgia *testifying on behalf of the National Emergency Management Association*.
- EPRC, Mar. 15, 2016, "State of Emergency: The Disaster of Cutting Preparedness Grants."
- BYMAN, DANIEL, Research Director, Center for Middle East Policy, Center for Security Studies, The Brookings Institution.
- CTI, Apr. 30, 2015, "Terrorism in Africa: The Imminent Threat to the United States."
- BYRNE, MICHAEL, Deputy Regional Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Region II, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- EPRC, Jul. 11, 2016, field hearing in Staten Island, New York "Prepared Community is a Resilient Community."

— C —

- CAIRNS, CHARLES B., Interim Dean, University of Arizona College of Medicine, Heather Sciences Center.
- EPRC, Apr. 22, 2015, "Strategic Perspectives of the Bioterrorism Threat."
- CALLAHAN, CHRISTINA R., Executive Director, Syracuse Hancock International Airport, Syracuse, New York.
- TS, May 26, 2016, "Long Lines, Short Patience: Local Perspectives."
- CALLAHAN, MARY ELLEN, Jenner & Block and the Former Chief Privacy Officer, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CIPST, Mar. 4, 2015, "Industry Perspectives on the President's Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal."
- CANAVAN, GREGORY H., Senior Fellow, Los Alamos National Laboratories.
- BMS & the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Jul. 7, 2016, "An Examination of the Maritime Nuclear Smuggling Threat."
- CARRAWAY, MELVIN J., Acting Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- TS, Apr. 30, 2015, "A Review of Access Control Measures at Our Nation's Airports, Part II."
- CATLETT, CHRISTINA, Associate Director, Office of Critical Event Preparedness and Response, Department of Emergency Medicine, The Johns Hopkins Hospital.
- EPRC, Mar. 19, 2015, "Agents of opportunity: Responding to the Threat of Chemical Terrorism."
- CHA, CAROL R., Director, Information Technology Acquisition Management Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office.
- OME, Feb. 25, 2016, "Probing DHS's Botched Management of the Human Resources Information Technology Program."
- CHALEKI, THOMAS, Deputy Chief Readiness Support Officer, Management Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- OME, Dec. 3, 2015, "Driving Away with Taxpayer Dollars: DHS's Failure to Effectively Manage the FPS Vehicle Fleet."
- CHAMBERLAIN, JAIME S., President, J-C Distributing Inc.
- BMS, May 9, 2016, field hearing in Sahuarita, Arizona, "Life on the Border: Examining Border Security through the Eyes of Local Residents and Law Enforcement."

- CILLUFO, FRANK, Associate Vice President and Director, Center for Cyber and Homeland Security, The George Washington University.
- CIPST, Feb. 25, 2016, “Emerging Cyber Threats to the United States.”
- CLANCY, JOSEPH P., DIRECTOR, UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.
- OME & the Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate, Nov. 17, 2015, “Examining Ongoing Challenges at the U.S. Secret Service and their Government-wide Implications.”
- CLANCY, MARK G., Chief Executive Officer, Soltra.
- CIPST, Jun. 15, 2016, “Oversight of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015.”
- CLARK, RONALD J., Dr. Deputy Under Secretary, National Protections and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CIPST, Oct. 7, 2015, “Examining the Mission, Structure, and Reorganization Effort of the National Protection and Programs Directorate.”
- COHEN, J. RICHARD, President, Southern Poverty Law Center.
- Full, Jul. 15, 2015, “The Rise of Radicalization: Is the U.S. Government Failing to Counter International and Domestic Terrorism?”
- COHN, ALAN D., Counsel, Steptoe & Johnson LLP.
- CIPST & EPRC, Jul. 14, 2015 “Weapons of Mass Destruction: Bolstering DHS to Combat Persistent Threats to America.”
- COLE, LEONARD A., PhD, Director, Terror Medicine and Security Program, Department of Emergency Medicine, Rutgers New Jersey Medical School.
- FULL, Nov. 3, 2015, “Defending Against Bioterrorism: How Vulnerable is America?”
- COMEY, JAMES B., Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.
- FULL, Oct. 21, 2015, “Worldwide Threats and Homeland Security Challenges.”
 - FULL, Jul., 14, 2016, “Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: ISIS and the New Wave of Terror.”
- CONWAY, MARTIN, Deputy Police Chief, National Railroad Passenger Corporation—AMTRAK.
- EPRC, Jun. 21, 2016, field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey “Protecting our Passengers: Perspectives on Securing Surface Transportation in New Jersey and New York.”
- COONEY, DANIEL J., Assistant Deputy Superintendent, Office of Counter Terrorism, New York State Police.
- EPRC & CIPST, May 24, 2016, “Enhancing Preparedness and Response Capabilities to Address Cyber Threats.”
- COX, J. DAVID , SR., National President, American Federation of Government Employees.
- TS, May 26, 2016, “Long Lines, Short Patience: Local Perspectives.”
- CURRIE, CHRIS P., Director, Emergency Management, National Preparedness and Critical Infrastructure Protection Homeland Security and Justice Team, U.S. Government Accountability Office.
- CIPST, Oct. 7, 2015, “Examining the Mission, Structure, and Reorganization Effort of the National Protection and Programs Directorate.”
 - EPRC, Oct. 22, 2015, “Ready and Resilient?: Examining Federal Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities.”
 - EPRC, Feb. 11, 2016, “Improving the Department of Homeland Security’s Biological Detection and Surveillance Programs.”
 - OME, May 17, 2016, “Oversight of Federal Efforts to Address Electromagnetic Risks.”
 - CIPST, Jun. 15, 2016, “Value of DHS’ Vulnerability Assessments in Protecting our Nation’s Critical Infrastructure.”

— D —

- DANNELS, MARK, Sheriff, Cochise County, Arizona.
- BMS, May 9, 2016, field hearing in Sahuarita, Arizona, “Life on the Border: Examining Border Security through the Eyes of Local Residents and Law Enforcement.”
- DAVIS, ALPHONSE G., Deputy Director/Chief Operations Officer, Texas A&M Engineering Extension Service.
- CIPST, Apr. 7, 2016, field hearing in Sherman, Texas, “Cyber Preparedness and Response at the Local Level.”
- DAVIS, PEGGY, Private Citizen.
- BMS, Sep. 13, 2016, “Moving the Line of Scrimmage: Re-examining the Defense-in-Depth Strategy.”
- DE BLASIO, BILL, Mayor, City of New York, New York.
- EPRC, Mar. 15, 2016, “State of Emergency: The Disaster of Cutting Preparedness Grants.”
- DEL CUETO, Art, President, Local 2544, National Border Patrol Council.
- BMS, May 9, 2016, field hearing in Sahuarita, Arizona, “Life on the Border: Examining Border Security through the Eyes of Local Residents and Law Enforcement.”
- DEMINGS, JERRY L., Sheriff, Orange County Sheriff’s Office, Orange County, Florida.
- FULL, Sep. 14, 2016, “Stopping the Next Attack: How to Keep Our City Streets from Becoming the Battleground.”
- DIAZ, RAYMOND, Director of Security, Metropolitan Transportation Authority (New York).
- TS and CTI, September 17, 2015, “Safeguarding our Nation’s Surface Transportation Systems Against Evolving Terrorist Threats.”
 - EPRC, Jun. 21, 2016, field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey “Protecting our Passengers: Perspectives on Securing Surface Transportation in New Jersey and New York.”
- DORGHAM, CAROLYN, Director, Screening Partnership Program, Office of Security Operations, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- TS, Nov. 17, 2015, “Assessing TSA’s Management and Implementation of the Screening Partnership Program.”
- DOW, ROGER J., President and Chief Executive Officer, U.S. Travel Association.
- BMS, Mar. 17, 2015, “Combating Terrorist Travel: Does the Visa Waiver Program Keep Our Nation Safe?”
- DUKE, ELAINE, Principal, Elaine Duke & Associates, LLC.
- OME, Sept. 18, 2015, “Making DHS More Efficient: Industry Recommendations to Improve Homeland Security.”
- DURKOVICH, CAITLIN, Assistant Secretary, Office of Infrastructure Protection, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CIPST, Jun. 15, 2016, “Value of DHS’ Vulnerability Assessments in Protecting our Nation’s Critical Infrastructure.”

— E —

- EGGERS, MATTHEW J., Executive Director, Cybersecurity Policy, National Security and Emergency Preparedness, U.S. Chamber of Commerce.
- CIPST, Mar. 4, 2015, “Industry Perspectives on the President’s Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal.”
 - CIPST, Jun. 15, 2016, “Oversight of the Cybersecurity Act of 2015.”

ESPIE, DAVID A., Director of Security, Maryland Port Administration, Port of Baltimore.

- BMS & the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Jul. 7, 2016, “An Examination of the Maritime Nuclear Smuggling Threat.”

— F —

FAGAN, LINDA L., Deputy Commandant for Operations, Policy, and Capabilities, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- BMS & the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Jul. 7, 2016, “An Examination of the Maritime Nuclear Smuggling Threat.”

FENTON, ROBERT J., JR., Deputy Associate Administrator, Office of Response and Recovery, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- EPRC, Jun. 10, 2015, “Defense Support of Civil Authorities: A Vital Resource in the Nation’s Homeland Security Missions.”

FINAN, THOMAS MICHAEL, Chief Strategy Officer, Ark Network Security Solutions.

- CIPST, Mar. 22, 2016, “The Role of Cyber Insurance in Risk Management.”

FINCH, BRIAN, Senior Fellow, Center for Cyber and Homeland Security, George Washington University.

- CIPST, Jul. 28, 2015, “Promoting and Incentivizing Cybersecurity Best Practices.”

FISCHER, ERIC, Senior Specialist, Science and Technology, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

- FULL, Feb. 25, 2015, “Examining the President’s Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal.”

FITZMAURICE, STACEY, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- TS, Jun. 2, 2015, “How TSA Can Improve Aviation Worker Vetting.”

FLETCHER, KENNETH, Chief Risk Officer, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- TS, Mar. 25, 2015, “Risk-Based Security: Assessing the Path Forward for TSA Pre✓™.”

FONTOURA, ARMANDO B., Sheriff, Essex County, New Jersey.

- EPRC, Mar. 19, 2015, “Agents of opportunity: Responding to the Threat of Chemical Terrorism.”

FREED, JUDSON, Director, Emergency Management & Homeland Security, Ramsey County, Minnesota, *testifying on behalf of the National Association of Counties.*

- OME, May 17, 2016, “Oversight of Federal Efforts to Address Electromagnetic Risks.”

FREY, MARC E., PhD, Senior Director, Steptoe and Johnson, LLP.

- BMS, Mar. 17, 2015, “Combating Terrorist Travel: Does the Visa Waiver Program Keep Our Nation Safe?”

FUENTES, THOMAS, FBI Assistant Director (Retired).

- CTI, Jun. 24, 2015, “Admitting Syrian Refugees: The Intelligence Void and the Emerging Homeland Security Threat.”

FUGATE, W. CRAIG, Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- EPRC, Oct. 22, 2015, “Ready and Resilient?: Examining Federal Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities.”

FUJIMURA, PAUL, Assistant Administrator, Office of Global Strategies, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

- TS, May 17, 2016, “Flying Blind: What are the security risks of resuming U.S. Commercial Air Service to Cuba?”
- FULGHUM, CHIP, Deputy Under Secretary for Management U.S. Department of Homeland Security.**
- OME, Apr. 22, 2015, “Acquisition Oversight: How Effectively Is DHS Safeguarding Taxpayer Dollars?”
 - OME, Feb. 25, 2016, “Probing DHS’s Botched Management of the Human Resources Information Technology Program.”

