

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) and the staff for their help on this.

I urge all Members to support H.R. 276, as amended.

I yield back the balance of my time. The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. LOBIONDO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 276, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. LOBIONDO

Mr. LOBIONDO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to amend the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the long title by striking "A bill".

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

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

FIRST RESPONDER IDENTIFICATION OF EMERGENCY NEEDS IN DISASTER SITUATIONS

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 58) 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, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 58

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "First Responder Identification of Emergency Needs in Disaster Situations" or the "FRIENDS Act".

SEC. 2. CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH MAY IMPACT FIRST RESPONDERS DURING A TERRORIST EVENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committees on Homeland Security and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that describes select State and local programs and policies, as appropriate, related to the preparedness and protection of first responders. The report may include information on—

(1) the degree to which such programs and policies include consideration of the presence of a first responder's family in an area impacted by a terrorist attack;

(2) the availability of personal protective equipment for first responders;

(3) the availability of home Medkits for first responders and their families for biological incident response; and

(4) other related factors.

(b) CONTEXT.—In preparing the report required under subsection (a), the Comptroller General of the United States may, as appropriate, provide information—

(1) in a format that delineates high risk urban areas from rural communities; and

(2) on the degree to which the selected State and local programs and policies included in such report were developed or are being executed with funding from the Department of Homeland Security, including grant funding from the State Homeland Security Grant Program or the Urban Area Security Initiative under sections 2002 and 2003, respectively, of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603 and 604).

(c) HOMELAND SECURITY CONSIDERATION.—After issuance of the report required under subsection (a), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consider such report's findings and assess its applicability for Federal first responders.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 58, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

First, I welcome the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. JOHNSON) to the committee. I look forward to working together to do good work for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, firefighters, police, EMS, and other first responders are critical to our Nation's emergency management system. First responders leave their own families, even during disasters, to protect you and me.

As recently as this past August, we saw devastating flooding in Baton Rouge and southeast Louisiana. The flooding touched every home, including the homes of firefighters, police, hospital workers, and other first responders. First responders focused on rescuing flood victims, while they knew their own homes were flooded and their own families were homeless.

This legislation would require a report on the State and local programs and policies in place to prepare and protect first responders and their families in times of disaster. Taking care of first responders and their families gives our firefighters, police, and other critical emergency personnel the peace of mind to focus on the task at hand, rather than worrying whether their family is safe and taken care of.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 58, the First Responder Identification of Emergency Needs in Disaster Situations, or the FRIENDS Act.

This bill requires the Government Accountability Office, or GAO, to submit a report on how State and local programs affect the preparedness and protection of first responders. Congress and the American people need to know whether these programs consider circumstances that may affect a first responder's ability to respond to an event.

In particular, the bill requires GAO to examine the degree to which State and local programs and policies consider the presence of a first responder's family in an area impacted by a terrorist attack, the availability of personal protective equipment for first responders, and the availability of home MedKits for first responders and their families for biological incident response.

While we are asking GAO to examine State and local programs and policies, some of these programs and policies may be funded with Federal dollars. To that extent, Congress needs to know whether these federally funded programs and policies are as effective as possible to prepare and protect first responders.

This month, the State of Georgia received two Presidential disaster declarations from devastating tornados in districts neighboring my own. While these are not terrorist attacks, these tornados highlight the fact that first responders are often called upon to respond to events in their own communities where they and their loved ones live. Our heroes immediately respond to the call of duty, even though they themselves or their loved ones may be impacted. Thus, it is important that State and local preparedness programs are designed and developed to consider all situations that may impact first responder preparedness.

□ 1415

We must do everything we can to support our first responders who are often called upon to put their lives on the line to help others, even when their own families need them. So I thank my colleague, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), for introducing this bill and for her diligent work on this issue.

In response to my chairman's welcome, I would have to respond by saying I am just giddy about being a part of this subcommittee, and I look forward to working with him and his staff to make things good for America and for our future.

I urge my colleagues to join in my support of this bill.

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

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), the sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Georgia and, likewise, congratulate him for his leadership on the Transportation Committee, along with his chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise as a senior member of the Homeland Security Committee, which committee has had special emphasis on protecting and responding to our first responders, and so I am excited about the fact of moving this bill forward. I thank the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, and I thank my Homeland Security Committee for moving this forward through an amendment process and now, ultimately, onto the floor of the House.

