

**FTO PASSPORT REVOCATION ACT OF 2017;
AND COUNTERTERRORISM SCREENING AND
ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2017**

MARKUP

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM,
NONPROLIFERATION, AND TRADE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FIFTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 425 and H.R. 1196

JULY 19, 2017

Serial No. 115-44

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Affairs



Available via the World Wide Web: <http://www.foreignaffairs.house.gov/> or
<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/>

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

26-311PDF

WASHINGTON : 2017

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Publishing Office
Internet: bookstore.gpo.gov Phone: toll free (866) 512-1800; DC area (202) 512-1800
Fax: (202) 512-2104 Mail: Stop IDCC, Washington, DC 20402-0001

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

EDWARD R. ROYCE, California, *Chairman*

CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH, New Jersey	ELIOT L. ENGEL, New York
ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN, Florida	BRAD SHERMAN, California
DANA ROHRABACHER, California	GREGORY W. MEEKS, New York
STEVE CHABOT, Ohio	ALBIO SIRES, New Jersey
JOE WILSON, South Carolina	GERALD E. CONNOLLY, Virginia
MICHAEL T. McCAUL, Texas	THEODORE E. DEUTCH, Florida
TED POE, Texas	KAREN BASS, California
DARRELL E. ISSA, California	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
TOM MARINO, Pennsylvania	DAVID N. CICILLINE, Rhode Island
JEFF DUNCAN, South Carolina	AMI BERA, California
MO BROOKS, Alabama	LOIS FRANKEL, Florida
PAUL COOK, California	TULSI GABBARD, Hawaii
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	JOAQUIN CASTRO, Texas
RON DeSANTIS, Florida	ROBIN L. KELLY, Illinois
MARK MEADOWS, North Carolina	BRENDAN F. BOYLE, Pennsylvania
TED S. YOHO, Florida	DINA TITUS, Nevada
ADAM KINZINGER, Illinois	NORMA J. TORRES, California
LEE M. ZELDIN, New York	BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER, Illinois
DANIEL M. DONOVAN, Jr., New York	THOMAS R. SUOZZI, New York
F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, Jr., Wisconsin	ADRIANO ESPAILLAT, New York
ANN WAGNER, Missouri	TED LIEU, California
BRIAN J. MAST, Florida	
FRANCIS ROONEY, Florida	
BRIAN K. FITZPATRICK, Pennsylvania	
THOMAS A. GARRETT, Jr., Virginia	

AMY PORTER, *Chief of Staff* THOMAS SHEEHY, *Staff Director*

JASON STEINBAUM, *Democratic Staff Director*

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, NONPROLIFERATION, AND TRADE

TED POE, Texas, *Chairman*

JOE WILSON, South Carolina	WILLIAM R. KEATING, Massachusetts
DARRELL E. ISSA, California	LOIS FRANKEL, Florida
PAUL COOK, California	BRENDAN F. BOYLE, Pennsylvania
SCOTT PERRY, Pennsylvania	DINA TITUS, Nevada
LEE M. ZELDIN, New York	NORMA J. TORRES, California
BRIAN J. MAST, Florida	BRADLEY SCOTT SCHNEIDER, Illinois
THOMAS A. GARRETT, Jr., Virginia	

CONTENTS

	Page
MARKUP ON	
H.R. 425, To authorize the revocation or denial of passports to individuals affiliated with foreign terrorist organizations, and for other purposes	2
Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 425 offered by the Honorable Ted Poe, a Representative in Congress from the State of Texas, and chairman, Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade	5
H.R. 1196, 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	8
Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 1196 offered by the Honorable Lee M. Zeldin, a Representative in Congress from the State of New York	25
APPENDIX	
Markup notice	46
Markup minutes	47
Markup summary	48

**FTO PASSPORT REVOCATION ACT OF 2017;
AND COUNTERTERRORISM SCREENING AND
ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2017**

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 2017

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON TERRORISM, NONPROLIFERATION, AND TRADE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 2:00 p.m., in room 2200 Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Ted Poe (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Mr. POE. The subcommittee will come to order. Now that we have eight members, we can proceed on the two markups.

After the conclusion of this brief business meeting, we will proceed immediately to our scheduled hearing on Saudi Arabia's Troubling Educational Curriculum.

Pursuant to notice, we will need to consider two bipartisan measures this afternoon. As members were notified yesterday, it is the intention of the Chair to consider today's business en bloc so that we can proceed promptly to our hearing. So, without objection, we will proceed en bloc.

All members may have 5 days to insert remarks into the record and, without objection, the following members' measures and amendments will be considered: H.R. 425, the FTO Passport Revocation Act of 2017; the Poe Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 425; H.R. 1196, the Counterterrorism Screening and Assistance Act of 2017; and the Zeldin Amendment in the Nature of a Substitute to H.R. 1196.

[The information referred to follows:]

115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 425

To authorize the revocation or denial of passports to individuals affiliated with foreign terrorist organizations, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 10, 2017

Mr. POE of Texas (for himself and Mr. KEATING) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the revocation or denial of passports to individuals affiliated with foreign terrorist organizations, 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 “FTO Passport Revoca-
5 tion Act of 2017”.

6 SEC. 2. REVOCATION OR DENIAL OF PASSPORTS TO INDIVIDUALS AFFILIATED WITH FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

7 The Act entitled “An Act to regulate the issue and
8 validity of passports, and for other purposes”, approved
9
10

1 July 3, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 211a et seq.), commonly known
2 as the “Passport Act of 1926”, is amended by adding at
3 the end the following new section:

4 **“SEC. 4. AUTHORITY TO DENY OR REVOKE PASSPORT.**

5 “(a) INELIGIBILITY.—

6 “(1) ISSUANCE.—Except as provided under
7 subsection (b), the Secretary of State shall refuse to
8 issue a passport to any individual whom the Sec-
9 retary has determined—

10 “(A) is a member of or is otherwise affili-
11 ated with an organization the Secretary has
12 designated as a foreign terrorist organization
13 pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and
14 Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189); or

15 “(B) has aided, abetted, or provided mate-
16 rial support to such an organization.