— G —

- GAIR, BRAD, Private Citizen.**
- EPRC, Jul. 11, 2016, field hearing in Staten Island, New York “Prepared Community is a Resilient Community.”
- GALVIN, ROBERT, Chief Technology Officer, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.**
- EPRC & CIPST, May 24, 2016, “Enhancing Preparedness and Response Capabilities to Address Cyber Threats.”
- GAMBLER, REBECCA, Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office.**
- OME, Feb. 26, 2015, “Assessing DHS’s Performance: Watchdog Recommendations to Improve Homeland Security.”
 - BMS, Jun. 2, 2015, “The Outer Ring of Border Security: DHS’s International Security Programs.”
 - BMS, Mar. 1, 2016, “Transparency, Trust and Verification: Measuring Effectiveness and Situational Awareness along the Border.”
 - BMS, May 24, 2016, “Border Security Gadgets, Gizmos, and Information: Using Technology to Increase Situational Awareness and Operational Control.”
- GANZER, ANN K., Director of Conventional Arms Threat Reduction, Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, U.S. Department of State.**
- CIPST & the Subcommittee on Information Security of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Jan. 12, 2016, “Wassenaar: Cybersecurity & Export Control.”
- GARCIA, DAVID A., County Administrator, Cameron County, Texas.**
- BMS, Nov. 4, 2015, “A New Approach to Increase Trade and Security: An Examination of CBP’s Public Private Partnerships.”
- GARCIA, GREGORY T., Executive Director, Financial Services Sector Coordinating Council.**
- CIPST, Mar. 4, 2015, “Industry Perspectives on the President’s Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal.”
- GARFIELD, DEAN C., President and CEO, Information Technology Industry Council.**
- CIPST & the Subcommittee on Information Security of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Jan. 12, 2016, “Wassenaar: Cybersecurity & Export Control.”
- GARTENSTEIN-ROSS, DAVEED, Senior Fellow, Foundation for Defense of Democracies.**
- CTI, Jun. 24, 2015, “Admitting Syrian Refugees: The Intelligence Void and the Emerging Homeland Security Threat.”
- GAYNOR, PETER, Director, Emergency Management Office, State of Rhode Island**
- EPRC, Jun. 10, 2015, “Defense Support of Civil Authorities: A Vital Resource in the Nation’s Homeland Security Missions.”
- GELBER, MICHAEL, Deputy Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, U.S. General Services Administration.**
- BMS, Nov. 4, 2015, “A New Approach to Increase Trade and Security: An Examination of CBP’s Public Private Partnerships.”
 - BMS, Apr. 19, 2016, “Keeping Pace with Trade, Travel, and Security: How does CBP Prioritize and Improve Staffing and Infrastructure?”

- GERSTEIN, DANIEL M., Senior Policy Researcher, The RAND Corporation.
- OME, Feb. 26, 2015, "Assessing DHS's Performance: Watchdog Recommendations to Improve Homeland Security."
 - CIPST, Jun. 24, 2015, "DHS' Efforts to Secure .Gov."
- GHILARDUCCI, MARK, Director, Emergency Services, Office of the Governor, State of California.
- EPRC & CIPST, May 24, 2016, "Enhancing Preparedness and Response Capabilities to Address Cyber Threats."
- GIANATO, JIMMY J., Director, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management, State of West Virginia, *testifying on behalf of the National Emergency Management Association*.
- EPRC, Jun. 10, 2015, "Defense Support of Civil Authorities: A Vital Resource in the Nation's Homeland Security Missions."
- GINGRICH, NEWT, Former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.
- FULL, Mar. 24, 2015, "A Global Battleground: The Fight Against Islamist Extremism at Home and Abroad."
- GIULIANI, RUDOLPH "RUDY" W., Former Mayor, City of New York, New York.
- FULL, field hearing in New York City, New York, "Beyond Bin Laden's Caves and Couriers to A New Generation of Terrorists: Confronting the Challenges in a Post 9/11 World."
- GLENN, VINCENT, Lt., Commander, Emergency Service Unit, Police Department, Jersey City, New Jersey.
- EPRC, Jun. 21, 2016, field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey "Protecting our Passengers: Perspectives on Securing Surface Transportation in New Jersey and New York."
- GOLOB, ELYSE, Executive Director, National Center for Border Security and Immigration, The University of Arizona.
- BMS, Sep. 13, 2016, "Moving the Line of Scrimmage: Re-examining the Defense-in-Depth Strategy."
- GOODWIN, CRISTIN FLYNN, Assistant General Counsel, Cybersecurity Microsoft Corporation.
- CIPST & the Subcommittee on Information Security of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Jan. 12, 2016, "Wassenaar: Cybersecurity & Export Control."
- GORMAN, RICHARD D., Capt., Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security, Department of Fire and Emergency Services, Jersey City, New Jersey.
- EPRC, Jun. 21, 2016, field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey "Protecting our Passengers: Perspectives on Securing Surface Transportation in New Jersey and New York."
- GOWADIA, HUBAN, Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
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- CIPST & the Subcommittee on Information Security of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Jan. 12, 2016, “Wassenaar: Cybersecurity & Export Control.”
 - FULL, Feb. 25, 2015, “Examining the President’s Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal.”
 - CIPST, Oct. 7, 2015, “Examining the Mission, Structure, and Reorganization Effort of the National Protection and Programs Directorate.”
- SCHULZ, TJ, Executive Director, Security Manufacturers Coalition.
- TS, Jan. 7, 2016, “Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act: Examining Remaining Challenges.”
- SELIM, GEORGE, Director, Office of Community Partnerships, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- OME, Sep. 22, 2016, “Identifying the Enemy: Radical Islamist Terror.”
- SENA, MIKE, Director, Northern California Regional Intelligence Center, *testifying on behalf of the National Fusion Center Association.*
- CTI, Feb. 26, 2015, “Addressing Remaining Gaps in Federal, State, and Local Information Sharing.”
 - EPRC, Mar. 15, 2016, “State of Emergency: The Disaster of Cutting Preparedness Grants.”
- SENA, MIKE, President, National Fusion Center Association.
- CTI, Sep. 8, 2016, “State and Local Perspectives on Federal Information Sharing.”

- SHELLEY, LOUISE, Director, Terrorism, Transnational Crime and Corruption Center, George Mason University.
- CTI, May 12, 2016, "Following the Money: Examining Current Terrorist Financing Trends and the Threat to the Homeland."
- SIMS, CEDRIC J., Partner, Evermay Consulting Group.
- OME, Apr. 22, 2015, "Acquisition Oversight: How Effectively Is DHS Safeguarding Taxpayer Dollars?"
- SKINNER, PATRICK, Director of Special Projects, The Soufan Group.
- CTI, Apr. 27, 2016, "ISIS in the Pacific: Assessing Terrorism in Southeast Asia and the Threat to the Homeland."
- SMITH, THOMAS P., Acting Assistant Secretary, Strategy, Planning, Analysis, and Risk, Office of Policy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- OME, Jul. 8, 2015, "Examining DHS's Misplaced Focus on Climate Change."
- SOUTHWELL, MIGUEL, General Manager, Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport.
- TS, Feb. 3, 2015, "A Review of Access Control Measures at Our Nation's Airports."
- SPANO, STEVEN, President and Chief Operating Officer, Center for Internet Security.
- EPRC & CIPST, May 24, 2016, "Enhancing Preparedness and Response Capabilities to Address Cyber Threats."
- SPAULDING, SUZANNE, Under Secretary, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- FULL, Feb. 25, 2015, "Examining the President's Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal."
 - CIPST, Oct. 7, 2015, "Examining the Mission, Structure, and Reorganization Effort of the National Protection and Programs Directorate."
- SPOSA, RICK, Operations Coordinator, Emergency Medical Services, Jersey Medical Center.
- EPRC, Jun. 21, 2016, field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey "Protecting our Passengers: Perspectives on Securing Surface Transportation in New Jersey and New York."
- STEINBACH, MICHAEL B., Assistant Director, Counterterrorism Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice.
- FULL, Feb. 11, 2015, "Countering Violent Islamist Extremism: The Urgent Threat of Foreign Fighters and Homegrown Terror."
 - FULL, Jun. 3, 2015, "Terrorism Gone Viral: The Attack in Garland, Texas and Beyond."
- STERN, WARREN, Former Director, Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- CIPST & EPRC, Jul. 14, 2015 "Weapons of Mass Destruction: Bolstering DHS to Combat Persistent Threats to America."
- STOCKHOLM-WALDEN, NAN, Vice President and Legal Counsel, Farmers Investment Co. (FICO).
- BMS, May 9, 2016, field hearing in Sahuarita, Arizona, "Life on the Border: Examining Border Security through the Eyes of Local Residents and Law Enforcement."
- STODDER, SETH, Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security, Border, Immigration and Trade Policy, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- TS, May 17, 2016, "Flying Blind: What are the security risks of resuming U.S. Commercial Air Service to Cuba?"

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- TALENT, JIM, Former Senator from the State of Missouri; and Co-Chair, The Commission on the Prevention of Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation and Terrorism.
- EPRC, Apr. 22, 2015, “Strategic Perspectives of the Bioterrorism Threat.”
- TAYLOR, FRANCIS X., Under Secretary, Office of Intelligence and Analysis, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- FULL, Feb. 3, 2016, “Crisis of Confidence: Preventing Terrorist Infiltration through U.S. Refugee and Visa Programs.”
 - FULL, Feb. 11, 2015, “Countering Violent Islamist Extremism: The Urgent Threat of Foreign Fighters and Homegrown Terror.”
 - FULL, Jun. 3, 2015, “Terrorism Gone Viral: The Attack in Garland, Texas and Beyond.”
 - CTI, Jul. 13, 2016, “Counterintelligence and Insider Threats: How Prepared is the Department of Homeland Security?”
 - FULL, Sep. 14, 2016, “Shutting Down Terrorist Pathways into America.”
- TERRELL, JOSEPH P., Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Global Strategies, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- TS, Dec. 8, 2015, “Examining TSA’s Global Efforts to Protect the Homeland from Aviation Threats and Enhance Security at Last Point of Departure Airports.”
- THOMAS, GREGORY A., National President, National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.
- FULL, field hearing in New York City, New York, “Beyond Bin Laden’s Caves and Couriers to A New Generation of Terrorists: Confronting the Challenges in a Post 9/11 World.”
- THOMAS, PAUL F., RADAM, Assistant Commandant, Prevention Policy, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, Oct. 8, 2015, “Protecting Maritime Facilities in the 21st Century: Are our Nation’s ports at risk for a cyber-attack?”
- THOMPSON, TODD, County Attorney, Leavenworth County Attorney’s Office, Leavenworth County, Kansas.
- OME, Apr. 28, 2016, “Transferring Guantanamo Bay Detainees to the Homeland: Implications for States and Local Communities.”
- TONG, KURT, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs, U.S. Department of State.
- TS, May 17, 2016, “Flying Blind: What are the security risks of resuming U.S. Commercial Air Service to Cuba?”
- TOTONIS, HARRY, Board Director, Business Executives for National Security.
- OME, Sept. 18, 2015, “Making DHS More Efficient: Industry Recommendations to Improve Homeland Security.”
- TRUCILLO, CHRISTOPHER, Chief of Police, New Jersey Transit Police Department.
- EPRC, Jun. 21, 2016, field hearing in Jersey City, New Jersey “Protecting our Passengers: Perspectives on Securing Surface Transportation in New Jersey and New York.”
- TURNER, GEORGE, Chief of Police, Atlanta Police Department, Atlanta, Georgia, *testifying on behalf of the Major Cities Chiefs*.
- EPRC, Mar. 15, 2016, “State of Emergency: The Disaster of Cutting Preparedness Grants.”