I rise, Mr. Speaker, enthusiastically, in support of H.R. 58, the First Responder Identification of Emergency Needs in Disaster Situations, or FRIENDS, Act.

I thank my chairman, Mr. MCCAUL, and Ranking Member THOMPSON for the valuable assistance and support in bringing this important bill before the House for consideration during the 114th Congress. We are now in the 115th Congress. I appreciate Chairman SHUSTER and Ranking Member DEFAZIO for allowing the FRIENDS Act now to come forward, which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure to be considered on today's suspensions.

The FRIENDS Act reflects what America is all about. The FRIENDS Act reflects what we, as Members of Congress, are all about. How many of us stop by fire stations, pat a police officer of many different levels on the back, say "thank you," and recognize that that 911 number is a very special number to many of our constituents.

But more importantly, when natural disasters or manmade disasters such as the horrific and heinous terrorist act of 9/11 occur, who are among the first to come? It is the first responders, and they go to faraway places.

The FRIENDS Act reflects stakeholder input and bipartisan collaboration with the majority.

I thank the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the National Association of State EMS Officials working with me, and The International Emergency Management Society for their valuable assistance and input regarding the FRIENDS Act.

Our two committees, Transportation and Infrastructure and Homeland Security, really respond in a bipartisan way. Our Homeland Security Committee will be facing many mountains of concerns dealing with intelligence issues, dealing with the issues with Russia, dealing with the issues of executive orders, but we do know that we come together to honor our first responders that are our Nation's heroes. They run into burning buildings; they rescue people trapped by dangerous floods and put themselves in harm's way to protect others. Just last week, in San Bernardino, we saw the brave first responders heroically pursue two

individuals that fled from the scene of a deadly attack recently over the last year.

To do their jobs, first responders must leave their homes and families while the rest of us cling to ours. Whether it is to deal with the aftermath of a terrorist attack, as I indicated, or the fires, hurricanes, and tornadoes that we have seen across America—devastation of so many of our constituents, loss of life—first responders leave their homes to ensure that others are safe.

Unfortunately, today, first responders are asked to answer the call to action without knowing whether their families will be safe as the work to rescue others proceeds. Our first responders deserve better.

The FRIENDS Act directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a comprehensive review of policies and programs designed to ensure that first responders are able to do their jobs, and effectively, by assessing, among other things, measures taken to ensure first responder families are safe, first of all, and the availability of personal protective equipment exists so that they can come home to their families.

It was particularly noticed during 9/11. For those of us who were able to go to Ground Zero as they were still continuing the recovery, many of you know they continued to recover for months and months and months, and you saw the kind of exposure those first responders had.

During committee consideration of the FRIENDS Act, my friend from New York (Mr. HIGGINS) offered an amendment to authorize GAO to evaluate the availability of home med kits for first responders and their families in assessing the preparedness of first responders. I was pleased to support the Higgins amendment, and it adds to this bill.

H.R. 58 also directs GAO to distinguish policies available in high-risk urban areas which may be better resourced, and rural areas where efforts to ensure preparedness for first responders and their families may require creative leveraging of resources.

This provision will ensure that the information included in the report will be applicable and adaptable by various communities across the country as they work to better protect their protectors. Let us remember both the rural community as well as the urban community.

Additionally, the FRIENDS Act directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to review its findings and assess whether the policies identified could be applicable to Federal first responders.

The FRIENDS Act has been endorsed by the International Association of Fire Chiefs and a number of other organizations.

Before I conclude, let me again thank all of my colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the International Asso-

ciation of Fire Chiefs and, as well, the National Association of State EMS Officials.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF FIRE CHIEFS,

Fairfax, VA, January 31, 2017.

Hon. SHEILA JACKSON LEE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE JACKSON LEE: On behalf of the approximately 12,000 fire and emergency service leaders of the International Association of Fire Chiefs (IAFC), I would like to thank you for introducing H.R. 58, the First Responder Identification of Emergency Needs in Disaster Situations (FRIENDS) Act. The IAFC supports this legislation, because it will examine an important issue facing the nation's first responders during a major terrorist attack: adequate preparedness for the first responders' families.