17 “(2) REVOCATION.—The Secretary of State
18 shall revoke a passport previously issued to any indi-
19 vidual described in paragraph (1).

20 “(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

21 “(1) EMERGENCY CIRCUMSTANCES, HUMANI-
22 TARIAN REASONS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PUR-
23 POSES.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Sec-
24 retary of State may issue to or decline to revoke a
25 passport of an individual described in such sub-

1 section in emergency circumstances, for humani-
2 tarian reasons, or for law enforcement purposes.

3 “(2) LIMITATION FOR RETURN TO UNITED
4 STATES.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2), the
5 Secretary of State, before revocation, may—

6 “(A) limit a previously issued passport
7 only for return travel to the United States; or

8 “(B) issue a limited passport that only
9 permits return travel to the United States.

10 “(c) RIGHT OF REVIEW.—Any individual who, in ac-
11 cordance with this section, is denied issuance of a passport
12 by the Secretary of State, or whose passport is revoked
13 or otherwise limited by the Secretary, may request a hear-
14 ing before the Secretary not later than 60 days after re-
15 ceiving notice of such denial, revocation, or limitation.

16 “(d) REPORT.—If the Secretary of State denies,
17 issues, limits, or declines to revoke a passport under sub-
18 section (b), the Secretary shall, not later than 30 days
19 after such denial, issuance, limitation, or revocation, sub-
20 mit to Congress a report on such denial, issuance, limita-
21 tion, or revocation, as the case may be.

22 “(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—In this section, the
23 term ‘passport’ includes a passport card.”.

**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 425
OFFERED BY MR. POE OF TEXAS**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “FTO Passport Revoca-
3 tion Act of 2017”.

4 SEC. 2. REVOCATION OR DENIAL OF PASSPORTS TO INDIVIDUALS AFFILIATED WITH FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS.

7 The Act entitled “An Act to regulate the issue and
8 validity of passports, and for other purposes”, approved
9 July 3, 1926 (22 U.S.C. 211a et seq.), commonly known
10 as the “Passport Act of 1926”, is amended by adding at
11 the end the following new section:

12 “SEC. 4. AUTHORITY TO DENY OR REVOKE PASSPORT.

13 “(a) INELIGIBILITY.—

14 “(1) ISSUANCE.—Except as provided under
15 subsection (b), the Secretary of State may refuse to
16 issue a passport to any individual whom the Sec-
17 retary has determined has aided, assisted, abetted,
18 or otherwise helped an organization the Secretary

1 has designated as a foreign terrorist organization
2 pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Na-
3 tionality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

4 “(2) REVOCATION.—The Secretary of State
5 may revoke a passport previously issued to any indi-
6 vidual described in paragraph (1).

7 “(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

8 “(1) EMERGENCY CIRCUMSTANCES, HUMANI-
9 TARIAN REASONS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PUR-
10 POSES.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Sec-
11 retary of State may issue to or decline to revoke a
12 passport of an individual described in such sub-
13 section in emergency circumstances, for humani-
14 tarian reasons, for law enforcement purposes, or for
15 any other purpose that is in the national interest of
16 the United States.

17 “(2) LIMITATION FOR RETURN TO UNITED
18 STATES.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(2), the
19 Secretary of State, before revocation, may—

20 “(A) limit a previously issued passport
21 only for return travel to the United States; or

22 “(B) issue a limited passport that only
23 permits return travel to the United States.

24 “(c) RIGHT OF REVIEW.—Any individual who, in ac-
25 cordance with this section, is denied issuance of a passport

1 by the Secretary of State, or whose passport is revoked
2 or otherwise limited by the Secretary, may request a hear-
3 ing before the Secretary not later than 60 days after re-
4 ceiving notice of such denial, revocation, or limitation, as
5 the case may be.

6 “(d) REPORT.—

7 “(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary of State
8 refuses to issue or revokes a passport pursuant to
9 subsection (a), the Secretary shall, not later than 30
10 days after such refusal or revocation, submit to the
11 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Rep-
12 resentatives and the Committee on Foreign Rela-
13 tions of the Senate a report on such refusal or rev-
14 ocation, as the case may be.

15 “(2) FORM.—The report submitted under para-
16 graph (1) may be submitted in classified or unclassi-
17 fied form.

18 “(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—In this section, the
19 term ‘passport’ includes a passport card.”.



115TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1196

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

FEBRUARY 16, 2017

Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. McCAUL, and Ms. SINEMA) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

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 2017”.

4 **SEC. 2. FOREIGN PARTNER ENGAGEMENT PLAN.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—Consistent with the final report of
6 the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of
7 Representatives 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
11 the United States to assist foreign partners in clos-
12 ing security gaps which may allow terrorists and for-
13 eign fighters to travel internationally, avoiding de-
14 tection.

15 (2) Building foreign partner capacity to combat
16 terrorist travel helps extend the United States secu-
17 rity beyond its border to mitigate threats before they
18 reach the United States.

19 (3) United States Government departments and
20 agencies have spent billions of dollars to help foreign
21 partners improve their security against terrorist
22 travel since the attacks of September 11, 2001, in-
23 cluding through the provision of technical assistance,
24 equipment, training, and other tools.