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VALE, SAM F., President, Starr-Camargo Bridge Company.

- VAN DIEPEN, VANN H., Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary, Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, U.S. Department of State.
- CIPST & the Subcommittee on Information Security of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Jan. 12, 2016, “Wassenaar: Cybersecurity & Export Control.”
- VAUGHAN, JILL, Assistant Administrator, Office of Security Technologies, Transportation Security Administration, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- TS, Jan. 7, 2016, “Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act: Examining Remaining Challenges.”
- VITIELLO, RONALD D., Acting Chief, U.S. Border Patrol, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, Mar. 1, 2016, “Transparency, Trust and Verification: Measuring Effectiveness and Situational Awareness along the Border.”
 - BMS, May 24, 2016, “Border Security Gadgets, Gizmos, and Information: Using Technology to Increase Situational Awareness and Operational Control.”

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- WADDLE, DON, Detective (Ret.), Greenville Police Department, Greenville, Texas.
- CIPST, Apr. 7, 2016, field hearing in Sherman, Texas, “Cyber Preparedness and Response at the Local Level.”
- WAGNER, JOHN P., Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Office of Field Operations, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- BMS, Jun. 2, 2015, “The Outer Ring of Border Security: DHS’s International Security Programs.”
 - BMS, Nov. 4, 2015, “A New Approach to Increase Trade and Security: An Examination of CBP’s Public Private Partnerships.”
 - BMS, Apr. 19, 2016, “Keeping Pace with Trade, Travel, and Security: How does CBP Prioritize and Improve Staffing and Infrastructure?”
 - TS, May 17, 2016, “Flying Blind: What are the security risks of resuming U.S. Commercial Air Service to Cuba?”
 - BMS, Jun. 14, 2016, “Overstaying Their Welcome: National Security Risks Posed by Visa Overstays.”
- WALES, BRANDON, Director, Office of Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis, National Protection and Programs Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- OME, May 17, 2016, “Oversight of Federal Efforts to Address Electromagnetic Risks.”
- WALLEN, STEVEN, Director, Explosives Division, Homeland Security Advanced Research Projects Agency, Science and Technology Directorate, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- TS, Jan. 7, 2016, “Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act: Examining Remaining Challenges.”
- WATTS, JOHN, Nonresident Senior Fellow, Brent Scowcroft Center on International Security, Atlantic Council.
- CTI, Apr. 27, 2016, “ISIS in the Pacific: Assessing Terrorism in Southeast Asia and the Threat to the Homeland.”
- WEAKLEY, JAMES H.I., President, Lake Carriers’ Association.
- BMS & the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Jul. 7, 2016, “An Examination of the Maritime Nuclear Smuggling Threat.”
- WHITLOCK, JOSEPH E., Brig. Gen, Deputy Director, Western Hemisphere, Strategic Plans and Policy Directorate (J5), Joint Staff, U.S. Department of Defense.

- EPRC, Jun. 10, 2015, “Defense Support of Civil Authorities: A Vital Resource in the Nation’s Homeland Security Missions.”
- WILLEMSEN, JOEL C., Managing Director, Information Technology Issues, U.S. Government Accountability Office.**
- OME & the Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, U.S. Senate, Nov. 17, 2015, “Examining Ongoing Challenges at the U.S. Secret Service and their Government-wide Implications.”
- WILLIAMS, BRIAN, Assistant Extension Professor, Mississippi State University.**
- EPRC, Feb. 26, 2016, “Food for Thought: Efforts to Defend the Nation’s Agriculture and Food.”
- WILSHUSEN, GREGORY C., Director, Information Security Issues, Government Accountability Office.**
- CIPST, Jun. 24, 2015, “DHS’ Efforts to Secure .Gov.”
 - BMS, Oct. 8, 2015, “Protecting Maritime Facilities in the 21st Century: Are our Nation’s ports at risk for a cyber-attack?”
- WILSON, RICHARD F., Lieutenant, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas.**
- CIPST, Apr. 7, 2016, field hearing in Sherman, Texas, “Cyber Preparedness and Response at the Local Level.”
- WOLF, KEVIN J., Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.**
- CIPST & the Subcommittee on Information Security of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Jan. 12, 2016, “Wassenaar: Cybersecurity & Export Control.”
- WRIGHT, ROY, Deputy Associate Administrator, Federal Insurance and Mitigation Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.**
- OME, Jul. 8, 2015, “Examining DHS’s Misplaced Focus on Climate Change.”

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- ZAIDI PEERY, SUPNA, Research Analyst, Counter Extremism Project.**
- CTI, Apr. 27, 2016, “ISIS in the Pacific: Assessing Terrorism in Southeast Asia and the Threat to the Homeland.”
- ZARRILLI, DANIEL A., Chief Resilience Officer, Office of the Mayor, City of New York, New York.**
- EPRC, Jul. 11, 2016, field hearing in Staten Island, New York “Prepared Community is a Resilient Community.”

APPENDIX IX

Printed Hearings¹

Number	Title	Date
114-1	“A Review of Access Control Measures at Our Nation’s Airports.” TS	February 3, 2015 April 30, 2015
114-2	“Countering Violent Islamist Extremism: The Urgent Threat of Foreign Fighters and Home-grown Terror.” FULL	February 11, 2015
114-3	“Emerging Threats and Technologies to Protect the Homeland.” CIPST	February 12, 2015
114-4	“Examining the President’s Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal.” FULL	February 25, 2015
114-5	“Assessing DHS’s Performance: Watchdog Recommendations to Improve Homeland Security.” OME	February 26, 2015
114-6	“Addressing Remaining Gaps in Federal, State, and Local Information Sharing.” CTI	February 26, 2015
114-7	“Industry Perspectives on the President’s Cybersecurity Information Sharing Proposal.” CIPST	March 4, 2015
114-8	“Combating Terrorist Travel: Does the Visa Waiver Program Keep Our Nation Safe?” BMS	March 17, 2015
114-9	“Unmanned Aerial System Threats: Exploring Security Implications and Mitigation Technologies.” OME	March 18, 2015
114-10	“Agents of Opportunity: Responding to the Threat of Chemical Terrorism.” EPRC	March 19, 2015
114-11	“A Global Battleground: The Fight Against Islamist Extremism at Home and Abroad.” FULL	March 24, 2015

¹ FULL—Full Committee; BMS—Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security; CIPST—Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection and Security Technologies; CTI—Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence; EPRC—Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications; OME—Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency; and TS—Subcommittee on Transportation Security.

Number	Title	Date
114-12	“Risk-Based Security: Assessing the Path Forward for TSA Pre✓.” TS	March 25, 2015
114-13	DHS Leadership Challenges “Leadership Challenges at the Department of Homeland Security.” “Allegations of Special Access and Political Influence at the Department of Homeland Security.” FULL	March 26, 2015 April 30, 2015
114-14	“Strategic Perspectives of the Bioterrorism Threat.” EPRC	April 22, 2015
114-15	“Acquisition Oversight: How Effectively Is DHS Safeguarding Taxpayer Dollars?” OME	April 22, 2015
114-16	“Terrorism in Africa: The Imminent Threat to the United States.” CTI	April 29, 2015
114-17	“Examining DHS Science and Technology Directorate’s Engagement with Academia and Industry.” CIPST	May 19, 2015
114-18	“The Outer Ring of Border Security: DHS’s International Security Programs.” BMS	June 2, 2015
114-19	“Terrorism Gone Viral: The Attack in Garland, Texas and Beyond.” FULL	June 3, 2015
114-20	“Defense Support of Civil Authorities: A Vital Resource in the Nation’s Homeland Security Missions.” EPRC	June 10, 2015
114-21	“How TSA Can Improve Aviation Worker Vetting.” TS	June 16, 2015
114-22	“Admitting Syrian Refugees: The Intelligence Void and the Emerging Homeland Security Threat.” CTI	June 24, 2015
114-23	“DHS’ Efforts to Secure .Gov.” CIPST	June 24, 2015
114-24	“Examining DHS’ Misplaced Focus on Climate Change.” OME	July 8, 2015
114-25	“Securing the Maritime Border: The Future of CBP Air and Marine.” BMS	July 14, 2015
114-26	“Weapons of Mass Destruction: Bolstering DHS to Combat Persistent Threats to America.” EPRC & CIPST	July 14, 2015
114-27	“The Rise of Radicalization: Is the U.S. Government Failing to Counter International and Domestic Terrorism?” FULL	July 15, 2015

Number	Title	Date
114-28	“Examining the Federal Air Marshal Service and Its Readiness to Meet the Evolving Threat.” TS	July 16, 2015
114-29	“Promoting and Incentivizing Cybersecurity Best Practices.” CIPST	July 28, 2015
114-30	“Aviation Security Challenges: Is TSA ready for the threats of today?” FULL	July 29, 2015
114-31	“Beyond Bin Laden’s Caves and Couriers to a New Generation of Terrorists: Confronting the Challenges in a post 9/11 World.” FULL	September 8, 2015 New York City, New York
114-32	“Safeguarding Our Nation’s Surface Transportation Systems Against Evolving Terrorist Threats.” TS and CTI	September 17, 2015
114-33	“Making DHS More Efficient: Industry Recommendations to Improve Homeland Security.” OME	September 18, 2015
114-34	“Examining the Mission, Structure, and Reorganization Effort of the National Protection and Programs Directorate.” CIPST	October 7, 2015
114-35	“Protecting Maritime Facilities in the 21st Century: Are our Nation’s ports at risk for a cyber-attack?” BMS	October 8, 2015
114-36	“Reform and Improvement: Assessing the Path Forward for the Transportation Security Administration.” TS	October 8, 2015
114-37	“Worldwide Threats and Homeland Security Challenges.” FULL	October 21, 2015
114-38	“Ready and Resilient?: Examining Federal Emergency Preparedness and Response Capabilities.” EPRC	October 22, 2015
114-39	“Examining Critical Security Measures, Communications, and Response at our Nation’s Airports.” TS	October 26, 2015 Syracuse, New York
114-40	“Terror Inmates: Countering Violent Extremism in Prison and Beyond.” CTI	October 28, 2015
114-41	“Defending Against Bioterrorism: How Vulnerable is America?” FULL	November 3, 2015
114-42	“A New Approach to Increase Trade and Security: An Examination of CBP’s Public Private Partnerships.” BMS	November 4, 2015

Number	Title	Date
114-43	“Examining Ongoing Challenges at the U.S. Secret Service and their Government-wide Implications.” OME joint with the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, Subcommittee on Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management	November 17, 2015
114-44	“Assessing TSA’s Management and Implementation of the Screening Partnership Program.” TS	November 17, 2015
114-45	“The Rise of Radicalism: Growing Terrorist Sanctuaries and the Threat to the U.S. Homeland.” FULL joint with the Committee on Foreign Affairs	November 18, 2015
114-46	“Driving Away with Taxpayer Dollars: DHS’s Failure to Effectively Manage the FPS Vehicle Fleet.” OME	December 3, 2015
114-47	“Examining TSA’s Global Efforts to Protect the Homeland from Aviation Threats and Enhance Security at Last Point of Departure Airports.” TS	December 8, 2015
114-48	“Transportation Security Acquisition Reform Act: Examining Remaining Challenges.” TS	January 7, 2016
114-49	“Wassenaar: Cybersecurity & Export Control.” CIPST and Subcommittee on Information Security of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	January 12, 2016
114-50	“Crisis of Confidence: Preventing Terrorist Infiltration through U.S. Refugee and Visa Programs.” FULL	February 3, 2016
114-51	“National Security and Law Enforcement: Breaking the New Visa Waiver Law to Appease Iran.” FULL	February 10, 2016
114-52	“Improving the Department of Homeland Security’s Biological Detection and Surveillance Programs.” EPRC	February 11, 2016
114-53	“The Future of Iranian Terror and Its Threat to the US Homeland.” CTI	February 11, 2016
114-54	“Probing DHS’s Botched Management of the Human Resources Information Technology Program.” OME	February 25, 2016
114-55	“Emerging Cyber Threats to the United States.” CIPST	February 25, 2016
114-56	“Food for Thought: Efforts to Defend the Nation’s Agriculture and Food.” EPRC	February 26, 2016

