

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. WALKER).

Mr. WALKER. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in support of S. 1698, the Treatment of Certain Payments in Eugenics Compensation Act.

I commend the leadership of my colleagues and friends from the State of North Carolina, Senator TLLIS, Senator BURR, and Representative MCHENRY, on this important bipartisan issue.

Today, we address a dark chapter of the early 20th century in America. Dozens of State governments unjustly and unconscionably operated eugenics programs to sterilize—by force or coercion—individuals they deemed unfit to have children. It ruthlessly targeted the undereducated, the needy, the disabled, and even African Americans.

Thankfully, this shameful practice ended many years ago, but many of its victims are still with us today. While no apology or amount of money or benefit can ever return what was lost, Virginia and our State of North Carolina recently began restitution payments to victims of this grievous injustice.

Unfortunately, this program resulted in unintended burdens for eugenics victims. The restitution payments currently count as Federal income against eligibility for Federal benefits, such as Medicaid, and may result in the denial of these benefits. Counting these payments as Federal income when they are compensation for this horrendous injustice is not right.

We are considering this important legislation today to close the unintended loophole and ensure the Federal Government does not undermine the efforts of States to provide some amount of restitution to those who were victims of this grave crime of eugenics.

This bill should remind us that every life is precious. I wholeheartedly support this legislation and urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCHENRY. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to close with this:

To my colleagues, I would like to thank my Democratic colleagues for being supportive of this bipartisan piece of legislation that originated in the Senate. I would like to commend Senators BURR and TLLIS for their work in getting this important legislation through the United States Senate.

The fact of the matter is we had State-based programs that victimized our population, and that State-based victimization should be righted for those who are living. That was important work of the State legislators in North Carolina that originated this victims' compensation fund in North Carolina. It is important that we do our part for the Federal Government to

ensure that those victims are not further victimized by losing their important social safety net programs that are lifesaving for them.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and urge its adoption.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MCHENRY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1698.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BOTTLES AND BREASTFEEDING EQUIPMENT SCREENING ACT

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5065) to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to notify air carriers and security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration of such Administration's guidelines regarding permitting baby formula, breast milk, and juice on airplanes, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5065

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act".

SEC. 2. TSA SECURITY SCREENING GUIDELINES FOR BABY FORMULA, BREAST MILK, PURIFIED DEIONIZED WATER FOR INFANTS, AND JUICE ON AIRPLANES; TRAINING ON SPECIAL PROCEDURES.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration shall—

(1) notify air carriers and security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration and personnel of private security companies providing security screening pursuant to section 44920 of title 49, United States Code, of such Administration's guidelines regarding permitting baby formula, breast milk, purified deionized water for infants, and juice on airplanes under the Administration's guidelines known as the 3-1-1 Liquids Rule Exemption; and

(2) in training procedures for security screening personnel of the Administration and private security companies providing security screening pursuant to section 44920 of title 49, United States Code, include training on special screening procedures.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RICHMOND) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and in-

clude any extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER), the sponsor of this bill.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. KATKO for his support and collaboration on this important piece of legislation.

Today, I am excited to support a bipartisan bill that I introduced, the Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act, or the BABES Act, to ensure that families aren't being penalized for simply trying to travel with supplies and equipment necessary to take care of their babies.

For parents, working moms, and caretakers, air travel can present its own unique challenges. To accommodate these challenges, the Transportation Security Administration, or TSA, has important exemptions in place that allow passengers to bring breast milk, bottles, and feeding equipment through airport security and on board the aircraft. It exempts them from the 3-1-1 rule.

You can imagine how important this is during longer flights for moms who have to be away from their infants for extended periods of time. I have been in this situation. This is critical.

Unfortunately, although this exemption is in place, we have seen a problem with compliance. There have been too many instances reported by parents that TSA officials either didn't know or simply refused to follow these exemptions. Parents who are trying to follow these rules are consistently singled out for harassment-like scrutiny by TSA. This has led to breast milk being forcibly tossed out, equipment being broken, and flights missed.