25 (4) The lack of a United States Government-
26 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 2023, the Sec-
21 retary of State shall, in accordance with the protec-
22 tion of intelligence sources and methods, develop and
23 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
24 unclassified and classified versions of a foreign part-
25 ner engagement plan which catalogues existing ca-

1 capacity-building initiatives abroad to combat travel by
2 terrorists and foreign fighters and identifies areas
3 for adjustment to align ongoing efforts with risk-
4 based 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 the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney
11 General, the Director of National Intelligence, and
12 the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

13 (3) CONTENTS.—The plan required under para-
14 graph (1) shall—

15 (A) include an assessment of the countries
16 of greatest concern and risk for travel to the
17 United States by members of foreign terrorist
18 organizations and foreign fighters, which may
19 be based on the minimum standards described
20 in section 4(b), as well as other factors, as ap-
21 propriate, including—

22 (i) an identification of the number of
23 flights that originate from last points of
24 departure in each country to the United
25 States;

1 (ii) visa waiver program status or visa
2 application and denial rates for each coun-
3 try;

4 (iii) recent threats, terrorist and for-
5 eign fighter travel trends, and the overall
6 terror threat environment in each country;
7 and

8 (iv) other criteria as determined by
9 the 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 countries
20 referred to in subparagraph (A), 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 paragraph (2)
9 and subsection (d), the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
10 rity and the Secretary of State shall, to the extent
11 practicable, accelerate the provision of appropriate
12 versions of the following systems to foreign govern-
13 ments:

14 (A) U.S. Customs and Border Protection’s
15 global travel targeting and analysis systems.

16 (B) The Department of State’s
17 watchlisting, identification, and screening sys-
18 tems.

19 (2) PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary of Home-
20 land Security and the Secretary of State shall co-
21 ordinate to prioritize the provision of the systems
22 specified in paragraph (1) to countries determined to
23 be countries referred to in subsection (c)(3)(A) of
24 section 2 in the foreign partner engagement plan re-
25 quired under such section.

1 (b) EQUIPMENT TRANSFER.—

2 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2),
3 (3), and (8), the Secretary of Homeland Security is
4 authorized to provide, with or without reimburse-
5 ment, excess nonlethal equipment and supplies
6 owned by the Department of Homeland Security to
7 a foreign government.

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; and

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, United States Code, any amount collected under
4 this subsection—

5 (A) shall be credited as offsetting collec-
6 tions, subject to appropriations, to the account
7 that finances the activities and services for
8 which the payment is received; and

9 (B) shall remain available until expended
10 for the purpose of providing for the security in-
11 terests of the homeland.

12 (8) CONCURRENCE.—The Secretary of Home-
13 land Security may exercise the authority under this
14 subsection only with the concurrence of the Sec-
15 retary of State.

16 (9) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this
17 subsection may be construed as affecting, aug-
18 menting, or diminishing the authority of the Sec-
19 retary of State.

20 (10) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this
21 section, the term “excess nonlethal equipment and
22 supplies” means equipment and supplies the Sec-
23 retary of Homeland Security has determined is ei-
24 ther not required for United States domestic oper-

1 ations, or would be more effective to homeland secu-
2 rity if deployed for use outside of the United States.

3 (c) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days be-
5 fore providing any systems or equipment or supplies
6 under this section, the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
7 rity and Secretary of State shall provide notification
8 to the appropriate congressional committees of such
9 provision.

10 (2) CONTENTS.—A notification required under
11 paragraph (1) shall include the following:

12 (A) The specific vulnerability that will be
13 mitigated by the provision of any systems or
14 equipment or supplies under this section.

15 (B) An explanation as to why the recipient
16 is unable or unwilling to independently acquire
17 such systems or equipment or supplies.

18 (C) An evacuation plan for any sensitive
19 technologies in case of emergency or instability
20 in the country to which such systems or equip-
21 ment or supplies is being provided.

22 (D) How the United States Government
23 will ensure that such systems or equipment or
24 supplies are being maintained appropriately and
25 used as intended.

1 (E) The total dollar value of such systems,
2 equipment, and supplies.

3 (d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—

4 (1) IN GENERAL.—The authority provided
5 under this section shall be exercised in accordance
6 with applicable provisions of the Arms Export Con-
7 trol Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), the Export Ad-
8 ministration Regulations, or any other similar provi-
9 sion of law.

10 (2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
11 “Export Administration Regulations” means—

12 (A) the Export Administration Regulations
13 as maintained and amended under the authority
14 of the International Emergency Economic Pow-
15 ers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and codified
16 in subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code
17 of Federal Regulations; or

18 (B) any successor regulations.

19 **SEC. 4. ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES**
20 **THAT FAIL TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS**
21 **FOR SERIOUS AND SUSTAINED EFFORTS TO**
22 **COMBAT TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER**
23 **TRAVEL.**

24 (a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

1 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 30 of
2 each year through 2022, the Secretary of State, in
3 coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
4 rity, shall submit to the appropriate congressional
5 committees a report with respect to the status of ef-
6 forts of foreign governments to combat terrorist and
7 foreign fighter travel, which shall include an update
8 to the foreign partner engagement plan required
9 under section 2(c). Such reports shall include de-
10 scriptions of relevant United States Government ac-
11 tions taken to help countries comply with minimum
12 standards for serious and sustained efforts to com-
13 bat terrorist and foreign fighter travel, such as those
14 efforts described in subsection (b).

15 (2) FORM.—The reports required by paragraph
16 (1) may be submitted in unclassified or classified
17 form.