Number	Title	Date
114-57	“Transparency, Trust and Verification: Measuring Effectiveness and Situational Awareness along the Border.” BMS	March 1, 2016
114-58	“The Transportation Security Administration’s FY2017 Budget Request.” TS	March 2, 2016
114-59	“State of Emergency: The Disaster of Cutting Preparedness Grants.” EPRS	March 15, 2016
114-60	“DHS in Today’s Dangerous World: Examining the Department’s Budget and Readiness to Counter Homeland Threats.” FULL	March 16, 2016
114-61	“The Role of Cyber Insurance in Risk Management.” CIPST	March 22, 2016
114-62	“How Local First Responders and Law Enforcement Prepare For, Respond to and Investigate Cyber Incidents.” CIPST	April 7, 2016 Sherman, Texas
114-63	“Keeping Pace with Trade, Travel, and Security: How does CBP Prioritize and Improve Staffing and Infrastructure?” BMS	April 19, 2016
114-64	“Pipelines: Securing the Veins of the American Economy.” TS	April 19, 2016
114-65	“ISIS in the Pacific: Assessing Terrorism in Southeast Asia and the Threat to the Homeland.” CTI	April 27, 2016
114-66	“Transferring Guantanamo Bay Detainees to the Homeland: Implications for States and Local Communities.” OME	April 28, 2016
114-67	“Life on the Border: Examining Border Security through the Eyes of Local Residents and Law Enforcement.” BMS	May 9, 2016 Sahuarita, Arizona
114-68	“Following the Money: Examining Current Terrorist Financing Trends and the Threat to the Homeland.” CTI	May 12, 2016
114-69	“Oversight of Federal Efforts to Address Electromagnetic Risks.” OME	May 17, 2016
114-70	“Flying Blind: What are the security risks of resuming U.S. Commercial Air Service to Cuba?” TS	May 17, 2016
114-71	“Enhancing Preparedness and Response Capabilities to Address Cyber Threats.” EPRC and CIPST	May 24, 2016

Number	Title	Date
114-72	“Border Security Gadgets, Gizmos, and Information: Using Technology to Increase Situational Awareness and Operational Control.” BMS	May 24, 2016
114-73	“Long Lines, Short Patience: The TSA Airport Screening Experience.” FULL	May 25, 2016
114-74	“Long Lines, Short Patience: Local Perspectives.” TS	May 26, 2016
114-75	“Overstaying Their Welcome: National Security Risks Posed by Visa Overstays.” BMS	June 14, 2016
114-76	“The Cybersecurity Act of 2015: Industry Perspectives.” CIPST	June, 15, 2016
114-77	“Protecting our Passengers: Perspectives on Securing Surface Transportation in New Jersey and New York.” EPRC	June 21, 2016 Jersey City, New Jersey
114-78	“How Pervasive is Misconduct at TSA: Examining Findings from a Joint Subcommittee Investigation.” OME and TS	July 7, 2016
114-79	“An Examination of the Maritime Nuclear Smuggling Threat.” BMS and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation	July 7, 2016
114-80	“A Prepared Community is a Resilient Community.” EPRC	July 11, 2016 Staten Island, New York
114-81	“Value of DHS’ Vulnerability Assessments in Protecting our Nation’s Critical Infrastructure.” CIPST	July 12, 2016
114-82	“Counterintelligence and Insider Threats: How Prepared is the Department of Homeland Security?” CTI	July 13, 2016
114-83	“Worldwide Threats to the Homeland: ISIS and the New Wave of Terror.” FULL	July 14, 2016
114-84	“State and Local Perspectives on Federal Information Sharing.” CTI	September 8, 2016
114-85	“Moving the Line of Scrimmage: Re-examining the Defense-in-Depth Strategy.” BMS	September 13, 2016
114-86	“Shutting Down Terrorist Pathways into America.” FULL	September 14, 2016
114-87	“Stopping the Next Attack: How to Keep Our City Streets from Becoming the Battleground.” FULL	September 21, 2016

Number	Title	Date
114-88	"Identifying the Enemy: Radical Islamist Terror." OME	September 22, 2016

APPENDIX X

Committee Prints

Number	Title
114-A	Rules of the Committee on Homeland Security for the 114th Congress.
114-B	Final Report of the Task Force on Combating Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel. October 2015
114-C	Compilation of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Updated through Pub. L. 114-125 (February 24, 2016)) April 2016

APPENDIX XI

Summary of Committee Activities

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY

Total Bills Referred to Committee	198
Public Laws	24
Measures Signed Into Law	40
Bills Reported to the House	78
Hearings Held:	
Days of Hearings	90
Full Committee	19
Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence	10
Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency	12
Subcommittee on Transportation Security	16
Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security	12
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies	14
Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications	11
Witnesses:	
Full Committee	51
Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence	32
Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency	41
Subcommittee on Transportation Security	58
Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security	54
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies	62
Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications	58
Total Persons Testifying	271
Markups and Business Meetings Held (Days) / Measures Considered:	
Full Committee	12/79
Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence	1/5
Subcommittee on Oversight and Management Efficiency	1/5
Subcommittee on Transportation Security	2/5
Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security	0
Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies	1/4
Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications	3/7

ADDITIONAL VIEWS OF BENNIE G. THOMPSON

INTRODUCTION

The Democratic Members of the Committee on Homeland Security are committed to protecting the Homeland and to ensuring in the event of a terrorist attack or man made disaster, the welfare of the American public is prioritized. The Democratic Members have worked tirelessly to assure that the programs, policies, and practices of the Department of Homeland Security are effective. During the 114th Congress, there were several collaborative efforts by the Majority and Minority to advance measures to make meaningful, significant improvements at the Department of Homeland Security.

However, the Committee Democrats would be remiss not to recognize that throughout the 114th Congress, notably during the times when our nation's homeland security was most challenged, the Majority pursued politics over policy and embraced fear over facts. Consequently, the Ranking Member of the Committee on Homeland Security has chosen to file Additional Views on behalf of the Committee Democrats.

These Additional Views both highlight the accomplishments of the Committee Democrats and expose issue areas overlooked by the Majority. The Additional Views also detail the instances where the Majority pursued a partisan agenda during our nation's most critical moments.

DEMOCRATIC VIEWS ON LEGISLATION

The Ranking Member of the Full Committee takes pride in the legislative contributions of the Democratic Members of Committee on Homeland Security during the 114th Congress. Each major bill advanced to the Full House benefitted greatly from thoughtful and robust bipartisan collaboration during the Committee process. Democrats serving on this Committee contributed in meaningful ways to measures authorizing major components and programs of the Department of Homeland Security, some of which had never been authorized in law. Committee Democrats also worked constructively to reform programs and offices that have documented weaknesses that warrant legislative action.

Of particular note, are the contributions that Committee Democrats made to Republican-sponsored bills to: (1) authorize U.S. Customs and Border Protection for the first time since, in 2002, then-U.S. Customs was transferred to the newly-established Department of Homeland Security (H.R. 878; incorporated into P.L. 114-125); (2) establish the National Cybersecurity Communications Integration Center in law to foster the timely sharing of cyber threat information between the Federal government and the private sector (H.R. 1731; incorporated into P.L. 114-113); (3) codify critical re-

forms in how the Department manages its acquisitions and resources (H.R. 3572; H.R. 4785); (4) enhance the role of the Science and Technology Directorate in the execution of research, development, testing and evaluation throughout the Department (H.R. 3578); (5) bolster the security of the Visa Waiver Program (H.R. 158; incorporated into P.L. 114-113); (6) address impediments to the effective utilization of homeland security grant program funds (H.R. 3583, H.R. 5943); (7) reform and improving the Transportation Security Administration (H.R. 3584); (8) authorize what is now known as the National Programs and Protection Directorate as a new DHS operational component and renaming that component the “Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection Agency” (H.R. 5390); (9) enhance information sharing between the Department and the National Network of Fusion Centers, bolster the effectiveness of these State, local, and regional fusion centers by authorizing DHS to sponsor security clearances for certain State and local personnel, and improve the sharing of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear threat information with these fusion centers (H.R. 2200, H.R. 3598, H.R. 3503); and (10) authorizing the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (H.R. 3842; P.L. 114-285).

In addition to collaborating on Republican-sponsored measures, Committee Democrats applied their knowledge and experience to authoring bills to make the Nation more secure by, among other things, reforming troubled DHS programs, tackling vexing homeland security challenges, and codifying programs that have been effective at the Department. During the 114th Congress, the Committee approved bills introduced by each Democratic Member of the panel. A full list of the 24 measures, *five of which were enacted into law*, is provided here:

- H.R. 615, the “DHS Interoperable Communications Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Donald M. Payne, Jr.¹;
- H.R. 710, the “Essential Transportation Worker Identification Credential Assessment Act,” as introduced by Representative Sheila Jackson Lee²;
- H.R. 1646, the “Homeland Security Drone Assessment and Analysis Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Bonnie Watson Coleman;
- H.R. 2127, the “Securing Expedited Screening Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Bennie G. Thompson;
- H.R. 2206, the “SWIC Enhancement Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Payne, Jr.;
- H.R. 2285, the “Preventing Trafficking in Cultural Property Act,” as introduced by Representative William R. Keating;
- H.R. 2390, the “Homeland Security University-based Centers Review Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Bennie G. Thompson;
- H.R. 2770, the “Keeping our Travelers Safe and Secure Act,” as introduced by Representative Kathleen M. Rice;
- H.R. 2786, the “Cross-Border Rail Security Act of 2015,” as introduced by Representative Filemon Vela;

¹P.L. 114-29 (July 6, 2015).

²P.L. 114-278 (December 16, 2016).

- H.R. 2795, the “First Responder Identification of Emergency Needs in Disaster Situations (FRIENDS) Act,” as introduced by Rep. Jackson Lee;
- H.R. 3144, the “Partners for Aviation Security Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Payne, Jr.;
- H.R. 3350, the “Know the CBRN Terrorism Threats to Transportation Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Brian Higgins;
- H.R. 3505, the “DHS Clearance Management and Administration Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Bennie G. Thompson;
- H.R. 3510, the “DHS Cybersecurity Strategy Act of 2015,” as introduced by Ranking Member Cedric L. Richmond³;
- H.R. 3878, the “Strengthening Cybersecurity Information Sharing and Coordination in Our Ports Act of 2015,” as introduced by Representative Norma J. Torres;
- H.R. 4383, the “DHS Human Trafficking Prevention Act of 2016,” as introduced by Representative Loretta Sanchez;
- H.R. 4398, the “DHS Acquisition Documentation Integrity Act of 2016,” as introduced by Ranking Member Watson Coleman;
- H.R. 4509, the “State and High-Risk Urban Area Working Group Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Payne, Jr.⁴;
- H.R. 4780, the “Department of Homeland Security Strategy for International Programs Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Bennie G. Thompson⁵;
- H.R. 5056, the “Airport Perimeter and Access Control Security Act of 2016,” as introduced by Rep. Keating;
- H.R. 5356, the “Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Technical Corrections Act of 2016,” as introduced by Ranking Member Watson Coleman;
- H.R. 5391, the “Gains in Global Nuclear Detection Architecture Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Richmond;
- H.R. 5460, the “First Responder Access to Innovative Technologies Act,” as introduced by Ranking Member Payne, Jr.; and
- H.R. 5843, the “US-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Act of 2016,” as introduced by Representative James R. Langevin.