During terrorist incidents, fire, law enforcement and EMS officials will be called upon to take heroic actions to protect the public and provide fire and emergency medical response. In the case of a large-scale incident or biological attack, the families of these first responders also will be at risk. Based on the experience of IAFC members during the response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and the 2014 response to potential Ebola incidents in the United States, I know that the welfare of the first responders' families weighs heavily on them as they serve the public. It is important that federal, state, and local officials make plans to provide for the safety of first responders' families in order to ensure strong morale among local fire, law enforcement, and EMS officials during a major terrorist attack.

Thank you for introducing this important legislation. We look forward to working with you to pass this legislation in the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

FIRE CHIEF JOHN D. SINCLAIR,
President and Chairman of the Board.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF STATE EMS OFFICIALS,
Falls Church, VA, September 28, 2015.

Re: Expressing Support for the Jackson Lee Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 2795.

Hon. MICHAEL T. MCCAUL,
Chairman, House Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. MARTHA MCSALLY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. BENNIE G. THOMPSON,
Ranking Member, House Committee on Homeland Security, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Hon. DONALD M. PYNE,
Ranking Member, Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Communications, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

We are writing to express our support for the Jackson Lee Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute titled, the "Families of Responders Identification of Emergency Needs in Designated Situations" or the "FRIENDS Act." This bill would provide an important report on the state of family support planning for the families of first responders.

We believe that Federal family support planning is important to homeland security because this area of continuity of operations planning addresses the health and safety needs of first responder families during terrorist attacks or incidents as well as other emergencies. The FRIENDS Act will be an

important first step in engaging the first responder community on the role of family in preparedness and continuity of operations.

The FRIENDS Act would also engage first responder organizations to get their perspectives on best practices in family support planning programs on the local and state levels.

For these reasons, we support the FRIENDS Act of 2015.

Sincerely,

PAUL R. PATRICK,
*President, National Association of
State EMS Officials.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentlewoman.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it is important to know of the important role that the International Association of Fire Chiefs play in the lives of first responders and their advocacy for their fellow brothers and sisters—and they call them their fellow brothers and sisters. I want to briefly read their words:

Dear Representative JACKSON LEE,

On behalf of the approximately 12,000 fire and emergency service leaders of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, I would like to thank you for introducing H.R. 58, the First Responder Identification of Emergency Needs in Disaster Situations, FRIENDS, Act.

The IAFC supports the legislation because it will examine an important issue facing the Nation's first responders during a major terrorist attack, adequate preparedness for the first responders' families.

It goes on to list terrorist incidents, fire, and law enforcement, and EMS officials will be called upon to take heroic action, and it recounts that their concern is what is happening to their family under these circumstances.

In a letter from the National Association of State EMS Officials which I will insert into the RECORD, they indicate in their letter:

We are writing to express our support for the Jackson Lee amendment, which was the bill the Families of Responders Identification of Emergency Needs in Designated Situations. This bill would make an important report on the state of family support planning for the families of first responders.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am grateful to my colleagues for their assistance as we move the FRIENDS Act forward, but I am more grateful to those first responders who unselfishly put themselves forward and in danger to help our constituents and help all of us. To their families, we owe them the responsibility of ensuring that they are safe during the time of their loved ones being on the front lines of saving others.

I ask my colleagues to support the FRIENDS Act, H.R. 58.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 58, the "First Responder Identification of Emergency Needs in Disaster Situations, or 'Friends' Act", and yield myself such time as I may consume.

I thank Chairman MCCAUL and Ranking Member THOMPSON for the valuable assistance and support in bringing this important bill before the House for consideration during the 114th Congress.

I appreciate and thank Chairman BILL SHUSTER and Ranking Member PETER A. DEFAZIO for allowing the FRIENDS Act, which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure to be considered under today's suspensions.

The FRIENDS Act embodies the important and fundamental idea that we have an obligation to ensure that the first responders who protect our loved ones in emergencies have the peace of mind that comes from knowing that their loved ones are safe while they do their duty.

During terrorist incidents, fire, law enforcement, and EMS officials will be called upon to take heroic actions to protect the public and provide fire and emergency medical response.

The FRIENDS Act reflects stakeholder input and bipartisan collaboration with the Majority.

I thank the International Association of Fire Chiefs, the National Association of State EMS Officials, and the International Emergency Management Society for their valuable assistance and support for the FRIENDS Act.

I also thank Kay Goss, the President of the International Emergency Management Society, who provided technical assistance on the work of first responders to prepare for catastrophic events.

I am passionate about the work of those who dedicate themselves to public service.