18 (3) INCLUSION IN COUNTRY REPORTS ON TER-
19 RORISM.—To the extent practicable, the Secretary of
20 State, in coordination with the Secretary of Home-
21 land Security, should incorporate the reports re-
22 quired by paragraph (1) into the annual country re-
23 ports on terrorism submitted pursuant to section
24 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fis-
25 cal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 2656f).

1 (b) MINIMUM STANDARDS DESCRIBED.—The min-
2 imum standards for serious and sustained efforts to com-
3 bat terrorist and foreign fighter travel applicable to the
4 government of a foreign country include the following:

5 (1) The government of the country makes
6 meaningful efforts to identify and monitor terrorists
7 and foreign fighters operating within the territory of
8 the country.

9 (2) The government of the country regularly ex-
10 changes substantive counterterrorism information
11 with other foreign governments, including the
12 United States Government, through bilateral or mul-
13 tilateral channels and international organizations
14 such as INTERPOL, and cooperates with other for-
15 eign governments in the investigation and prosecu-
16 tion of terrorists and foreign fighters.

17 (3) The government of the country implements
18 effective border controls or participates in an exist-
19 ing border-crossing control regime that has been de-
20 termined by the United States Government to em-
21 ploy effective border-crossing oversight.

22 (4) The government of the country has controls
23 and systems in place to prevent and report upon
24 counterfeiting, forgery, and fraudulent use or pos-

1 session of false, stolen, or lost identity papers and
2 travel documents.

3 (5) The government of the country collects air
4 passenger data and employs evidence-based traveler
5 risk assessment and screening procedures, including
6 collection and analysis of travel data.

7 (6) The government of the country appro-
8 priately screens travelers, including vetting of trav-
9 elers at air, sea, and land ports of entry, against
10 counterterrorism and other criminal databases, as
11 appropriate.

12 (7) The government of the country submits in-
13 formation to INTERPOL databases and screens
14 travelers against INTERPOL databases at ports of
15 entry and exit.

16 (8) The government of the country has estab-
17 lished and implemented domestic laws criminalizing
18 material support to foreign terrorist organizations
19 and has the ability and willingness to prosecute
20 cases involving such material support to foreign ter-
21 rorist organizations.

22 (9) The government of the country takes meas-
23 ures to prevent individuals in its territory from trav-
24 eling abroad to enlist with or provide material sup-
25 port to foreign terrorist organizations.

1 (10) The government of the country takes
2 measures to ensure a minimal level of corruption
3 and likelihood that corruption could impact the ve-
4 racity of security and intelligence reporting from the
5 country, a minimal likelihood that such corruption
6 could adversely affect the legitimacy of national
7 identity papers of the country, and the country does
8 not shelter suspects from investigation and prosecu-
9 tion.

10 (11) The government of a country is not deter-
11 mined to be a high-risk program country under sec-
12 tion 217(c)(12) of the Immigration and Nationality
13 Act (8. U.S.C. 1187(c)(12)).

14 (c) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of
15 State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Se-
16 curity and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appro-
17 priate, is authorized to suspend nonhumanitarian,
18 nontrade-related foreign assistance to any government of
19 a foreign country if the foreign country is identified in
20 subparagraph (C) of subsection (a)(1) in the most recent
21 report submitted to the appropriate congressional commit-
22 tees under such subsection.

23 **SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.**

24 In this Act:

1 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
2 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
3 mittees” means the Committee on Homeland Secu-
4 rity and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on
5 Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary,
6 and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and
7 Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on
8 Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary,
9 and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House
10 of Representatives.

11 (2) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The
12 term “foreign terrorist organization” means an or-
13 ganization that is designated as a foreign terrorist
14 organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immi-
15 gration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

16 (3) NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED
17 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The term “nonhumani-
18 tarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance” has the
19 meaning given the term in section 103 of the Traf-
20 ficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
21 7102).

1 **SEC. 6. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.**

2 No additional funds are authorized to carry out the
3 requirements of this Act. Such requirements shall be car-
4 ried out using amounts otherwise authorized.



**AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
TO H.R. 1196
OFFERED BY MR. ZELDIN OF NEW YORK**

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

1 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

2 This Act may be cited as the “Counterterrorism
3 Screening and Assistance Act of 2017”.

4 SEC. 2. FOREIGN PARTNER ENGAGEMENT PLAN.

5 (a) FINDINGS.—Consistent with the final report of
6 the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of
7 Representatives 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
11 the United States to assist foreign partners in clos-
12 ing security gaps which may allow terrorists and for-
13 eign fighters to travel internationally, avoiding de-
14 tection.

15 (2) Building foreign partner capacity to combat
16 terrorist travel helps extend the United States secu-
17 rity beyond its border to mitigate threats before they
18 reach the United States.

1 (3) United States Government departments and
2 agencies have spent billions of dollars to help foreign
3 partners improve their security against terrorist
4 travel since the attacks of September 11, 2001, in-
5 cluding through the provision of technical assistance,
6 equipment, training, and other tools.

7 (4) The lack of a United States Government-
8 wide, risk-based approach increases the odds that
9 systematic security gaps abroad may persist and
10 that United States response efforts will not be maxi-
11 mized in order to close these gaps.

12 (5) Failure to effectively coordinate capacity-
13 building activities also results in greater risk of over-
14 lap, waste, and unnecessary duplication between the
15 United States and international programs.

16 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
17 gress that the United States Government must ensure ca-
18 pacity-building assistance to deter travel by terrorists and
19 foreign fighters is coordinated both among United States
20 Government departments and agencies as well as with for-
21 eign implementing partners.

