		(Original Signature of Member)
114TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION	H.R.	(Original Signature of Member)

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.

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. ZELDIN introduced	the following bill;	which was	referred	to	$th\epsilon$
Committee on					

## A BILL

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.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

## 1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- 2 This Act may be cited as the "Counterterrorism
- 3 Screening and Assistance Act of 2016".
- 4 SEC. 2. FOREIGN PARTNER ENGAGEMENT PLAN.
- 5 (a) FINDINGS.—Consistent with the final report of
- 6 Committee on Homeland Security of the House of
- 7 Representatives's bipartisan "Task Force on Combating
- 8 Terrorist and Foreign Fighter Travel", Congress makes
- 9 the following findings:
- 10 (1) It is important for the national security of
- the United States to assist foreign partners in clos-
- ing security gaps which may allow terrorists and for-
- eign fighters to travel internationally, avoiding de-
- 14 tection.
- 15 (2) Building foreign partner capacity to combat
- terrorist travel helps extend the United States's se-
- curity beyond its border to mitigate threats before
- they reach the United States.
- 19 (3) United States Government departments and
- agencies have spent billions of dollars to help foreign
- 21 partners improve their security against terrorist
- travel since the attacks of September 11, 2001, in-
- 23 cluding through the provision of technical assistance,
- equipment, training, and other tools.
- 25 (4) The lack of a United States Government-
- wide, risk-based approach increases the odds that

1	systematic security gaps abroad may persist and
2	that United States response efforts will not be maxi-
3	mized in order to close these gaps.
4	(5) Failure to effectively coordinate capacity-
5	building activities also results in greater risk of over-
6	lap, waste, and unnecessary duplication between the
7	United States and international programs.
8	(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Con-
9	gress that the United States Government must ensure ca-
10	pacity-building assistance is coordinated both among
11	United States Government departments and agencies as
12	well as with foreign implementing partners, and assistance
13	should be prioritized for the highest-risk countries for
14	travel by terrorists and foreign fighters.
15	(c) Plan.—
16	(1) In general.—Not later than 180 days
17	after the date of the enactment of this Act and every
18	two years thereafter at the time of the President's
19	budget submission to Congress under section 1105
20	of title 31, United States Code, until 2022, the Sec-
21	retary of State shall, in accordance with the protec-
22	tion of intelligence sources and methods, submit to
23	the appropriate congressional committees unclassi-
24	fied and classified versions of a foreign partner en-
25	gagement plan which catalogues existing capacity-

1	building initiatives abroad to combat travel by ter-
2	rorists and foreign fighters and identifies areas for
3	adjustment to align ongoing efforts with risk-based
4	priorities.
5	(2) Coordination.—The plan required under
6	paragraph (1) shall be developed in coordination
7	with all relevant United States Government depart-
8	ments and agencies and in consultation with the
9	Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of
10	State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary
11	of Defense, the Attorney General, the Director of
12	National Intelligence, and the Director of the Fed-
13	eral Bureau of Investigation.
14	(3) Contents.—The plan required under para-
15	graph (1) shall—
16	(A) include an assessment of all countries
17	and whether each country is high-risk, medium-
18	risk, or low-risk for travel by terrorists and for-
19	eign fighters based on the minimum standards
20	described in section 4(b), as well as—
21	(i) the proximity of each country to
22	the United States;
23	(ii) an identification of last points of
24	departure in each country to the United
25	States;

1	(iii) visa waiver program status or
2	visa application and rejection rates for
3	each country;
4	(iv) recent threats, terrorist and for-
5	eign fighter travel trends, and the overall
6	terror threat environment in each country;
7	and
8	(v) other criteria as determined by the
9	Secretary of State and the Secretary of
10	Homeland Security;
11	(B) detail existing United States Govern-
12	ment programs, projects, and activities which
13	are intended to or have the substantial effect of
14	building the capacity of such countries to com-
15	bat travel by terrorists and foreign fighters, in-
16	cluding estimated spending levels by country
17	where practicable; and
18	(C) outline a plan for prioritizing United
19	States Government resources toward high-risk
20	and medium-risk countries, including—
21	(i) identifying efforts which should be
22	reformed, consolidated, or eliminated; and
23	(ii) detailing new programs, projects,
24	or activities that are requested, being