Mr. Speaker, a family following TSA's posted regulations shouldn't have to have their breast milk thrown out, shouldn't have to endure the travel nightmare of missing flights while they are traveling with kids because of the lack of training on the agency's part.

The BABES Act is a commonsense measure. It will hold TSA accountable in upholding its own current regulations and standards. I urge adoption of this important legislation.

I include in the RECORD two letters in support of this bill, one from the American Academy of Pediatrics and one from the March of Dimes.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS,

May 17, 2016.

Hon. JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE HERRERA BEUTLER: On behalf of the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), a professional organization of 64,000 primary care pediatricians, pediatric medical subspecialists, and pediatric surgical specialists dedicated to the health, safety, and well-being of infants, children,

adolescents, and young adults, I write to express our appreciation for your efforts to ensure that the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) provides adequate support and accommodation for breastfeeding mothers.

The AAP strongly recommends breastfeeding as the preferred feeding method for all infants, including preterm newborn infants. Breastfeeding has proven to have numerous health benefits for both mother and child. Studies show that children who are not breastfed have higher rates of mortality, meningitis, some types of cancers, asthma and other respiratory illnesses, bacterial and viral infections, ear infections, juvenile diabetes, some chronic liver diseases, allergies and obesity. Due to the resounding evidence of improved child health and well-being, AAP recommends that mothers breastfeed exclusively for about the first six months, followed by continued breastfeeding for at least the first year of a child's life as complementary foods are introduced.

Although TSA already permits parents traveling with infants to carry breast milk and formula on board planes, many parents encounter barriers when traveling with these liquids. The important efforts you've undertaken would help ensure that the TSA is providing ongoing training to its agents to ensure that current guidelines are consistently enforced, thereby helping to guarantee that parents are able to carry the supplies they need to care for their children while traveling.

The Academy is grateful to you for your commitment to the safety and well-being of infants and children and we look forward to working with you and the TSA to ensure consistent and appropriate training and policies that accommodate pregnant and breastfeeding mothers.

Sincerely,

KAREN REMLEY, MD, MBA,
MPH, FAAP,
CEO/Executive Director.

MARCH OF DIMES FOUNDATION,
OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS,
September 19, 2016.

Hon. JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSWOMAN HERRERA BEUTLER: The March of Dimes, a unique collaboration of scientists, clinicians, parents, members of the business community, and other volunteers representing every state, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, applauds your efforts to support breastfeeding mothers and offers our endorsement for HR 5065, the Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening (BABES) Act.

Evidence demonstrates that breastfeeding has a range of significant health benefits for both mother and child. For the infant, the benefits of breastfeeding include protecting the newborn against infections, lowering the risk of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), and decreasing the risk for future health problems, including obesity. Unfortunately, many mothers experience obstacles to breastfeeding, including those associated with commercial air travel. The media has reported numerous cases in which women encounter difficulties bringing breastmilk, formula and infant feeding equipment through airport security checkpoints, despite Transit Security Administration (TSA) policies that allow these items in carry-on baggage.

The BABES Act would help eliminate this unnecessary hurdle by directing the TSA to ensure that all agents across the country are appropriately trained on TSA's policies and procedures related to mothers and families traveling with breastmilk, formula and in-

fant feeding equipment. These trainings will help to ensure that agents follow established policies to ensure that women who choose to breastfeed face one less barrier to doing so while travelling.

The March of Dimes appreciates your leadership on this important issue, and we look forward to continuing to work with you to promote infant health and nutrition.

Sincerely,

DR. JENNIFER L. HOWSE,
President.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act is commonsense legislation introduced by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER). This bill codifies into law a current policy of the TSA to allow formula, breast milk, and juice through airport screening checkpoints. Although the 3-1-1 liquids rule was put in place to respond to a very real and critical threat to aviation, we must ensure that these restrictions do not interfere with a woman's ability to feed her child.