22 (c) PLAN.—

23 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days
24 after the date of the enactment of this Act and every
25 two years thereafter at the time of the President's

1 budget submission to Congress under section 1105
2 of title 31, United States Code, until 2023, the Sec-
3 retary of State shall, in accordance with the protec-
4 tion of intelligence sources and methods, develop and
5 submit to the appropriate congressional committees
6 unclassified and classified versions of a foreign part-
7 ner engagement plan which catalogues existing ca-
8 pacity-building initiatives abroad to combat travel by
9 terrorists and foreign fighters and identifies areas
10 for adjustment to align ongoing efforts with risk-
11 based priorities.

12 (2) COORDINATION.—The plan required under
13 paragraph (1) shall be developed in coordination
14 with all relevant United States Government depart-
15 ments and agencies and in consultation with the
16 Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of
17 the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney
18 General, the Director of National Intelligence, and
19 the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

20 (3) CONTENTS.—The plan required under para-
21 graph (1) shall—

22 (A) include an assessment of the countries
23 of greatest concern and risk for travel to the
24 United States by members of foreign terrorist
25 organizations and foreign fighters, which may

1 be based on the minimum standards described
2 in section 4(b), as well as other factors, as ap-
3 propriate, including—

4 (i) an identification of the number of
5 flights that originate from last points of
6 departure in each country to the United
7 States;

8 (ii) visa waiver program status or visa
9 application and denial rates for each coun-
10 try;

11 (iii) recent threats, terrorist and for-
12 eign fighter travel trends, and the overall
13 terror threat environment in each country;
14 and

15 (iv) other criteria as determined by
16 the Secretary of State and the Secretary of
17 Homeland Security;

18 (B) detail existing United States Govern-
19 ment programs, projects, and activities which
20 are intended to or have the substantial effect of
21 building the capacity of such countries to com-
22 bat travel by terrorists and foreign fighters, in-
23 cluding estimated spending levels by country
24 where practicable; and

(C) outline a plan for prioritizing United States Government resources toward countries referred to in subparagraph (A), including—

(i) identifying efforts which should be reformed, consolidated, or eliminated; and

(ii) detailing new programs, projects, or activities that are requested, being planned, or are undergoing implementation and associated costs.

SEC. 3. SHARING SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT TO OBSTRUCT TRAVEL BY TERRORISTS AND FOREIGN FIGHTERS.

(a) BORDER SECURITY AND COUNTERTERRORISM SCREENING TOOLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2) and subsection (d), the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State shall, to the extent practicable, accelerate the provision of appropriate versions of the following systems to foreign governments:

(A) U.S. Customs and Border Protection's global travel targeting and analysis systems.

(B) The Department of State's watchlisting, identification, and screening systems.

1 (2) PRIORITIZATION.—The Secretary of Home-
2 land Security and the Secretary of State shall co-
3 ordinate to prioritize the provision of the systems
4 specified in paragraph (1) to countries determined to
5 be countries referred to in subsection (c)(3)(A) of
6 section 2 in the foreign partner engagement plan re-
7 quired under such section.

8 (b) EQUIPMENT TRANSFER.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraphs (2),
10 (3), and (8), the Secretary of Homeland Security is
11 authorized to provide, with or without reimburse-
12 ment, excess nonlethal equipment and supplies
13 owned by the Department of Homeland Security to
14 a foreign government.

15 (2) DETERMINATION.—The Secretary of Home-
16 land Security is authorized to provide equipment and
17 supplies pursuant to paragraph (1) if the Secretary
18 determines that the provision of such equipment and
19 supplies would—

20 (A) further the homeland security interests
21 of the United States; and

22 (B) enhance the recipient government's ca-
23 pacity to—

1 (i) mitigate the risk or threat of ter-
2 rorism, infectious disease, or natural dis-
3 aster;

4 (ii) protect and expedite lawful trade
5 and travel; or

6 (iii) enforce intellectual property
7 rights.

8 (3) LIMITATION ON TRANSFER.—The Secretary
9 of Homeland Security may not—

10 (A) provide any equipment or supplies that
11 are designated as items on the United States
12 Munitions List pursuant to section 38 of the
13 Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778); or

14 (B) provide any vessel or aircraft pursuant
15 to this subsection.

16 (4) RELATED TRAINING.—In conjunction with a
17 provision of equipment or supplies pursuant to para-
18 graph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security may
19 provide such equipment-related or supplies-related
20 training and assistance as the Secretary determines
21 to be necessary.

22 (5) MAINTENANCE OF TRANSFERRED EQUIP-
23 MENT.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may
24 provide for the maintenance of transferred equip-
25 ment or supplies through service contracts or other

1 means, with or without reimbursement, as the Sec-
2 retary determines appropriate.

3 (6) REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES.—The Sec-
4 retary of Homeland Security is authorized to collect
5 payment from the recipient government for the pro-
6 vision of training, shipping costs, supporting mate-
7 rials, maintenance, supplies, or other assistance in
8 support of provided equipment or supplies under this
9 subsection.

10 (7) RECEIPTS CREDITED AS OFFSETTING COL-
11 LECTIONS.—Notwithstanding section 3302 of title
12 31, United States Code, any amount collected under
13 this subsection—

14 (A) shall be credited as offsetting collec-
15 tions, subject to appropriations, to the account
16 that finances the activities and services for
17 which the payment is received; and

18 (B) shall remain available until expended
19 for the purpose of providing for the security in-
20 terests of the homeland.

21 (8) CONCURRENCE.—The Secretary of Home-
22 land Security may exercise the authority under this
23 subsection only with the concurrence of the Sec-
24 retary of State.

1 (9) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this
2 subsection may be construed as affecting, aug-
3 menting, or diminishing the authority of the Sec-
4 retary of State.