1	planned, or are undergoing implementation
2	and associated costs.
3	SEC. 3. SHARING SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT TO OBSTRUCT
4	TRAVEL BY TERRORISTS AND FOREIGN
5	FIGHTERS.
6	(a) Border Security and Counterterrorism
7	Screening Tools.—
8	(1) In general.—Subject to subsection (d),
9	the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Sec-
10	retary of State shall accelerate the provision of ap-
11	propriate versions of the following systems to foreign
12	governments:
13	(A) U.S. Customs and Border Protection's
14	Automated Targeting System-Global.
15	(B) The Department of State's Personal
16	Identification Secure Comparison and Evalua-
17	tion System.
18	(2) Prioritization.—The Secretary of Home-
19	land Security and the Secretary of State shall co-
20	ordinate to prioritize the provision of the systems
21	specified in paragraph (1) to countries determined to
22	be high-risk and medium-risk in the foreign partner
23	engagement plan required under section 2.
24	(b) Equipment Transfer.—

1	(1) In General.—Subject to paragraphs (2)
2	and (3), the Secretary of Homeland Security, in con-
3	sultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized
4	to provide, with or without reimbursement, excess
5	nonlethal equipment and supplies owned by the De-
6	partment of Homeland Security to a foreign govern-
7	ment.
8	(2) Determination.—The Secretary of Home-
9	land Security is authorized to provide equipment and
10	supplies pursuant to paragraph (1) if the Secretary
11	determines that the provision of such equipment and
12	supplies would—
13	(A) further the homeland security interests
14	of the United States; or
15	(B) enhance the recipient government's ca-
16	pacity to—
17	(i) mitigate the risk or threat of ter-
18	rorism, infectious disease, or natural dis-
19	aster;
20	(ii) protect and expedite lawful trade
21	and travel; or
22	(iii) enforce intellectual property
23	rights.
24	(3) Limitation on transfer.—The Secretary
25	of Homeland Security may not—

1	(A) provide any equipment or supplies that
2	are designated as items on the United States
3	Munitions List pursuant to section 38 of the
4	Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778); or
5	(B) provide any vessel or aircraft pursuant
6	to this subsection.
7	(4) Related training.—In conjunction with a
8	provision of equipment or supplies pursuant to para-
9	graph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security may
10	provide such equipment-related or supplies-related
11	training and assistance as the Secretary determines
12	to be necessary.
13	(5) Maintenance of transferred equip-
14	MENT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may
15	provide for the maintenance of transferred equip-
16	ment or supplies through service contracts or other
17	means, with or without reimbursement, as the Sec-
18	retary determines appropriate.
19	(6) Reimbursement of expenses.—The Sec-
20	retary of Homeland Security is authorized to collect
21	payment from the recipient government for the pro-
22	vision of training, shipping costs, supporting mate-
23	rials, maintenance, supplies, or other assistance in
24	support of provided equipment or supplies under this
25	subsection.

1	(7) Receipts credited as offsetting col-
2	LECTIONS.—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title
3	31, any amount collected under this subsection—
4	(A) shall be credited as offsetting collec-
5	tions to the account that finances the activities
6	and services for which the payment is received;
7	and
8	(B) shall remain available until expended
9	for the purpose of providing for the security in-
10	terests of the homeland.
11	(8) Rule of Construction.—Nothing in this
12	subsection may be construed as affecting, aug-
13	menting, or diminishing the authority of the Sec-
14	retary of State.
15	(9) Definition.—For the purposes of this sec-
16	tion, the term "excess nonlethal equipment and sup-
17	plies" means equipment and supplies the Secretary
18	of Homeland Security has determined is either not
19	required for United States domestic operations, or
20	would be more effective to homeland security if de-
21	ployed for use outside of the United States.
22	(c) Notification to Congress.—
23	(1) In general.—Not later than 15 days be-
24	fore providing any systems or equipment or supplies
25	under this section, the Secretary of Homeland Secu-

