To require GAO review of certain TSA screening protocols, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 13, 2019

Mr. TAYLOR (for himself and Miss RICE of New York) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security

SEPTEMBER --, 2019

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed
A BILL

To require GAO review of certain TSA screening protocols, and for other purposes.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Traveling Parents
Screening Consistency Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REVIEW.

Not later than one year after the date of the enact-
ment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United
States shall conduct a review of the Transportation Secu-
rity Administration’s (TSA) implementation of the Bottles
and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act (Public Law
114–293), as well as the effectiveness of TSA in ensuring
screening protocol clarity and screening consistency relat-
ing to the screening of formula, breast milk, purified de-
ionized water for infants, and juice. Such review shall in-
clude the following:

(1) Consider whether TSA effectively manages
consistency of screening protocol applications for
formula, breastmilk, purified deionized water for in-
fants, and juice, including the extent to which
Transportation Security officers engage in screening
beyond that which is prescribed through relevant
policies and training.

(2) Evaluate the need for TSA to update and
revise procedures for such screening.
(3) Assess whether TSA effectively tracks passenger complaints related to such screening to monitor trends and identify inconsistencies.

(4) Evaluate TSA’s communications and information sharing practices for passengers, air carriers, and airports relating to screening protocols for such screening.

(5) Evaluate TSA’s policies regarding the screening of passengers with nursing products, including the extent to which such passengers are more likely to receive secondary screening.

(6) Make recommendations for improving TSA’s overall screening practices relating to such screening.