5 (10) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this
6 section, the term “excess nonlethal equipment and
7 supplies” means equipment and supplies the Sec-
8 retary of Homeland Security has determined is ei-
9 ther not required for United States domestic oper-
10 ations, or would be more effective to homeland secu-
11 rity if deployed for use outside of the United States.

12 (c) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days be-
14 fore providing any systems or equipment or supplies
15 under this section, the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
16 rity and Secretary of State shall provide notification
17 to the appropriate congressional committees of such
18 provision.

19 (2) CONTENTS.—A notification required under
20 paragraph (1) shall include the following:

21 (A) The specific vulnerability that will be
22 mitigated by the provision of any systems or
23 equipment or supplies under this section.

1 (B) An explanation as to why the recipient
2 is unable or unwilling to independently acquire
3 such systems or equipment or supplies.

4 (C) An evacuation plan for any sensitive
5 technologies in case of emergency or instability
6 in the country to which such systems or equip-
7 ment or supplies is being provided.

8 (D) How the United States Government
9 will ensure that such systems or equipment or
10 supplies are being maintained appropriately and
11 used as intended.

12 (E) The total dollar value of such systems,
13 equipment, and supplies.

14 (d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—

15 (1) IN GENERAL.—The authority provided
16 under this section shall be exercised in accordance
17 with applicable provisions of the Arms Export Con-
18 trol Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), the Export Ad-
19 ministration Regulations, or any other similar provi-
20 sion of law.

21 (2) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term
22 “Export Administration Regulations” means—

23 (A) the Export Administration Regulations
24 as maintained and amended under the authority
25 of the International Emergency Economic Pow-

1 ers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) and codified
2 in subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code
3 of Federal Regulations; or

4 (B) any successor regulations.

5 **SEC. 4. ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES**
6 **THAT FAIL TO MEET MINIMUM STANDARDS**
7 **FOR SERIOUS AND SUSTAINED EFFORTS TO**
8 **COMBAT TERRORIST AND FOREIGN FIGHTER**
9 **TRAVEL.**

10 (a) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than April 30 of
12 each year through 2022, the Secretary of State, in
13 coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Secu-
14 rity, shall submit to the appropriate congressional
15 committees a report with respect to the status of ef-
16 forts of foreign governments to combat terrorist and
17 foreign fighter travel, which shall include an update
18 to the foreign partner engagement plan required
19 under section 2(e). Such reports shall include de-
20 scriptions of relevant United States Government ac-
21 tions taken to help countries comply with minimum
22 standards for serious and sustained efforts to com-
23 bat terrorist and foreign fighter travel, such as those
24 efforts described in subsection (b).

1 (2) FORM.—The reports required by paragraph
2 (1) may be submitted in unclassified or classified
3 form.

4 (3) INCLUSION IN COUNTRY REPORTS ON TER-
5 RORISM.—To the extent practicable, the Secretary of
6 State, in coordination with the Secretary of Home-
7 land Security, should incorporate the reports re-
8 quired by paragraph (1) into the annual country re-
9 ports on terrorism submitted pursuant to section
10 140 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fis-
11 cal Years 1988 and 1989 (22 U.S.C. 2656f).

12 (b) MINIMUM STANDARDS DESCRIBED.—The min-
13 imum standards for serious and sustained efforts to com-
14 bat terrorist and foreign fighter travel applicable to the
15 government of a foreign country include the following:

16 (1) The government of the country makes
17 meaningful efforts to identify and monitor terrorists
18 and foreign fighters operating within the territory of
19 the country.

20 (2) The government of the country regularly ex-
21 changes substantive counterterrorism information
22 with other foreign governments, including the
23 United States Government, through bilateral or mul-
24 tilateral channels and international organizations
25 such as INTERPOL, and cooperates with other for-

1 eign governments in the investigation and prosecu-
2 tion of terrorists and foreign fighters.

3 (3) The government of the country implements
4 effective border controls or participates in an exist-
5 ing border-crossing control regime that has been de-
6 termined by the United States Government to em-
7 ploy effective border-crossing oversight.

8 (4) The government of the country has controls
9 and systems in place to prevent and report upon
10 counterfeiting, forgery, and fraudulent use or pos-
11 session of false, stolen, or lost identity papers and
12 travel documents.

13 (5) The government of the country collects air
14 passenger data and employs evidence-based traveler
15 risk assessment and screening procedures, including
16 collection and analysis of travel data.

17 (6) The government of the country appro-
18 priately screens travelers, including vetting of trav-
19 elers at air, sea, and land ports of entry, against
20 counterterrorism and other criminal databases, as
21 appropriate.

22 (7) The government of the country submits in-
23 formation to INTERPOL databases and screens
24 travelers against INTERPOL databases at ports of
25 entry and exit.

1 (8) The government of the country has estab-
2 lished and implemented domestic laws criminalizing
3 material support to foreign terrorist organizations
4 and has the ability and willingness to prosecute
5 cases involving such material support to foreign ter-
6 rorist organizations.

7 (9) The government of the country takes meas-
8 ures to prevent individuals in its territory from trav-
9 eling abroad to enlist with or provide material sup-
10 port to foreign terrorist organizations.

11 (10) The government of the country takes
12 measures to ensure a minimal level of corruption
13 and likelihood that corruption could impact the ve-
14 racity of security and intelligence reporting from the
15 country, a minimal likelihood that such corruption
16 could adversely affect the legitimacy of national
17 identity papers of the country, and the country does
18 not shelter suspects from investigation and prosecu-
19 tion.

20 (11) The government of a country is not deter-
21 mined to be a high-risk program country under sec-
22 tion 217(c)(12) of the Immigration and Nationality
23 Act (8. U.S.C. 1187(c)(12)).