I hold in high regard the service of firefighters, law enforcement officers, emergency response technicians, nurses, emergency room doctors, and the dozens of other professionals who are the ultimate public servants.

First responders are called to serve and few outside of their ranks can understand why they do the work they do each day—placing their lives in harm's way to save a stranger.

Law enforcement officers, fire fighters, and emergency medical technicians make our lives safer, while often at the same time putting their own lives at risk.

In the case of a large-scale incident or biological attack, the families of these first responders also will be at risk.

Based upon the experience of International Fire Chiefs, which endorsed the FRIENDS Act, the members' experiences during their response to Hurricanes Katrina and Rita and the 2014 response to potential Ebola incidents in the United States, know that the welfare of their families weighs heavily on first responders as they serve the public.

It is important that federal, state, and local officials make plans to provide for the safety of first responders' families in order to ensure strong morale among local fire, law enforcement, and EMS officials during a major terrorist attack.

H.R. 58 provides Congress an opportunity to let our first responders know that we know they have families and loved ones who they leave behind when they are called to duty, and their families will be protected in the first responder absence.

The GAO study that will be provided as a result of this bill will report on what is being done by local and state governments to address the needs of first responder families when threats like Hurricanes Sandy, Hugo, and Katrina hit communities, or when a terrorist attack like the ones seen in New York and Boston occur.

The report required by the Jackson Lee FRIENDS Act will also provide information on the availability of personal protective equipment for first responders.

The issue of personal protective equipment was an acute problem for front line first responders during the 2014 Ebola crisis.

First responders, including EMTs, emergency room doctors and nurses as well as law enforcement and fire department professionals, were not prepared for the crisis:

1. Nearly 80 percent of first responders report that their hospital had not communicated to them any policy regarding potential admission of patients infected by Ebola;

2. 85 percent said their hospital had not provided education on Ebola that allowed the nurses to interact and ask questions of patients;

3. One-third said their hospital had insufficient supplies of eye protection (face shields or side shields with goggles) and fluid resistant/impermeable gowns; and

4. Nearly 40 percent said their hospital did not have plans to equip isolation rooms with plastic covered mattresses and pillows and discard all linens after use; fewer than 10 percent said they were aware their hospital does have such a plan in place.

The Centers for Disease Control and only a few hospitals around the country with infectious disease units knew the right protocols and had the right protective gear to be used when treating an Ebola patient.

Ebola in the United States was a frightening experience for many, but I think we saw the great work that first responders do each day—our doctors and nurses went to work and treated the sick and did what they always do—they took care of us.

During the 114th Congress the Homeland Security Committee unanimously voted to report the FRIENDS Act favorably to the full House, which passed the measure by an overwhelming margin and in support of local, state and federal first responders.

The Comptroller General's comprehensive review of the range of policies and programs in place at the State level to address the preparedness and protection of first responders will also delineate high risk urban areas and rural communities; and the degree to which selected state policies were developed or executed with funding from the DHS Grant Programs or Urban Area Security Initiative authorized by the Homeland Security Act.

The report's focus will be on the presence of the family of first responders in an area affected by a terrorist attack and the availability of essential personal protective equipment.

This will be the first report that focuses on the family as a critical factor that should be considered in the work of first responders during times of crisis such as a terrorist attack or public emergency like in the massive flooding that occurred in the city of Houston last year and the year before.

The well-being of family members is a factor that one would expect to weigh on a first responder called to respond to a terrorist attack or unprecedented emergency.

The bravery or dedication of first responders is not in question—they are the people who run into burning buildings to save people whom they may never have met.

They are some of the best among us and we appreciate their dedication and service.

Finally, the FRIENDS Act requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to consider the report's findings and their applicability for federal first responders.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Natalie Matson, of the Committee's majority staff and

Moira Bergin, of the Committee's minority staff, both of whom worked closely with Lillie Coney on my staff on the FRIENDS Act.

I also thank the staff of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure for their efforts to bring the bill before the full House for consideration.

I ask all Members to join me in voting to pass H.R. 58, the FRIENDS Act.

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

Mr. BARLETTA. Mr. Speaker, I again urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on H.R. 58, as amended, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BARLETTA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 58, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY INSIDER THREAT AND MITIGATION ACT OF 2017

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 666) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Insider Threat Program, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 666

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Department of Homeland Security Insider Threat and Mitigation Act of 2017".

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF INSIDER THREAT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title I of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 111 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

"SEC. 104. INSIDER THREAT PROGRAM.

