## 116TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

## H. R. 3318

To require the Transportation Security Administration to establish a task force to conduct an analysis of emerging and potential future threats to transportation security, and for other purposes.

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

June 18, 2019

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania (for himself and Mr. Rogers of Alabama) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security

## A BILL

- To require the Transportation Security Administration to establish a task force to conduct an analysis of emerging and potential future threats to transportation security, 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 "Emerging Transpor-
  - 5 tation Security Threats Act of 2019".
  - 6 SEC. 2. EMERGING AND FUTURE THREATS TASK FORCE.
  - 7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the
  - 8 date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of

- 1 the Transportation Security Administration, in consulta-
- 2 tion with the Director of National Intelligence and the in-
- 3 telligence community (as such term is defined in section
- 4 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C.
- 5 3003(4))) and the heads of other Federal agencies, as de-
- 6 termined appropriate by the Administrator, shall establish
- 7 a task force to conduct an analysis of emerging and poten-
- 8 tial future threats to transportation security.
- 9 (b) Elements.—The analysis required under sub-
- 10 section (a) shall include emerging and potential future
- 11 threats posed by the following:
- 12 (1) Evolving tactics by terrorist organizations
- that may pose a catastrophic risk to an aviation or
- surface transportation entity.
- 15 (2) Explosive and explosive devices or attacks
- involving the use of explosives that may cause cata-
- 17 strophic damage to an aviation or surface transpor-
- tation system.
- 19 (3) Chemical or biological agents being released
- in either aviation or surface transportation systems.
- 21 (4) Cyberthreat actors seeking to undermine
- 22 confidence in transportation systems or cause service
- 23 disruptions that jeopardize transportation security.
- 24 (5) Unmanned aerial systems with the capa-
- bility of inflicting harm on transportation targets.

1 (6) Individuals or groups seeking to attack soft targets, public areas, or crowded spaces of transpor-2 3 tation systems. (7) Inconsistent or inadequate security screening protocols at last point of departure airports with 6 direct flights to the United States. 7 (8) Information sharing challenges within the 8 Federal Government and among partner govern-9 ments. 10 (9) Information sharing challenges between the 11 Administration or other relevant Federal agencies 12 and transportation stakeholders, including air car-13 riers, airport operators, surface transportation oper-14 ators, and State and local law enforcement. 15 (10) Growth in passenger volume in both the 16 aviation and surface transportation sectors. 17 (c) MITIGATION.—Not later than 120 days after the 18 completion of the analysis required under subsection (a),

23 (1) assign appropriate resources of the Admin-24 istration to address such threats, based on cal-25 culated risk; or

the Administrator of the Transportation Security Admin-

istration shall develop, as appropriate, a threat mitigation

strategy for each of the threats examined in such analysis,

19

20

21

22

and—

1	(2) provide recommendations through the De-
2	partment of Homeland Security to the appropriate
3	Federal department or agency responsible for ad-
4	dressing such threats.
5	(d) Stakeholder Engagement.—When carrying
6	out the analysis required under subsection (a), the Admin-
7	istrator of the Transportation Security Administration
8	shall engage transportation stakeholders referred to in
9	subsection (b)(9) and account for security concerns of
10	transportation operators by—
11	(1) convening not fewer than three industry day
12	events for such transportation stakeholders to hear
13	from relevant public and private sector security part-
14	ners and provide feedback on threats such transpor-
15	tation stakeholders identify as emerging;
16	(2) developing strategies to solicit feedback on
17	a consistent basis from such transportation stake-
18	holders across all modes of transportation and pro-
19	viding consistent responses to stakeholder concerns;
20	(3) improving the quality and relevancy of in-
21	formation sharing products disseminated by the Ad-
22	ministration to such transportation stakeholders, in-
23	cluding classified information sharing products;
24	(4) coordinating security incident response and

communications drills, including tabletop exercises,

25

- to improve incident preparedness and response capabilities across transportation modes and among
  transportation systems;
  - (5) encouraging regular communication between Federal Security Directors, Field Intelligence Officers, Federal Air Marshal Special Agents in Charge, and such transportation stakeholders;
    - (6) establishing regular opportunities for senior Administration leadership to engage with such transportation stakeholders regarding changes in the threat environment and how the Administration can offer security support to address such changes; and
- 13 (7) briefing the Aviation Security Advisory
  14 Committee and the Surface Transportation Security
  15 Advisory Committee on the efforts of the task force
  16 established pursuant to subsection (a).
- (e) Briefing to Congress.—The Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall brief the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the results of the analysis required under subsection (a) and relevant mitigation strategies developed in accordance with subsection (c).

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12