24 (c) SUSPENSION OF ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of
25 State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Se-

1 curity and the heads of other Federal agencies, as appro-
2 priate, is authorized to suspend nonhumanitarian,
3 nontrade-related foreign assistance to any government of
4 a foreign country if the foreign country is identified in
5 subparagraph (C) of subsection (a)(1) in the most recent
6 report submitted to the appropriate congressional commit-
7 tees under such subsection.

8 **SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.**

9 In this Act:

10 (1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMIT-
11 TEES.—The term “appropriate congressional com-
12 mittees” means the Committee on Homeland Secu-
13 rity and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on
14 Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary,
15 and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and
16 Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on
17 Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary,
18 and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House
19 of Representatives.

20 (2) FOREIGN TERRORIST ORGANIZATION.—The
21 term “foreign terrorist organization” means an or-
22 ganization that is designated as a foreign terrorist
23 organization pursuant to section 219 of the Immi-
24 gration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189).

1 (3) NONHUMANITARIAN, NONTRADE-RELATED
 2 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—The term “nonhumani-
 3 tarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance” has the
 4 meaning given the term in section 103 of the Traf-
 5 ficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C.
 6 7102).

7 **SEC. 6. NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED.**

8 No additional funds are authorized to carry out the
 9 requirements of this Act. Such requirements shall be car-
 10 ried out using amounts otherwise authorized.



Mr. POE. Before turning to our ranking member, I now recognize myself to speak on today's two bills. The two bipartisan bills today before us, H.R. 425 and 1196, address dangerous issues: Terrorists and foreign fighter travel.

H.R. 425, the FTO Passport Revocation Act that Ranking Member Keating and myself introduced will authorize the Secretary of State to revoke passports of those Americans who have aided and abetted terrorist organizations. This will help prevent American citizens with evil designs to exploit the privilege of a U.S. passport to support the murderous cause of terrorism.

Mr. Zeldin's important bill, H.R. 1196, the Counterterrorism Screening and Assistance Act of 2017 will increase U.S. engagement with partner nations and increase the capacity to screen and prevent foreign fighter travel. We have all seen the devastating results of lax security and screenings, including most recently when the perpetrator of the Manchester bombing returned from Libya, an ISIS hotspot, days before the attack.

These two measures will go a long way to securing our homeland and protecting our allies around the world. I encourage all members to vote in favor of these two important pieces of legislation.

I will now yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the ranking member, Mr. Keating.

Mr. KEATING. Thank you, Chairman Poe and thank you for bringing forward those two important pieces of legislation.

H.R. 425, the FTO Passport Revocation Act of which I am proud to join you as a cosponsor, is straightforward. This bill would authorize the Secretary of State to refuse to issue a passport to or revoke the passport of an individual who is affiliated with aiding, as-

sisting, or abetting an organization the Secretary has designated as a foreign terrorist organization with certain exceptions, including emergency circumstances, humanitarian reasons, and law enforcement purposes. I appreciate your leadership on this issue and your attention to streamlining the changes between this bill and the House-passed version from last Congress.

H.R. 1196, the Counterterrorism Screening and Assistance Act introduced by our colleague, Mr. Zeldin, is a product of the House Homeland Security Committee's Foreign Fighters Task Force. As many of us know, the task force completed and published a review of foreign fighter travel and threats in 2016. This bill, a version of which passed the House under suspension last year, seeks to improve U.S. programs to strengthen foreign governments' efforts to disrupt terrorist and foreign fighter travel. I am particularly appreciative of your willingness to continue to work with me and members of the subcommittee to further improve this legislation.

It is important that we do not penalize our foreign partners for their efforts, promote peace at home, and that we ensure any foreign assistance authorized to be suspended under this bill is not detrimental to our security concerns.

I look forward to working with you to this end and thank you for your commitment. I yield back.

Mr. POE. Do any other members wish to seek recognition? The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York, Mr. Zeldin.

Mr. ZELDIN. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the subcommittee's consideration of my legislation today.

Sadly, we have seen terrorist attacks in Europe over the last 3 years, which have killed hundreds of people and were largely carried about by European nationals. Some of the perpetrators of these attacks traveled to train and fight in Syria and returned to Europe through Greece and Turkey. Although some of the attackers were already known to local authorities, they were able to move across borders without detection and, in some cases, used fraudulent passports.

Given the high number of foreign fighters returning from ISIS strongholds in Syria, Iraq, and elsewhere, there is a recognized need for improved border security information-sharing between governments.

The lack of a United States governmentwide risk-based approach increases the odds that systematic security gaps abroad may persist and that United States response efforts will not be maximized in order to close these gaps. Failure to effectively coordinate capacity-building activities also results in greater risk of overlap, waste, and unnecessary duplication between the United States and international programs.

To help solve this program problem, I introduced H.R. 1196, the Counterterrorism Screening and Assistance Act of 2017. This effort is very similar to H.R. 4314 from the 114th Congress, which passed the house by a 371 to 2 vote on March 21, 2016.

H.R. 1196 mandates a report card which will assess foreign governments' respective border security efforts. My bill would also require the President to submit a plan to Congress, which would catalog ongoing initiatives and programs with the goal of enhancing the partner and country capacities of interdicting terrorist ac-

tivities and foreign fighter travel. The plan will also identify areas for improvement and steps that will be taken to address any concerns.

H.R. 1196 would also require the Department of State and Department of Homeland Security to accelerate the delivery of certain border security systems prioritizing delivery to countries of greatest concern and risk for foreign fighter or terrorist travel. When possible, the U.S. will attempt to collect reimbursement for transferred equipment and all equipment transfers will comply with existing regulations related to the export of sensitive technologies.