While it is disappointing, as is the case with most House-passed measures forwarded to the Senate, many of the measures authored by Committee Democrats were not acted upon, a number of these bills have already made a meaningful impact on homeland security. For example, to foster interoperability between Departmental components, the “DHS Interoperable Communications Act,” directed the Department’s Under Secretary for Management (USM) to establish and maintain interoperable communications among Departmental components of the Department (P.L. 114-29). To implement this law, the USM delegated to the Joint Wireless Program Man-

³Incorporated in S.2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for 2017, as presented to the President on 12-14-16.

⁴Incorporated in S.2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for 2017, as presented to the President on 12-14-16.

⁵Incorporated in S. 2943, the National Defense Authorization Act for 2017, as presented to the President on 12-14-16.

agement Office certain responsibilities which have been carried out. Since the measure was enacted in July 2015, the Department has produced and submitted to the Committee its first ever *DHS Interoperable Communications Act Strategic Plan and its DHS Interoperable Communications Act Strategic Plan—100 Day Implementation Report*.

One bill that was not enacted into law but had a meaningful impact on homeland security is a measure introduced by Ranking Member Thompson, the H.R. 2127, “Securing Expedited Screening Act.” That bill was introduced in response to Comptroller General and DHS Inspector General findings about significant security vulnerability in the Transportation Security Administration’s (TSA) Managed Inclusion program. Under the Managed Inclusion program, air passengers were allowed to receive PreCheck expedited screening at airport security checkpoints based on random or case-by-case, basis. Within days of the House approving H.R. 2127 in July 2015, the TSA Administrator announced that the Managed Inclusion program would be ended, as the legislation directed.

Another timely example of Committee Democrats effectuating progress on homeland security through the legislative process is our success in prevailing upon the Department to develop a strategy for its efforts to counter violent extremism. Starting in July 2015, when the Committee considered H.R. 2899, the “Countering Violent Extremism Act (CVE) of 2015,” Ranking Member Thompson joined with many fellow Committee Democrats to offer an amendment in the nature of a substitute to require the Department to undertake comprehensive strategic planning before the establishment of a standing office with a new Assistant Secretary and a budget of \$40 million to, among other things, establish a new grant program. Repeatedly, in the year that followed, Ranking Member Thompson renewed the call for a strategy, particularly in light of comments by DHS Secretary Jeh Johnson about the need for additional CVE grant resources. This fall, on October 28, 2016, the Department issued the long-awaited *Department of Homeland Security Strategy for Countering Violent Extremism* which laid out four essential goals for CVE activities and provided an implementation plan to carry out these goals.

There were a number of important measures that the House never got to consider because the Committee lacks the necessary legislative jurisdiction to effectuate oversight findings into law. It is troubling that other House Committees were able to impede advancement of H.R. 4383, the “DHS Human Trafficking Prevention Act of 2016,” which the Committee approved in February 2016 to ensure that two DHS components share information to identify human traffickers and H.R. 5390, the “Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Protection Agency Act of 2016,” which the Committee approved in June 2016 to authorize and rebrand what is now known at the National Programs and Protection Directorate, a major component of the Department. It has been eleven years since this Committee was established as a standing Committee of the House of Representatives. In that time, DHS has matured but continues to struggle to overcome some of its legacy challenges that date back to when 22 agencies were merged into one Federal Department, the third largest federal agency after the Departments of Veterans Af-

fairs and Defense. Unfortunately, congressional jurisdiction has not kept pace with the Department's needs and, as a result, DHS has never been reauthorized, since it was established in 2002. As we enter into the 115th, it is essential that jurisdiction be consolidated in this Committee-DHS' Authorizing Committee-and that this Committee be conferred the legislative jurisdiction to advance legislation to make the Nation more secure and the Department more effective.

While, by and large, the legislative work of this Committee enjoyed broad bipartisan support both in the Committee and the House, there were three occasions where the Majority hastily advanced bills opposed by Ranking Member Thompson. Notably, each of these problematic measures—that bypassed regular order—has floundered. First, there was H.R. 399, the “Secure Our Border First Act of 2015,” a partisan bill which bypassed regular order to be marked up by the Full Committee on the first day of legislative business within the Committee. After a lengthy, contentious markup, the measure floundered and never made it to the House floor. A second rushed measure was H.R. 2899, the “Countering Violent Extremism Act (CVE) of 2015,” which was marked up by the Full Committee in July 2015. Prior to that markup, Ranking Member Thompson argued that there was no justification for short-circuiting the legislative process and expediting the consideration of this bill to create an Office for Countering Violent Extremism within DHS, particularly given the serious concerns expressed by 42 civil rights and religious groups about the measure and the absence of a legislative proposal from the Department to establish such an office. H.R. 2899 never got considered by the Full House. The third hastily-advanced measure was H.R. 4820, the “Combating Terrorist Recruitment Act of 2016,” which, like H.R. 2899, related to the Department's CVE activities. 78 House Democrats opposed H.R. 4820, a bill that was misleadingly characterized as enhancing the Department's efforts against terrorist propaganda but actually willfully-ignored the totality of the terrorist threats we face, when it was considered under suspension of the rules of the House just five days after it was initially introduced. There has been no further action on H.R. 4820 since it passed the House on suspension on April 26, 2016.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMITTEE
BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS CHALLENGES

The Republican Majority ushered in the 114th Congress with the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) funding in limbo. At the end of the 113th Congress, Congress passed the "Consolidated and Continuing Appropriations Act of 2015," (P.L. 113-235) a gimmick that provided full year funding for every Federal agency except DHS in order to buy time to pick a fight with President Obama over immigration policy. The measure provided funding for DHS through the end of February 2015, and was signed into law to avert another government shutdown. In early January 2015, the House Republican Leadership put politics ahead of national security by attaching controversial, divisive immigration riders on legislation to provide full year funding for DHS (H.R. 240). The President threatened a veto, and the Senate had little appetite to consider it. Despite deadly terrorist attacks in Sydney and Paris, the Republican leadership continued its game of chicken with the President, to the detriment of DHS. Full year appropriations were not passed until March 3, 2015, nearly half-way through the fiscal year.

As a result of the Republican Majority's refusal to put policy ahead of politics and adhere to the regular budget and appropriations process, critical State and local grant programs were delayed, border security was undermined, order and immigration enforcement was weakened, funding for critical security enhancements at the White House was delayed, and our cybersecurity efforts were on autopilot.

Regrettably, the 115th Congress will start in a fashion similar to the 114th. Full year funding for most Federal agencies, including DHS, is in limbo, and it is unlikely there will be any certainty until April 2017. More disturbing, Committee Democrats understand that President Elect may not provide a budget to Congress. This is no way to run a government. In order to adequately plan future investments and keep pace with the rapidly evolving threats like the December 2016 truck attack at the Berlin Christmas Market or the Russian interference with the 2016 U.S. Presidential Election, the Department needs to have clearly defined priorities and adequate funding, that is appropriated on a predictable, reliable schedule, to carry out its mission. In the 115th Congress, Committee Democrats will work to ensure that the budget and appropriations processes are adhered so that the Department is able to effectively carry out its mission for the American people.

MANAGEMENT OF DHS

During the 114th Congress, the Majority continued to convey that the management, workforce, and operations of the Department of Homeland Security were not priorities. Despite requests from Ranking Member Thompson, during the first term of the 114th Congress, the Majority refused to hold an oversight hearing at the Full Committee level on the management challenges at the Department of Homeland Security. The Majority ignored this responsibility while two zero fail components of DHS—the Transportation Security Administration and the United States Secret Service—

were undergoing much needed reform. Even though DHS presented reorganization proposals to Congress, the Majority failed to invite the Secretary DHS to testify about these proposals and the many other challenges that DHS was facing. The Department of Homeland Security Secretary did not appear before the Committee for testimony and questioning until ten months into the Congress. At that hearing, the Secretary testified alongside the Director of the National Counterterrorism Center and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on counter terrorism and countering violent extremism. Committee Democrats are hopeful that the next Secretary of Homeland Security will be present early on in his tenure to present his agenda to the Committee. The Ranking Member would like to work with the Chairman to ensure that the Secretary's first testimony subsequent to his confirmation be to the Full Committee.

COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM

On the Homeland Security Committee, a long-standing concern has been the prospect of an attack being carried out on American soil by an individual inspired by violent extremist propaganda generated by a domestic or foreign terrorist group. As a result and in response to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL) sophisticated online propaganda and recruitment machine, interest in countering violent extremism (CVE) programs has greatly intensified. On a daily basis, ISIL dispatches thousands and thousands of Internet messages to promote its violent, terrorist ideology. The volume of this terrorist chatter is concerning. However, ISIL is not alone when it comes to spreading violent extremist ideology over the Internet and social media. Sovereign citizen groups and other anti-government groups have, over the past few years, successfully recruited new members through the use of mainstream social media sites and chatrooms.

Thus, it is important to acknowledge that there is a wide range of political and ideological goals behind calls for violence in the U.S. However, the Committee Majority has continued to ignore and advance CVE activities and legislation without fully addressing all forms of violent extremism. Democrats remain disappointed with this Committee's refusal to acknowledge domestic terrorism in any of our CVE activities. The Majority's method of oversight in this area is a rejection of a comprehensive approach to countering violent extremism.

DOMESTIC TERRORISM

Pursuant to the bipartisan oversight plan adopted by this Committee on January 21, 2015, the Committee was to examine emerging and existing threats inspired by domestic terrorists. Committee Democrats are disappointed in the Majority's failure to pursue this topic, despite a horrific domestic terrorist attack taking place during the first term of the 114th Congress.

On June 16, 2015, a lone actor entered Emanuel Baptist Church in Charleston, South Carolina. The gunman used an assault weapon to kill nine parishioners and injured. In the wake of the incident, details emerged that the gunman was radicalized online by members of domestic terrorist movements. On June 24, 2015,

Ranking Member Thompson wrote the Chairman of the Full Committee asking for a hearing on the threat of domestic terrorism. The hearing request letter stated that the Committee would benefit from hearing what the Federal government is doing to identify, mitigate, and respond to such threats and the degree to which Federal efforts to counter violent extremism are focused on domestic terrorist threats. The Ranking Member renewed this request in June 2016. Again, this request was ignored.

Committee Democrats also responded to another domestic terrorist threat by exploring the dangers of anti-government extremism on public lands. In January 2016, armed militia and anti government extremists seized the Malheur Wildlife Refuge in Oregon. This occupation was fueled by and documented through social media. Further, the notoriety it gained online also inspired other movements. Given that this occupation took place on American soil and endangered the lives of public servants, the Majority gave no attention to the matter.

Even though the Majority touted the slogan, “terrorism gone viral,” it refused to explore comprehensive oversight of online radicalization. Once again, the Majority kept its view of online radicalization confined to foreign terrorist organizations, while having evidence that anti government movements, such as the one in Oregon, pose a dangerous threat to this nation.