1	rity and Secretary of State shall provide notification
2	to the appropriate congressional committees of such
3	provision.
4	(2) Contents.—A notification required under
5	paragraph (1) shall include the following
6	(A) The specific vulnerability that will be
7	mitigated by the provision of any systems or
8	equipment or supplies under this section.
9	(B) An explanation as to why the recipient
10	is unable or unwilling to independently acquire
11	such systems or equipment or supplies.
12	(C) An evacuation plan for any sensitive
13	technologies in case of emergency or instability
14	in the country to which such systems or equip-
15	ment or supplies is being provided.
16	(D) How the United States Government
17	will ensure that such systems or equipment or
18	supplies are being maintained appropriately and
19	used as intended.
20	(E) The total dollar value of such systems,
21	equipment, and supplies.
22	(d) Rule of Construction.—
23	(1) In General.—The authority provided
24	under this section shall be exercised in accordance
25	with applicable provisions of the Arms Export Con-

1	trol Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), the Export Ad-
2	ministration Regulations, or any other similar provi-
3	sion of law.
4	(2) Definition.—In this subsection, the term
5	"Export Administration Regulations" means—
6	(A) the Export Administration Regulations
7	as maintained and amended under the authority
8	of the International Emergency Economic Pow-
9	ers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and codified
10	in subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code
11	of Federal Regulations; or
12	(B) any successor regulations.
13	SEC. 4. ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES
13 14	SEC. 4. ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES THAT FAIL TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS
14	THAT FAIL TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS
14 15	THAT FAIL TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR SERIOUS AND SUSTAINED EFFORTS TO
14 15 16	THAT FAIL TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR SERIOUS AND SUSTAINED EFFORTS TO COMBAT TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER
14 15 16 17	THAT FAIL TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR SERIOUS AND SUSTAINED EFFORTS TO COMBAT TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER TRAVEL.
14 15 16 17	THAT FAIL TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS  FOR SERIOUS AND SUSTAINED EFFORTS TO  COMBAT TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER  TRAVEL.  (a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—
114 115 116 117 118	THAT FAIL TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS  FOR SERIOUS AND SUSTAINED EFFORTS TO  COMBAT TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER  TRAVEL.  (a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—  (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 30 of
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	THAT FAIL TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS  FOR SERIOUS AND SUSTAINED EFFORTS TO  COMBAT TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER  TRAVEL.  (a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—  (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 30 of each year through 2021, the Secretary of State, in
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	THAT FAIL TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS  FOR SERIOUS AND SUSTAINED EFFORTS TO  COMBAT TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER  TRAVEL.  (a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—  (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 30 of each year through 2021, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Secu-

1	foreign fighter travel. The report shall include the
2	following:
3	(A) A list of those foreign countries, if
4	any, to which the minimum standards for seri-
5	ous and sustained efforts to combat terrorist
6	and foreign fighter travel as described in sub-
7	section (b) are applicable and whose govern-
8	ments comply with such standards.
9	(B) A list of those foreign countries, if
10	any, to which the minimum standards for seri-
11	ous and sustained efforts to combat terrorist
12	and fighter travel as described in subsection (b)
13	are applicable and whose governments do not
14	yet fully comply with such standards but are
15	making significant efforts to bring themselves
16	into compliance.
17	(C) A list of those foreign countries, if any,
18	to which the minimum standards for serious
19	and sustained efforts to combat terrorist and
20	foreign fighter travel as described in subsection
21	(b) are applicable and whose governments do
22	not fully comply with such standards and are
23	not making significant efforts to bring them-
24	selves into compliance.