"(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish an Insider Threat Program within the Department. Such Program shall—

"(1) provide training and education for Department personnel to identify, prevent, mitigate, and respond to insider threat risks to the Department's critical assets;

"(2) provide investigative support regarding potential insider threats that may pose a risk to the Department's critical assets; and

"(3) conduct risk mitigation activities for insider threats.

"(b) STEERING COMMITTEE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a Steering Committee within the Department. The Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis shall serve as the Chair of the Steering Committee. The Chief Security Officer shall serve as the Vice Chair. The Steering Committee shall be comprised of representatives of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Office of the General Counsel, the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties, the Privacy Office, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, the Of-

fice of the Chief Financial Officer, the Federal Protective Service, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer, the Science and Technology Directorate, and other components or offices of the Department as appropriate. Such representatives shall meet on a regular basis to discuss cases and issues related to insider threats to the Department's critical assets, in accordance with subsection (a).

"(2) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Under Secretary for Intelligence and Analysis and the Chief Security Officer, in coordination with the Steering Committee established pursuant to paragraph (1), shall—

"(A) develop a holistic strategy for Department-wide efforts to identify, prevent, mitigate, and respond to insider threats to the Department's critical assets;

"(B) develop a plan to implement the insider threat measures identified in the strategy developed under subparagraph (A) across the components and offices of the Department;

"(C) document insider threat policies and controls;

"(D) conduct a baseline risk assessment of insider threats posed to the Department's critical assets;

"(E) examine existing programmatic and technology best practices adopted by the Federal Government, industry, and research institutions to implement solutions that are validated and cost-effective;

"(F) develop a timeline for deploying workplace monitoring technologies, employee awareness campaigns, and education and training programs related to identifying, preventing, mitigating, and responding to potential insider threats to the Department's critical assets;

"(G) require the Chair and Vice Chair of the Steering Committee to consult with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and other appropriate stakeholders to ensure the Insider Threat Program is informed, on an ongoing basis, by current information regarding threats, best practices, and available technology; and

"(H) develop, collect, and report metrics on the effectiveness of the Department's insider threat mitigation efforts.

"(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) CRITICAL ASSETS.—The term 'critical assets' means the people, facilities, information, and technology required for the Department to fulfill its mission.

"(2) INSIDER.—The term 'insider' means—

"(A) any person who has access to classified national security information and is employed by, detailed to, or assigned to the Department, including members of the Armed Forces, experts or consultants to the Department, industrial or commercial contractors, licensees, certificate holders, or grantees of the Department, including all subcontractors, personal services contractors, or any other category of person who acts for or on behalf of the Department, as determined by the Secretary; or

"(B) State, local, tribal, territorial, and private sector personnel who possess security clearances granted by the Department.

"(3) INSIDER THREAT.—The term 'insider threat' means the threat that an insider will use his or her authorized access, wittingly or unwittingly, to do harm to the security of the United States, including damage to the United States through espionage, terrorism, the unauthorized disclosure of classified national security information, or through the loss or degradation of departmental resources or capabilities."

(b) REPORTING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of section 104

of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by subsection (a) of this section) and the biennially thereafter for the next four years, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report on how the Department of Homeland Security and its components and offices have implemented the strategy developed pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(A) of such section 104, the status of the Department's risk assessment of critical assets, the types of insider threat training conducted, the number of Department employees who have received such training, and information on the effectiveness of the Insider Threat Program (established pursuant to subsection (a) of such section 104), based on metrics developed, collected, and reported pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(H) of such section 104.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms "critical assets", "insider", and "insider threat" have the meanings given such terms in section 104 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (as added by subsection (a) of this section).

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 103 the following new item:

"Sec. 104. Insider Threat Program."

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KING of New York. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the legislation. Recent high-profile cases of government employees leaking classified information have caused drastic damage to U.S. national security and diplomacy. The names Snowden and Manning are now synonymous with the term "insider threat." Unfortunately, Snowden, Manning, and others were able to conduct their traitorous work undetected because the government had at one time vetted and granted them access to secure facilities and information systems.

In response to these cases, it is vital that Congress ensure Federal agencies have the tools to detect and disrupt future insider threat situations before damage is done. H.R. 666, in contrast to its unholy numbering, has the important and respectable goal of authorizing and expanding insider threat detection and mitigation efforts at the Department of Homeland Security.