Committee Democrats did not turn a blind eye to this troubling form of extremism. Ranking Member Bennie G. Thompson and House Natural Resources Committee Ranking Member Raúl M. Grijalva held a forum on the dangers of domestic terrorist extremism on public lands on June 15, 2016. Academic and think tank analyses illustrated that attacks on federal land management officials and events like the armed takeover of Malheur National Wildlife Refuge are become increasingly common. Thompson, Grijalva, and other Democratic Members of Congress, including House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure Ranking Member Peter DeFazio; Congressman Alan Lowenthal; Congresswoman Niki Tsongas; Congressman Jared Huffman; Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee; Congresswoman Bonnie Watson Coleman; and Congressman Bill Pascrell heard from a group of experts about how public land takeovers threaten homeland security, public lands, local communities and public servants. The forum was one of the first in a Democratic effort to increase federal agencies’ capacity to prevent and to respond to domestic extremist threats.

It is the Ranking Member’s hope that the Chairman will turn the page on looking at terrorism through a narrow view and address the ongoing threat from domestic terrorist movements in the 115th Congress.

A HOMELAND SECURITY CHALLENGE

During the 114th Congress, terrorist attacks in Orlando, San Bernardino, and Charleston exposed a true challenge to our nation’s homeland security—the need for sensible gun control laws. Even in the midst of bloodshed and a grieving nation, the Republican Majority chose politics over reform.

On July 14, 2016, the Secretary of Homeland Security testified before the Committee that given the current threat picture, sen-

sible gun control laws were essential to homeland security. The Committee Majority, and House Republicans as a whole, were dismissive of this statement.

On September 13, 2016, the Committee heard on the record from law enforcement officers, including the Sheriff of Orange County, Florida, one of the key first responders in the Orlando terrorist attack, that without gun reform, an attack similar to what happened in his community could happen in another area of the United States. The Chief of Police of Austin, Texas, testified that the widespread availability of guns to people inspired by either foreign or domestic terrorist organizations is a threat that exists and haunts law enforcement officers. At the hearing, both Committee Democrats and the Republican Majority were furnished with published statement from a former member of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). This statement explained from ISIL's point of view that United States's open gun policies makes this country more attractive to radicalization and recruitment by foreign terrorist organizations.

Despite this information, the House Republicans refused to take a vote on gun reform. Unfortunately, the Committee Majority and the Republican Conference as a whole, proved to the nation and the world, that when it comes to preventing terrorist activities conducted by mass shootings, the American public should expect very little.

THE 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The Ranking Member of the Full Committee was active and engaged on issues surrounding the 2016 Presidential election. From campaign security to the integrity of the elections, Ranking Member Thompson was at the forefront of inquiry to the Executive Branch.

Given the inflammatory and incendiary rhetoric and violence at campaign events across the nation, the Ranking Member of the Full Committee along with the Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Oversight, Management, and Efficiency sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security on March 11, 2016, to inquire about the Department of Homeland Security's role in providing situational awareness to state and local authorities at campaign events..

The inflammatory rhetoric spewed throughout the Presidential campaign was also extended to the presidential candidates. On August 10, 2016, after the Republican presidential candidate implied that violence should be directed to the Democratic presidential candidate, Ranking Member Thompson wrote the Director of the Secret Service Joseph Clancy indicating his expectation for the Secret Service to properly investigate all threats made towards presidential candidates.

As the campaign season continued, the dangerous rhetoric emboldened and empowered antigovernment militia, white supremacists, and anti-Semitic groups. For this reason, Ranking Member Thompson wrote a letter on October 20, 2016 to the Secretary of Homeland Security urging the Department to be vigilant in monitoring, reporting, and responding to all threats impacting

the nation, as well as ensuring that information was widely shared with all Federal, State and local partners.

On July 25, 2016, following reports of Russia's interference with the election, Ranking Member Thompson along with the Ranking Members of the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Judiciary wrote a letter to Federal Bureau of Investigation Director James Comey, Secretary of State John Kerry, Secretary of Defense Ash Carter, and Director of National Intelligence James Clapper requesting a briefing on this matter. In this letter, the senior Minority Members encouraged the FBI to collaborate with the Departments of State and Defense and the Intelligence Community to identify who was responsible for the hack and the actor's intentions.

As further information surfaced regarding the connection between Russian interests' interference with our nation's election system and their connection to the Republican presidential candidate's campaign, Ranking Member Thompson along with the Ranking Members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Judiciary, and Oversight and Government Reform sent a letter to FBI Director Comey requesting that the FBI further investigate the Russia-supported cyber-attacks and the possible connections between them and the Republican presidential candidate's campaign.

The spate of hacking incidents against national political institutions prompted Ranking Member Thompson to write the Secretary of Homeland Security on August 8, 2016, to urge the Department of Homeland Security to act swiftly in addressing the cyber vulnerabilities of election equipment and to restore public confidence in the validity and integrity of our elections.

Members of the Committee were briefed by the Department of Homeland Security on September 21, 2016 regarding the cybersecurity concerns for the 2016 election.

With more evidence brewing about Russia's interference with the Presidential election, on December 6, 2016, Ranking Member Thompson along with the Democratic Whip, and the Ranking Members of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, House Committees on Foreign Affairs, Oversight and Government Reform, Judiciary, and Armed Services wrote President Barack Obama to request a classified briefing by the U.S. Intelligence Community for all Members of Congress regarding Russia's interference with the election.

After it was publicly reported by the Central Intelligence Agency that Russia interfered with the 2016 Presidential election with the goal of influencing the election in favor of the Republican Presidential candidate, on December 13, 2016, Ranking Member Thompson, along with the Democratic Whip, and the Ranking Members of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Oversight and Government Reform, Judiciary, and Armed Services called for a comprehensive, bipartisan investigation into Russia's interference with the election. The Full Committee Ranking Member hopes that House Leadership and the Republican Conference recognize the need for this investigation and makes it a priority for the 115th Congress

Ranking Member Thompson also had concerns about the Republican Presidential Candidate's potential commercialization of the Presidential campaign. On October 28, 2016, Ranking Member

Thompson wrote the Comptroller General of the United States, Gene Dodaro, requesting that the U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) conduct an audit of taxpayer funds reimbursed to the Republican Presidential Candidate's Campaign. The request specifically focused on candidate's ownership of many of the campaign's equities, including aircraft, lodging, and meeting spaces. The GAO agreed to the request on November 17, 2016.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COUNTERTERRORISM AND INTELLIGENCE

Throughout the 114th Congress the Ranking Members of the Full Committee and Subcommittee both recognized the many challenges that law enforcement officials face in their duties of community policing and ensuring officer safety today. In a Subcommittee hearing on September 8, 2016, Ranking Member Higgins made a passionate plea that allowing terrorists and people with mental health issues to outgun the very police officers that take an oath to protect us is a troubling concern. Ranking Member Higgins also expressed his disappointment. Ranking Member Higgins stated on the record that there should be an obligation to law enforcement officers ensuring that they at least have a fighting chance in a situation where there's going to be a confrontation with some lunatic that legally buys a gun in this country. During the hearing, Ranking Member Higgins also argued for common sense gun control and gun safety measures. Democratic Members of this committee believe it is imperative to better prepare and protect our first responders as they respond to terrorist and mass shooting incidents to prevent additional lost of life in the line of duty.

Ranking Member Higgins has also acknowledged in the Subcommittee hearing on September 8, 2016, "Recent and ongoing attacks against law enforcement also highlight the fact that the true value of information sharing will never be realized if state and local law enforcement cannot respond and protect their own communities". Over the past Congress, Ranking Member Higgins has continued to believe that intelligence and law enforcement officers must also continue to integrate themselves into jurisdictions and communities that they are assigned, and in order to know and understand geographical and cultural sensitivities. Law enforcement agencies serving in small cities and rural areas must be able to improve their own capabilities in order to deal with the various terrorist threats that may or may not present in the same ways as those in large, urban areas. Ranking Member Thompson has stated, "There has been progress made in both Congress and the Executive Branch that have strategically addressed systematic problems caused by both the failure to analyze and the failure to share information between law enforcement officials and first responders." Some of those failures have been remedied by simply requiring agencies to talk to each other and their colleagues within state, local and tribal governments.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER AND MARITIME SECURITY

With respect to border and maritime security legislation, Democratic Members remain greatly concerned about H.R. 399, the so-called Secure Our Borders First Act, and the manner in which it

was considered by the Committee. Procedurally, the Majority bypassed regular order, considering the bill only at Full Committee, rather than first marking up the bill in the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security. Moreover, the measure was considered the very day the Committee organized for the 114th Congress and without the appropriate notice under the Rules, leaving Members of the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security little if any time to review or offer amendments to the legislation, even at the Full Committee.

Substantively, the bill would have required DHS to achieve 100% operational control of the southwest border within five years—a standard that Chairman McCaul, himself, has deemed unrealistic. Also, the bill would have directed \$10 billion over ten years towards projects that have never been requested or shown they would protect our borders or thwart potential terrorists from entering the country.

With respect to oversight activities, Democratic Members supported consideration of the issues examined by the Subcommittee on Border and Maritime Security, but wanted to see a broader range of oversight on key issues to include the Department's management of immigration detention facilities, hiring and staffing levels for CBP officers and agents, professionalism and use of force concerns within CBP, infrastructure needs at ports of entry, and completion of the biometric entry-exit system mandated by Congress. Democrats strongly believe that the Subcommittee must conduct vigorous oversight of these issues in order to help the Department achieve true security of all of our Nation's borders—northern, southern, sea, and air.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CYBERSECURITY, INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION, AND SECURITY TECHNOLOGIES

Throughout the 114th Congress, Democratic Members of the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies (CIPST) have diligently monitored the progress of programs and activities within the Department related to cybersecurity and critical infrastructure protection. Despite the achievements detailed below, Majority on the Subcommittee pursued an agenda that falls short of the Oversight Plan adopted at the beginning of the 114th Congress.

Democrats agree that, consistent with the 114th Congress Oversight Plan, cyber attacks pose a serious threat to U.S. institutions and critical infrastructure. Democrats worked to ensure the Department has a strategy in place and the resources necessary to carry out this important mission, and consistently urged DHS through both oversight and legislation to strengthen its relationships with key public and private sector stakeholders to increase its own situational awareness, encourage the adoption of best practices, and show that it stands ready to assist in the aftermath of an incident.

At the same time, Democrats understand that cybersecurity is not the only threat the nation faces. Throughout the 114th Congress, Committee Majority consistently focused a disproportionate share of the Committee's time and resources on cybersecurity—particularly private sector advancements—to the detriment of other

national security issues. Roughly two-thirds of the Subcommittee's noticed activity was devoted exclusively to cybersecurity. Even when the Subcommittee was given an opportunity to examine broader issues—such as emerging threats, innovative security technologies, or the veracity and effectiveness of the vulnerability assessments National Programs and Protection Directorate (NPPD) performs on critical infrastructure—cybersecurity remained a significant driver of the discussion.

Alternatively, CIPST Majority ignored subjects that fall within the spectrum of traditional notions of critical infrastructure protection. For instance, neither the Full Committee Chair nor CIPST Subcommittee Chair called for a single hearing or Member-level briefing on NPPD's implementation of the Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) program. For more than a decade, security experts and intelligence officials have warned that chemical facilities with large quantities of toxic, flammable, or explosive substances could be exploited by terrorists. The CFATS program, initially authorized by Congress in 2007 and codified in 2014, was intended to guard against this risk by requiring high risk chemical facilities to adopt risk-based performance standards to address security vulnerabilities onsite. Unfortunately, the NPPD Infrastructure Security Compliance Division (ISCD) struggled to develop several aspects of the program and as a result, its implementation was delayed for many years. Although CFATS has improved since 2013, it is far too soon to turn attention away from the program. ISCD is currently modifying a number of foundational aspects of the program and plans to pursue an ambitious rulemaking agenda in 2017—suggesting *more* robust oversight is needed, not less.