The Department of State and Department of Homeland Security will also be required to submit an annual report to Congress detailing how countries are meeting the minimum of border security standards established within the Act. The report will assess partner country efforts over the previous 12 months and identify areas for improvement.

Further, the bill would put in place a monitoring system that would screen for infectious diseases to contain and prevent any potential outbreaks, which will help quarantine viruses by authorizing the Secretary of Homeland Security to provide the necessary equipment and supplies to mitigate the risk or threat of infectious diseases such as Zika.

Finally, H.R. 1196 would allow the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, to suspend all nonhumanitarian, nontrade-related foreign assistance to any country deemed not to meet the minimum border security standards set forth in the bill.

Senators Marco Rubio and Chris Coons have introduced a companion bill in the Senate, which is Senate Bill 942.

I look forward to working with my colleagues in the House and our friends in the Senate to pass and send this bill to the President.

Again, I would like to thank you, Chairman, and the ranking member for your hard work and efforts in considering this legislation today and I yield back.

Mr. POE. I thank the gentleman from New York.

Does any other member wish to be recognized?

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. Wilson.

Mr. WILSON. Thank you, Chairman Judge Ted Poe, for your leadership. I am grateful to support the bills in today's markup. I always appreciate being in the presence of Chairman Frank Wolf of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Recently, we have seen a rise in the terrorist threats coming from returned foreign fighters and homegrown terrorists, as the Islamic State uses their extensive digital network to promote violent extreme messaging in an effort to recruit in Western nations, including in the United States.

I was grateful to introduce an amendment to this year's National Defense Authorization Act last week that would counter the propaganda and fundraising efforts that are used to recruit Americans to join terrorist groups as foreign fighters. We should also have penalties for American citizens who join the fight against freedom, democracy, and human dignity, including the revocation or denial

of a United States passport. We also need to establish minimum border security standards to combat international travel by foreign terrorist fighters. The bills before the subcommittee today do just that by working in a comprehensive manner to address both the causes of foreign terrorist fighters and their movements so that we can protect American families.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. POE. Any other members wish to be heard? Seeing none, the question occurs on the items mentioned en bloc.

All those in favor, say aye.

All those opposed, no.

In the opinion of the Chair, the ayes have it. The measures considered en bloc are agreed to.

Without objection, the measures considered en bloc will be ordered favorably to the full committee, as amended. The staff, as decided, are directed to make technical and conforming changes.

This concludes our markup. The subcommittee stands adjourned on the markup.

[Whereupon, at 2:45 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]

A P P E N D I X

MATERIAL SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD

SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP NOTICE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-6128

Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade
Ted Poe (R-TX), Chairman

July 13, 2017

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

You are respectfully requested to attend an OPEN markup of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to be held by the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, in Room 2200 of the Rayburn House Office Building (and available live on the Committee website at <http://www.ForeignAffairs.house.gov>):

DATE: Wednesday, July 19, 2017

TIME: 2:00 p.m.

MARKUP OF: H.R. 425, FTO Passport Revocation Act of 2017; and
H.R. 1196, Counterterrorism Screening and Assistance Act of 2017.

By Direction of the Chairman

The Committee on Foreign Affairs seeks to make its facilities accessible to persons with disabilities. If you are in need of special accommodations, please call 202-225-5021 at least four business days in advance of the event, whenever practicable. Questions with regard to special accommodations in general (including availability of Committee materials in alternative formats and assistive listening devices) may be directed to the Committee.



COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
MINUTES OF SUBCOMMITTEE MARKUP

MINUTES OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade MARKUP

Day Wednesday Date 7/19/17 Room 2200

Starting Time 2:35 Ending Time 2:45

Recesses ☐ (to) (to) (to) (to) (to) (to)

Presiding Member(s)

Chairman Poe

Check all of the following that apply:

Open Session ☒

Executive (closed) Session ☐

Televised ☐

Electronically Recorded (taped) ☒

Stenographic Record ☒

BILLS FOR MARKUP: (Include bill number(s) and title(s) of legislation.)

H.R. 425, FTO Passport Revocation Act of 2017

H.R. 1196 Counterterrorism Screening and Assistance Act of 2017

COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

Reps. Poe, Keating, Wilson, Titus, Cook, Torres, Zeldin, Schneider, Garrett

NON-COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:

STATEMENTS FOR THE RECORD: (List any statements submitted for the record.)

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING THE MARKUP: (Attach copies of legislation and amendments.)

See Markup Summary.

RECORDED VOTES TAKEN (FOR MARKUP): (Attach final vote tally sheet listing each member.)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Yeas</u>	<u>Nays</u>	<u>Present</u>	<u>Not Voting</u>
----------------	-------------	-------------	----------------	-------------------

TIME SCHEDULED TO RECONVENE _____

or

TIME ADJOURNED 2:45

Samuel Wallace
Subcommittee Staff Associate

7/19/17 Subcommittee on Terrorism, Nonproliferation, and Trade Markup Summary

By unanimous consent, the Chair called up the following measures and amendments, previously provided to Members, to be considered *en bloc*:

1. H.R. 425 (Poe), FTO Passport Revocation Act of 2017;
 - a. Poe 45, in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 425.
2. H.R. 1196 (Zeldin), Counterterrorism Screening and Assistance Act of 2017;
 - a. Zeldin 25, in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 1196.

The measures considered *en bloc* were agreed to by voice vote.

By unanimous consent, the measures as amended were ordered favorably reported to the Full Committee, as amended.

The Subcommittee adjourned.