As a father, a husband, and a brother of five sisters, I know the challenges of providing care to babies; and I know that this challenge is particularly great for traveling mothers who are breastfeeding their children.

This bill would greatly alleviate the restrictions relating to breast milk and allow families to go through checkpoints, with babies, quickly. This bill also gives parents one less thing to worry about on the way to the airport and ensures that the frontline officers at the airport checkpoints receive the proper training on implementing this important exception to a security regulation. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 5065.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of H.R. 5065, the Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that those caring for young children are allowed to bring formula, breast milk, juice, and other necessary items through security checkpoints. Transportation Security Administration checkpoint security protocols already allow for this, but there is evidence that confusion about how these liquids are to be handled still exists. H.R. 5065 calls for TSA to ensure that air carriers and screening personnel are made aware of the TSA guidelines for screening these necessities.

I would note that amendments adopted during the full committee markup of these bills made the bill stronger. The committee unanimously accepted amendments offered by Representative RICE, the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, to ensure that this legislation is carried out by TSA in a manner so that its policies are followed whether a mother is traveling through an airport with TSA or with private screening.

Importantly, the committee also adopted an amendment by Representative SHEILA JACKSON LEE to clarify that purified deionized water for infants is also allowed.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this legislation.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Louisiana for his leadership. Let me thank my good friend from New York for his leadership, and the author of the legislation as well.

Again, let me compliment the Committee on Homeland Security along with the chairman, Mr. MCCAUL, and the ranking member, Mr. THOMPSON, because we find many opportunities to work together in a bipartisan manner as it relates to the security of this Nation.

I rise to support the Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act, as amended, by Representative HERRERA BEUTLER, H.R. 5065, and again congratulate those who brought this particular legislation forward. I am very grateful that my amendment regarding deionized water passed as an additional aspect of what breastfeeding mothers can bring.

Let me say that although we continue to work on challenges, TSA has been on the front lines of this Nation's safety and security since 9/11 and its creation under a large umbrella, which is the Department of Homeland Security. Our committee has given oversight to this particular agency. We have worked to make sure that we close the loopholes, if you will, for the traveling public.

Aviation is still one of the largest and most attractive targets of terrorists. We understand the responsibility of the Transportation Security Administration and our TSO officers. Their job is not an easy one. We have placed a lot of rules. We had a moment when there were questions of what could be brought through the checkpoint. In this instance, this is both common sense, and these provisions will help innocent Americans traveling with their young, their babies, their wonderful children or grandchildren the opportunity to make sure that they have the items that these children need. We have seen them traveling on our many planes and traveling across the Nation.

I want to support this legislation on the basis of common sense, aviation security, national security, and working together to help our mothers as they travel throughout this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5065 the "Bottles and Breastfeeding Equipment Screening Act" which codifies the practices already in place that allow liquids intended for infants and babies on flights.

I thank my colleague on the Homeland Security Congresswoman HERRERA BEUTLER for

authoring this bill, which requires the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Secretary to notify Transportation Security Officers and airlines about TSA guidelines permitting baby milk and juice on airplanes and ensure that such special procedures be integrated into TSO security training.

I recall during the weeks and months following the September 11, 2001 attacks as the nation came to terms with the new normal of terrorism there was confusion and difficulty for young parents attempting traveling with infants.

The issues were centered on the liquids that infants and babies needed, which are included in the bill and include breast milk and juice.

During my service as chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, the issue of baby formula was addressed.

The ultimate solution was a change in agency policy as it related to the limitation rule regarding liquids that were required for infants and babies.

H.R. 5065 would codify the practices that the agency has in place.

I am pleased that during the markup, the committee unanimously agreed to add the Jackson Lee Amendment to H.R. 5065 which adds "purified deionized water for infants" which is essential for newborns during the first 3 months of life to the list of allowed liquids for infants and babies who travel on commercial flights.

I thank the Committee's majority and minority staff for working with my staff on this improvement to the underlying bill.