CIPST Democrats have remained vigilant in overseeing CFATS implementation. On May 2, 2016, Ranking Member Thompson sent a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security inquiring about enrollment in the statutorily-required Expedited Approval Program (EAP) prompted by Majority in an effort to accommodate regulated industry sectors. In its June 2, 2016, response, the Department noted that the EAP was ill-conceived and did not address the realities of the regulated community, and as such NPPD had been forced to devote significant time and resources to standing up a program that only one facility had utilized. Further, on December 6, 2016, Ranking Member Thompson wrote to the Department to request more information about the overarching state of CFATS implementation as well as ongoing modifications to ISCD's risk assessment methodology, the cornerstone of the program. The new methodology comes on the heels of a number of reports from the Government Accountability Office, the DHS Inspector General, and even ISCD itself describing errors and design flaws in the way ISCD determines facility risk.

The Majority also neglected to pay proper attention to the Department's complete failure to implement the Secure Handling of Ammonium Nitrate Act of 2007 (Sec. 563 of Pub. L. 110-161), which required the Department to create a secure registration program for sales and transfers of ammonium nitrate, the single most common base compound for homegrown explosives in the world. Despite its susceptibility to misuse, individuals can purchase ammonium nitrate online from vendors like eBay and Amazon without

restriction. On November 20, 2015, after roughly eight years of deliberation, ISCD held a briefing to inform Committee staff that it considered the proposed Ammonium Nitrate Security Program (ANSP) to be unworkable from a cost-benefit perspective, that a final rule would not be forthcoming, and that it was examining different regulatory approaches incorporating a broader list of explosive precursor chemicals. Despite DHS' clear abrogation of its statutory responsibility, Subcommittee Majority have held no Member-level briefings or hearings on ammonium nitrate.

Nonetheless, Ranking Member Thompson is engaged on this issue and has written to DHS and other federal agencies demanding more clarity about the study DHS is commissioning through the National Academy of Sciences evaluating alternative approaches to control the flow of explosive precursor chemicals, the economic impact of the proposed ANSP and why it was determined to be untenable from a cost-benefit perspective, and the recent ruling from the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms finding that the April 2013 West Fertilizer Plant explosion in West, TX was the result of an intentional act, among other issues.

In the Oversight Plan adopted at the beginning of the 114th Congress, the Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Security Technologies made a commitment to "conduct oversight of the implementation of recently-passed legislation authorizing the Department's [CFATS] program" and to "continue to monitor the Department's efforts at establishing an [ANSP], which has been delayed for several years." Instead, Subcommittee Majority focused the overwhelming majority of their efforts on cybersecurity while maintaining an unjustifiably deferential posture toward DHS on chemical security and traditional notions of critical infrastructure protection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND
COMMUNICATIONS

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

Democratic Members are disturbed that the only official oversight [event] held on the record on the subject of emergency communications was an introductory Member Brief on the activities of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Office of Emergency Communications. As the Activity Report prepared by the Majority reflects, Members engaged with the Government Accountability Office to request audits of emergency communications programs and held private meetings with relevant principles and Committee Staff engaged in multiple meetings related to emergency communications with stakeholder groups. None of these activities, however, can take the place of oversight hearings, which are open to the public and on the record.

As the Majority rightly acknowledges, the September 11th attacks revealed that communications failures can have "catastrophic implications," and "recent disasters have demonstrated that communications challenges remain." In light of the great import of operable and interoperable communications, Subcommittee Ranking Member Payne, Jr. introduced H.R. 615, the *Department of Homeland Security Interoperable Communications Act*, which was en-

acted into law in July 2015 [Public Law 114-29], to ensure that components of DHS—the agency charged with helping the nation achieve interoperable communications capabilities on the State and local level—are able to communicate during routine, planned, and unplanned events. Ranking Member Payne, Jr. also introduced H.R. 2206, the *Statewide Interoperable Communications Enhancement Act*, which would ensure that States maintain the advances in interoperability achieved since September 11, 2001, by requiring State Homeland Security Grant Program grantees to certify that they have a Statewide Interoperability Coordinator (SWIC) or that the functions of a SWIC are being carried out in some other fashion. Although the bill passed the House by voice vote, it was not considered in the Senate. Additionally, Ranking Member Thompson and Subcommittee Ranking Member Payne, Jr. worked with the Government Accountability Office to evaluate the state of emergency communications capabilities in the National Capital Region after reports of communications challenges during various multi-agency responses to the area (see GAO-16-249).

Democratic Members look forward to continuing their efforts to improve emergency communications capabilities at the Federal, State, and local level, and appreciate the Majority's support of their previous legislative efforts toward that end. In the 115th Congress, Democratic Members are hopeful that there will be more opportunities to conduct bipartisan oversight at public hearings on the record.

CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, RADIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR, AND EXPLOSIVE
(CBRNE) DEFENSE RE-ORGANIZATION

On November 4, 2015, the Committee on Homeland Security approved, H.R. 3875, the “Department of Homeland Security CBRNE Defense Act of 2015,” as amended. H.R. 3875 would consolidate the activities of the Office of Health Affairs, the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and the Office of Bombing Prevention, as well as CBRNE-related activities from other DHS offices into a new CBRNE Office. At the Full Committee mark-up Ranking Member Thompson expressed skepticism about the reorganization scheme advanced by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and H.R. 3875, particularly because the Government Accountability Office's (GAO) review of the reorganization plan requested by Ranking Member Thompson was pending. Although Ranking Member Thompson was pleased that the Majority accepted an amendment he offered to make key refinements to the legislation to address some of his concerns, Ranking Member Thompson was disappointed that the Committee moved forward with consideration of the legislation without waiting for the GAO to complete its review and only one day after the Full Committee received testimony from the Blue Ribbon Study Panel on Biodefense, which made recommendations regarding programs that would be affected by H.R. 3875.

Ultimately, the GAO released its review of DHS's proposed reorganization after the House passed H.R. 3875, but before the Senate acted on the bill. GAO found that “DHS: [d]id not fully assess and document potential problems that could result from consolidation, [d]id not include a comparison of benefits and costs, and

[c]onducted limited external stakeholder outreach in developing the consolidation proposal and thus the proposal may not sufficiently account for stakeholder concerns.” [GAO-16-603] GAO recommended that DHS postpone the reorganization until it had address the problems GAO identified. Given the importance of the Federal government’s CBRNE mission, and the role DHS plays in Federal efforts, Ranking Member Thompson agrees that the issues raised by the GAO ought to be addressed before implementing the reorganization proposal. Ranking Member Thompson is hopeful that, should the Committee consider a similar reorganization proposal during the 115th Congress, it will be more thoughtful and deliberate.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Since Hurricane Katrina, Ranking Member Thompson has been troubled by the manner in which the American Red Cross (ARC) performs its response and recovery mission, as well as the manner in which it is managed. Since Hurricane Katrina, Ranking Member Thompson has worked aggressively to help make ARC a better managed, more reliable disaster response partner.

This Congress, Ranking Member Thompson worked with the Government Accountability Office on an audit that reviewed the factors that affect the scope and extent of ARC’s disaster services, how ARC coordinates with the Federal government on disaster response, and what external oversight exists for ARC (GAO-15-565). The GAO ultimately recommended that Congress “consider establishing a federal mechanism for regular, external evaluations of the Red Cross’s performance in domestic disasters.” Accordingly, Ranking Member Thompson introduced H.R. 3517, the *American Red Cross Sunshine Act*, which would require the Inspectors General of the Department of Homeland Security, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration to perform periodic audits of ARC. Additionally, in response to ARC’s efforts to stonewall the GAO as it performed its investigation, H.R. 3517 would clarify GAO’s authority to perform audits of ARC. Although the bill was not enacted, Ranking Member Thompson will introduce legislation next Congress to provide the regular, ongoing oversight GAO recommended.

Additionally, Ranking Member Thompson sent a number of letters to ARC to monitor: the status of the implementation of ARC’s plan for diversity in the areas of executive recruitment, disaster relief services, delivery partners, workforce, and suppliers; workforce re-engineering and staffing cuts, inadequate community outreach, and poor communication and coordination with State and local emergency managers; and disaster response activities, including disturbing reports of racial slurs being used and other inappropriate behavior at ARC shelters during the response phase of this disaster. Ranking Member Thompson will continue his aggressive oversight of ARC in the 115th Congress.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA) WORKFORCE

Ranking Member Thompson is committed to ensuring that FEMA’s disaster workforce is prepared and able to meet its disaster response and recovery responsibilities. In the past, Ranking

Member Thompson has requested the GAO perform reviews of the Disaster Assistance Workforce (now Reservist) program (GAO-12-538) and Reservist training program (GAO-13-250R). Ranking Member Thompson has worked with FEMA during previous Congresses to ensure that GAO's recommendations are implemented.

Building upon that work, and in response to testimony by FEMA Administrator W.Craig Fugate testified that the disaster workforce is not as robust as it needs to be, Ranking Member Thompson has written to FEMA to track both workforce staffing levels as well as training. Ranking Member Thompson will continue this oversight in the 115th Congress.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

DHS WORKFORCE MISCONDUCT

On July 7, 2016, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Subcommittee on Transportation Security entitled "How Pervasive is Misconduct at TSA: Examining Findings from a Joint Subcommittee Investigation." Unfortunately, Democratic Members were not aware of nor did they receive a Majority staff report issued in conjunction with the hearing. Despite this omission, throughout the hearing Democratic Members emphasized that the performance and morale of TSA personnel should be of utmost importance. Many of the frontline employees, the Transportation Security Officers (TSOs), are short staffed and are often asked to work multiple shifts. In addition, although TSOs are federal government employees, they are not subject to general civil service provisions that include collective bargaining rights, the ability to appeal adverse actions to the Independent Merit Systems Protection Board, and whistleblower protections.

Allegations of misconduct amongst TSA personnel saw a rise in 2015, with the DHS Office of the Inspector General receiving 1,000 complaints either from or regarding a TSA employee. Specific instances of misconduct within TSA include matters related to retaliation against whistleblowers, mismanagement, and security failures. During the hearing, Democratic Members emphasized that TSA personnel have stated they are afraid to speak up about problems at the agency in fear of being unfairly punished or reassigned to lower positions. It further appears that rank and file personnel were disciplined at a much higher rate than management. Majority Members continue to fail to consider how low workforce morale and a lack of trust in management impacts the performance of these frontline personnel.

In order to improve the TSA workforce, Ranking Member Thompson and Ranking Member Nita Lowey of the House Committee on Appropriations introduced H.R. 4488 entitled the "Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2016." The measure provides necessary protections to TSA personnel under Title 5. Specifically, under H.R. 4488, authority granted to TSA to establish or modify a TSA personnel management system would be terminated and the Secretary of Homeland Security would be directed to suspend TSA personnel policies, directives, letters and guidelines and move toward conversion of the TSO workforce to the Title 5 personnel system in a manner that is mindful of tenure and status, particularly

with respect to leave, pay, group life, health insurance, and severance pay. Additionally, H.R. 4488 includes protections to ensure that pay for TSOs is not reduced due to the transition to the Title 5 personnel system.

QUADRENNIAL HOMELAND SECURITY REVIEW

The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act (9/11 Act), requires DHS to produce every four years a unified, strategic framework for homeland security missions and goals, known as the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review (QHSR). The goal of the QHSR is to provide a comprehensive assessment on the strategic vision and priorities of the Department for the proceeding four years. The QHSR should outline specific threats to the homeland and offer tactical strategies for handling those risks based on insight from the Department and the Homeland Security Enterprise, which is comprised of various Federal, State, local, and nongovernmental stakeholders.

