(Original Signature of Member)

115TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

H. R. 6400

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a threat and operational analysis of ports of entry, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. Lesko introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct a threat and operational analysis of ports of entry, 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,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "United States Ports
- 5 of Entry Threat and Operational Review Act".
- 6 SEC. 2. PORTS OF ENTRY THREAT AND OPERATIONAL
- 7 ANALYSIS.
- 8 (a) In General.—

1	(1) Requirement.—Not later than 180 days
2	after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Sec-
3	retary of Homeland Security, acting through the
4	Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protec-
5	tion, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland
6	Security and the Committee on Ways and Means of
7	the House of Representatives and the Committee on
8	Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and
9	the Committee on Finance of the Senate a threat
10	and operational analysis of ports of entry.
11	(2) Contents.—The threat and operational
12	analysis required under paragraph (1) shall include
13	an assessment of the following:
14	(A) Current and potential threats posed by
15	individuals and organized groups seeking—
16	(i) to exploit security vulnerabilities at
17	ports of entry; or
18	(ii) to unlawfully enter the United
19	States through such ports of entry.
20	(B) Methods and pathways used to exploit
21	security vulnerabilities at ports of entry.
22	(C) Improvements needed at ports of entry
23	to prevent the unlawful movement of people, il-
24	licit drugs, and other contraband across the
25	borders of the United States.

1	(D) Improvements needed to enhance trav-
2	el and trade facilitation and reduce wait times
3	at ports of entry, including—
4	(i) security vulnerabilities associated
5	with prolonged wait times;
6	(ii) current technology at ports of
7	entry that can be adapted to handle more
8	volume, increase efficiency, and improve
9	accuracy of detection efforts; and
10	(iii) infrastructure additions and up-
11	grades.
12	(E) Processes conducted at ports of entry
13	that do not require law enforcement training
14	and could be filled with non-law enforcement
15	staff, the private sector, or automated.
16	(3) Analysis requirements.—In compiling
17	the threat and operational analysis required under
18	paragraph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security,
19	acting through the Commissioner of U.S. Customs
20	and Border Protection, shall consider and examine
21	the following:
22	(A) Personnel needs, including K-9 Units,
23	and estimated costs, at each port of entry, in-
24	cluding such needs and challenges associated
25	with recruitment and hiring.

1	(B) Technology needs, including radiation
2	portal monitors and non-intrusive inspection
3	technology, and estimated costs at each port of
4	entry.
5	(C) Infrastructure needs and estimated
6	costs at each port of entry.
7	(b) Ports of Entry Strategy and Implementa-
8	TION PLAN.—
9	(1) In general.—Not later than 270 days
10	after the submission of the threat and operational
11	analysis required under subsection (a) and every five
12	years thereafter for ten years, the Secretary of
13	Homeland Security, acting through the Commis-
14	sioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection
15	(CBP), shall provide to the Committee on Homeland
16	Security and the Committee on Ways and Means of
17	the House of Representatives and the Committee on
18	Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and
19	the Committee on Finance of the Senate a ports of
20	entry strategy and implementation plan.
21	(2) Contents.—The ports of entry strategy
22	and implementation plan required under paragraph
23	(1) shall include a consideration of the following:
24	(A) The ports of entry threat and oper-
25	ational analysis required under subsection (a),

1	with an emphasis on efforts to mitigate threats
2	and challenges identified in such analysis.
3	(B) Efforts to reduce wait times at ports
4	of entry and standards against which the effec-
5	tiveness of such efforts may be determined.
6	(C) Efforts to prevent the unlawful move-
7	ment of people, illicit drugs, and other contra-
8	band across the borders of the United States at
9	the earliest possible point at ports of entry and
10	standards against which the effectiveness of
11	such efforts may be determined.
12	(D) Efforts to focus intelligence collection
13	and information analysis to disrupt
14	transnational criminal organizations attempting
15	to exploit vulnerabilities at ports of entry and
16	standards against which the effectiveness of
17	such efforts may be determined.
18	(E) Efforts to verify that any new port of
19	entry technology acquisition can be operation-
20	ally integrated with existing technologies in use
21	by the Department of Homeland Security.
22	(F) Lessons learned from reports on the
23	business transformation initiative under section
24	802(i)(1) of the Trade Facilitation and Trade

1	Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–
2	125).
3	(G) CBP staffing requirements for all
4	ports of entry.
5	(H) Efforts to identify and detect fraudu-
6	lent documents at ports of entry and standards
7	against which the effectiveness of such efforts
8	may be determined.
9	(I) Efforts to prevent, detect, investigate,
10	and mitigate corruption at ports of entry and
11	standards against which the effectiveness of
12	such efforts may be determined.
13	(c) Ports of Entry Described.—In this section,
14	the term "ports of entry" means United States air, land,
15	and sea ports of entry.