1	(D) A description for each foreign country
2	identified in subparagraphs (B) and (C) of the
3	areas in which the government of the foreign
4	country does not meet the minimum standards
5	for serious and sustained efforts to combat ter-
6	rorist and foreign fighter travel as described in
7	subsection (b).
8	(2) FORM.—The report required by paragraph
9	(1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may
10	contain a classified annex, if necessary.
11	(3) Inclusion in country reports on ter-
12	RORISM.—To the maximum extent practicable, the
13	Secretary of State, in coordination with the Sec-
14	retary of Homeland Security, should incorporate the
15	report required by paragraph (1) into the annual
16	country reports on terrorism submitted pursuant to
17	section 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization
18	Act, Fiscal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 2656f).
19	(b) Minimum Standards Described.—The min-
20	imum standards for serious and sustained efforts to com-
21	bat terrorist and foreign fighter travel applicable to the
22	government of a foreign country are the following:
23	(1) The government of the country makes
24	meaningful efforts to identify and monitor terrorists

1	and foreign fighters operating within the territory of
2	the country.
3	(2) The government of the country regularly ex-
4	changes substantive counterterrorism information
5	with other foreign governments, including the
6	United States Government, through bilateral or mul-
7	tilateral channels and international organizations
8	such as INTERPOL, and cooperates with other for-
9	eign governments in the investigation and prosecu-
10	tion of terrorists and foreign fighters.
11	(3) The government of the country implements
12	effective border controls or participates in an exist-
13	ing border-crossing control regime that has been de-
14	termined by the United States Government to em-
15	ploy effective border-crossing oversight.
16	(4) The government of the country has controls
17	in place to prevent counterfeiting, forgery, and,
18	fraudulent use or possession of false identity papers
19	and travel documents.
20	(5) The government of the country collects air
21	passenger data and employs evidence-based traveler
22	risk assessment and screening procedures, including
23	collection and analysis of travel data.
24	(6) The government of the country appro-
25	priately screens travelers, including vetting of trav-

1 elers at air, sea, and land ports of entry, against 2 counterterrorism and other criminal databases, as 3 appropriate. (7) The government of the country submits in-4 5 formation to INTERPOL databases and screens 6 travelers against INTERPOL databases at ports of 7 entry and exit. 8 (8) The government of the country has estab-9 lished and implemented domestic laws criminalizing 10 material support to foreign terrorist organizations 11 and has the ability and willingness to prosecute 12 cases involving such material support to foreign ter-13 rorist organizations. 14 (9) The government of the country takes meas-15 ures to prevent individuals in its territory from trav-16 eling abroad to enlist with or provide material sup-17 port to foreign terrorist organizations. 18 (10) The government of the country takes 19 measures to ensure a minimal level of corruption 20 and likelihood that corruption could impact the ve-21 racity of security and intelligence reporting from the 22 country, a minimal likelihood that such corruption 23 could adversely affect the legitimacy of national

identity papers of the country, and the country does

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not shelter suspects from investigation and prosecu-2 tion. 3 (c) Suspension of Assistance.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Se-5 authorized to suspend nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance to any government of 6 7 a foreign country if the foreign country is identified in 8 subparagraph (C) of subsection (a)(1) in the most-recent report submitted to the appropriate congressional committees under such subsection. 10 11 SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS. 12 In this Act— 13 APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-14 TEES.—The term "appropriate congressional com-15 mittees" means the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on 16 17 Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, 18 and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and 19 Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on 20 Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, 21 and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House 22 of Representatives. 23 (2) Foreign terrorist organization.—The 24 term "foreign terrorist organization" means an or-25 ganization that is designated as a foreign terrorist

1	organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immi-
2	gration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).
3	(3) Nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related
4	FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The term "nonhumani-
5	tarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance" has the
6	meaning given the term in section 103 of the Traf-
7	ficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
8	7102).