I urge all members to support H.R. 5065.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, I have no other speakers. If the gentleman from Louisiana has no other speakers, I am prepared to close once the gentleman does.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RICHMOND. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, let me just say that this legislation was unanimously supported during full committee consideration. This is one of those areas where Congress, both sides of the aisle, came together to decide to pass a common-sense law to ease mothers and fathers who are traveling with infants, which, let me just say, is a stressful task all within itself.

To the extent that this body can make sure that we protect the traveling public but also enact common-sense rules and laws so that we make it just a little bit easier for those traveling with infants, I think it is a good thing. I am glad we came together. I would urge Members to support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KATKO. Mr. Speaker, once again, I urge Members to support H.R. 5065.

Before I yield back the balance of my time, I want to note what Ms. JACKSON LEE said earlier in her statement, and that is the Committee on Homeland Security does work very well together. Generally, it is a very bipartisan committee working for the common good of keeping this country safe. This is a small example of the cooperation we

have on a daily basis. I am proud to be a part of it, proud to work with my colleagues, Mr. RICHMOND and Ms. JACKSON LEE, from the other side of the aisle. I will continue to do that for the good of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5065, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to direct the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration to notify air carriers and security screening personnel of the Transportation Security Administration of such Administration's guidelines regarding permitting baby formula, breast milk, purified deionized water, and juice on airplanes, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

□ 1515

GAINS IN GLOBAL NUCLEAR DETECTION ARCHITECTURE ACT

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5391) to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance certain duties of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5391

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Gains in Global Nuclear Detection Architecture Act".

SEC. 2. DUTIES OF THE DOMESTIC NUCLEAR DETECTION OFFICE.

Section 1902 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 592) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsection:

"(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—In carrying out paragraph (6) of subsection (a), the Director of the Domestic Nuclear Detection Office shall—

"(1) develop and maintain documentation, such as a technology roadmap and strategy, that—

"(A) provides information on how the Office's research investments align with—

"(i) gaps in the enhanced global nuclear detection architecture, as developed pursuant to paragraph (4) of such subsection; and

"(ii) research challenges identified by the Director; and

"(B) defines in detail how the Office will address such research challenges;

"(2) document the rational for prioritizing and selecting research topics; and

"(3) develop a systematic approach, which may include annual metrics and periodic

qualitative evaluations, for evaluating how the outcomes of the Office's individual research projects collectively contribute to addressing the Office's research challenges."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. RATCLIFFE) and the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. RICHMOND) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous materials on the bill under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to be considering H.R. 5391, the Gains in Global Nuclear Detection Architecture Act of 2016.

H.R. 5391 directs the Department of Homeland Security's Domestic Nuclear Detection Office, or DNDO, to develop and maintain documentation that provides information on how the Office's research investments align with gaps in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture as well as the research challenges identified by the DNDO Director.

This bill further directs DNDO to document the rationale for selecting research topics and to develop a systematic approach for evaluating how the outcomes of the Office's individual research projects collectively contribute to addressing these research challenges.

Mr. Speaker, as the attacks in Paris, Brussels, and Turkey have shown, ISIS is accelerating its attacks on innocent people throughout the world. Individuals in this country have been inspired by ISIS to commit heinous acts and crimes on our soil, murdering 49 innocent souls in Orlando, Florida, and 14 more in San Bernardino, California.

Just this summer, 6 men were convicted in Tbilisi, Georgia, of trying to sell uranium-238; and in January, three members of a criminal group were detained for trying to sell cesium-137—both of which could be used to make a dirty bomb.

Mr. Speaker, we must absolutely ensure that terrorists never get their hands on radioactive materials, and this bill will enhance DNDO's ability to provide radiation detection devices specifically aimed at preventing terrorists from being able to obtain enough radioactive material to construct a dirty bomb.

This bill will ensure that the research topics DNDO chooses to invest in to enhance our ability to detect smuggled nuclear materials are aligned with the gaps that have been identified in the Global Nuclear Detection Architecture, a multi-agency framework for