Democratic staff of the Subcommittee conducted rigorous oversight into the findings of the 2010 and 2014 QHSRs and also analyzed various mechanisms that could improve the QHSR moving forward. On July 8, 2015, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Examining DHS’s Misplaced Focus on Climate Change.” DHS characterized climate change as a risk area in the 2014 QHSR. During the hearing, Democratic Members emphasized that reports released by DHS, the Government Accountability Office (GAO), and the White House describe climate change as an urgent, growing threat to homeland security, based on its ability to cripple critical infrastructure, deplete military resources, and encourage terrorism due to famine and poverty. The QHSR highlights that changes in climate not only cause fatalities and economic loss but also overwhelm critical infrastructure and enable terrorism and violence. Throughout the hearing, Majority Members failed to consider that the costs associated with weather disasters are expected to increase, as once rare weather events become more common and intense due to climate change.

After the hearing, Democratic Subcommittee staff continued to analyze and assess the QHSR to determine ways in which the review can continue to properly and effectively inform the DHS mission. GAO completed an extensive review of the first and second QHSR and recommended that for future reviews, DHS should allocate the time needed for stakeholder consultations, explore options for consulting with nonfederal stakeholders, and examine how risk information could be considered in prioritizing QHSR initiatives. GAO also recommended that DHS improve its risk assessment documentation, prioritize risks, and ensure stakeholder meetings are interactive.

H.R. 5385, the *Quadrennial Homeland Security Technical Corrections Act of 2016*, was introduced in the House on June 7, 2016, by Subcommittee Ranking Member Watson Coleman and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. Building off recommendations for improvement on both the 2010 and 2014 QHSRs, H.R. 5385 provides more specific direction to the Department on the production of the QHSR. H.R. 5385 makes tailored improvements to the manner in which DHS collects data, analyzes the gathered in-

formation, and produces the final QHSR. Among the key provisions of H.R. 5385 are refinements to the production deadline, requirements for more robust stakeholder engagement, and better documentation of the factors that inform the QHSR's findings.

H.R. 5385 was received in the Senate on July 12, 2016, read twice, and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs.

GUANTANAMO BAY

On April 28, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Transferring Guantanamo Bay Detainees to the Homeland: Implications for States and Local Communities." On January 11, 2002, the first twenty detainees arrived at the Guantanamo Bay prison. Since that time, Guantanamo Bay has served as a prison camp to detain dangerous individuals, to interrogate those individuals on suspected acts of terrorism, and to prosecute those individuals for war crimes. During the hearing, Democratic Members emphasized that closing Guantanamo Bay is a national security imperative, and its continued operation weakens our national security by furthering the recruiting propaganda of violent extremists, hindering relations with key allies and partners, and draining Department of Defense resources. Throughout the hearing, the Majority members refused to focus on facts. Rather, the members embraced and perpetuated baseless fear. Democratic Members were extremely disappointed Majority Members falsely asserted that bringing detainees to the United States invites terrorism into the country and causes economic devastation to the areas surrounding the federal prisons which terrorists are housed. Years of research and analysis by the Departments of Defense, State, and Homeland Security simply do not support this belief. There is no evidence that suggests housing Guantanamo detainees will bring additional attacks, attention, or danger to the United States. America has a long track record of incarcerating dangerous terrorists, and a federal prison housing terrorists is located 15 miles away from the United States Capitol. Further, the United States houses dangerous domestic actors and terrorists in prisons around the country, such as the person convicted of a murdering nine people in a domestic terrorist attack in Charleston, South Carolina.

ELECTROMAGNETIC PULSE EVENTS

On May 17, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled "Oversight of Federal Efforts to Address Electromagnetic Risks." An Electromagnetic Pulse, or EMP, is a burst of electromagnetic radiation that results from suddenly fluctuating magnetic fields. An EMP can be either man-made or natural and has the potential to damage high voltage transformers and possibly contribute to grid failure and electric power blackouts. During the hearing, Democratic Members emphasized that EMPs are considered a high impact, but low probability risk occurrence. Further, as DHS prioritizes its efforts across a wide spectrum of potential dangers to the Nation, it should take seriously all risks impacting the homeland, not only EMPs but also climate change impacts, solar storms, and a wide range of natural disasters, all of which were

highlighted in the July 8, 2015 hearing entitled “Examining DHS’s Misplaced Focus on Climate Change.”

DOMESTIC TERRORISM

On September 22, 2016, the Subcommittee held a hearing entitled “Identifying the Enemy: Radical Islamist Terror.” Despite objections from Democratic Members, Majority Members elected to use an incidental and, at the time, politically charged title. As stated by Subcommittee Ranking Member Watson Coleman during the hearing, propaganda, including political discussions such as the name of the hearing, provides a misnomer to the threat and adds to the rhetoric that inspires lone actors and terrorist organizations. Throughout the hearing, Democratic Members emphasized that inflammatory rhetoric such as the suggestion that the United States should ban or surveil certain populations also fuel terrorist groups. Majority Members failed to understand that their approach is troubling because they choose to ignore the growing threat from right wing extremism.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The United States Secret Service’s (USSS) paramount mission of protecting the President, First Family, and other high-ranking officials allows no tolerance for error. A single miscue, or even a split-second delay, could have disastrous consequences for the nation. As a result, Democratic Members of the Subcommittee have placed a great deal of focus and attention to the oversight of this component. Democratic Members have also stressed the importance of a diverse workforce and effective management.

On November 17, 2016, the Subcommittee held a joint hearing with the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Regulatory Affairs and Federal Management entitled “Examining Ongoing Challenges at the U.S. Secret Service and their Government-wide Implications.” Throughout the hearing, Democratic Members examined the findings of the Protective Mission Panel, assembled to not only examine security at the White House, but also evaluate broader issues within the Secret Service. The Panel found a systematic problem exists within the Agency, one that requires changes in leadership, policy, and overall accountability.

Throughout the hearing, Democratic Members asserted that an evaluation of singular, isolated incidents involving USSS is important, but even more importantly, Congress must determine the sources of such incidents in the overall culture of the Secret Service, in particular the Service’s lack of diversity, accountability, and overall trust. As observed by the Protective Mission Panel, it is clear that Secret Service officers from multiple generations and ranks do not have confidence that USSS leaders impose discipline in a fair and consistent manner. A lack of confidence has led to a decline in morale, which could further lead to very dangerous operational miscues. Major changes must occur on the inside of the Secret Service to ensure the level of performance demanded by the Service’s missions and expected by the American people.

On September 25, 2015, the DHS OIG released a management alert entitled “Investigation into the Improper Access and Distribu-

tion of Information Contained Within a Secret Service Data System.” On October 19, 2015 and June 17, 2016, Subcommittee staff was briefed by the Secret Service on the investigation and the disciplinary actions prescribed to employees. On August 18, 2016, Chairman McCaul and Ranking Member Thompson sent a letter to DHS regarding the various punishments, particularly calling into question why rank and file Secret Service employees were penalized to a higher degree than SES personnel. The Subcommittee received a response to the letter on October 24, 2016.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION SECURITY

TITLE V RIGHTS

H.R. 4488, “Rights for Transportation Security Officers Act of 2016”

Since its inception, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) was granted the authority to design and implement its own personnel system. Transportation Security Officers (TSOs), who compose the frontline of protecting the commercial aviation sector, are subject to this personnel system, while those who work at headquarters are covered under Title V protections. While TSOs are allowed to bargain over a narrow range of issues through their representative, the issues of high importance, including but not limited to workplace rights, health, leave, appeals processes and wages- are all determined by TSA’s personnel system.

TSOs have historically fought for higher wages, as their positions are not categorized under the General Schedule system which many other workforces are subject to, and those who work in TSA headquarters are often categorized under. TSOs have also been subject to a dispute resolution system that leaves the Administrator of TSA as the last and final arbiter for any appeals processes related to disciplinary actions against a TSO, originating from the TSA itself. These issues contribute to high turnover within a frontline workforce that plays a vital role in commercial aviation security, as evidenced by TSA’s consistent near-bottom ranking in best places to work in the federal government surveys.

Though these issues have been pressing for the ranks of more than 40,000 TSOs, and conceivably are linked to morale issues and high turnover rates, it is disappointing that the majority has not held one oversight activity that specifically focuses on the disparate treatment that TSOs receive in comparison to other federal employees.

Furthermore, it is disappointing and concerning that legislation intended to address these disparities by placing protections on pay rates and other rights of TSOs while bringing them under general civil service provisions was not considered for markup by the Committee.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION

According to the bipartisan Committee Oversight Plan for the 114th Congress, the Committee would examine the efforts used by TSA to secure modes within the surface transportation sector, including mass transit and rail systems. Fifteen years after the 9/11 attacks, TSA has dedicated the overwhelming majority of their re-

sources to aviation security on a recurring basis, nearly neglecting the needs of modes within the surface transportation sector. Out of the 16 hearings held by the Subcommittee in the 114th Congress, only two of them focused directly on surface transportation. Furthermore, the small amount of Subcommittee activity on surface transportation has been limited to mass transit, freight and rail passenger, and pipelines. No oversight was done regarding highway and motor carrier security, which are areas that TSA is also responsible for safeguarding. Democratic Members remain concerned about the Majority's neglect in pursuing oversight in these areas.

In March 2016, the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) claimed responsibility for three coordinated attacks in Belgium: two at Brussels airport and one at the Maalbeek metro station in Brussels. The bomb at the Maalbeek station exploded from the second carriage of a four carriage train. Subsequent to this attack, the Subcommittee failed to hold hearings. Also, two months after the terrorist attack in Brussels, the DHS OIG reported that TSA failed to implement passenger rail requirements from the *Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007* (Public Law 110-53). Neither a terrorist attack abroad nor concerns from the OIG prompted the Majority to hold Congressional hearings. Instead, the Committee chose to put surface transportation on the backburner and shifted its focus to having a political debates on the resumption of commercial aviation service to Cuba.

RESUMPTION OF SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL AVIATION SERVICE TO CUBA

In February 2016, the Obama Administration released a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Cuba and the U.S., setting terms “for the conduct of international air transportation by airlines of either Country holding all necessary authorizations and licenses”. In addition, the MoU affirms both U.S. and Cuban governments’ “commitment to protect the security of civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference,” citing several international conventions signed by both governments, and the governments’ shared intent “to observe the security provisions required by the other country.”⁶ The MoU also states that both “countries should cooperate by facilitating communications and other appropriate measures” in cases of “unlawful acts against the security of passengers, crew, aircraft, airports, or navigation facilities.”⁷

The Subcommittee conducted multiple hearings, oversight letters, staff and Member briefings regarding the conducted resumption of scheduled commercial air service to Cuba. Though TSA, the Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, and Department of Transportation either testified before Congress or briefed the committee on numerous occasions and in correspondence that the process for evaluating the security effectiveness of Cuban last-point-of-departure airports was no different from the evaluations from any other last-point-of-departure evaluations, the Majority continued to conduct oversight on the topic.

⁶U.S.-Cuba Memorandum of Understanding of February 16, 2016, Department of State, <<http://www.state.gov/e/eb/rls/othr/ata/c/cu/252525.htm>>.

⁷IBID.

While the Democratic Members share serious concern with the security of airports that have direct flights to the United States, it is the Democratic Members' belief that this concern should extend to all last point of departure airport, and that valuable resources during the 114th Congress could have been allocated to address less explored oversight topics, such as surface security.

BENNIE G. THOMPSON
Ranking Member
Committee on Homeland Security