

116<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5602

---

## AN ACT

To authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent domestic terrorism.

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 “Domestic Terrorism  
5 Prevention Act of 2020”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7        Congress finds the following:

8            (1) Recent reports have demonstrated that  
9        White supremacists and other far-right-wing extrem-  
10        ists are the most significant domestic terrorism  
11        threat facing the United States, including—

12            (A) a February 22, 2019, New York Times  
13        op-ed, by a Trump Administration United  
14        States Department of Justice official, who  
15        wrote that “white supremacy and far-right ex-  
16        tremism are among the greatest domestic-secu-  
17        rity threats facing the United States. Regret-  
18        tably, over the past 25 years, law enforcement,  
19        at both the Federal and State levels, has been  
20        slow to respond. \* \* \* Killings committed by in-  
21        dividuals and groups associated with far-right  
22        extremist groups have risen significantly.”;

23            (B) an April 2017 Government Account-  
24        ability Office report on the significant, lethal

1 threat posed by domestic violent extremists,  
2 which—

3 (i) explained that “[s]ince September  
4 12, 2001, the number of fatalities caused  
5 by domestic violent extremists has ranged  
6 from 1 to 49 in a given year.”; and

7 (ii) noted that “[F]atalities resulting  
8 from attacks by far right wing violent ex-  
9 tremists have exceeded those caused by  
10 radical Islamist violent extremists in 10 of  
11 the 15 years, and were the same in 3 of  
12 the years since September 12, 2001. Of  
13 the 85 violent extremist incidents that re-  
14 sulted in death since September 12, 2001,  
15 far right wing violent extremist groups  
16 were responsible for 62 (73 percent) while  
17 radical Islamist violent extremists were re-  
18 sponsible for 23 (27 percent).”; and

19 (C) an unclassified May 2017 joint intel-  
20 ligence bulletin from the Federal Bureau of In-  
21 vestigation and the Department of Homeland  
22 Security, which found that “white supremacist  
23 extremism poses [a] persistent threat of lethal  
24 violence,” and that White supremacists “were  
25 responsible for 49 homicides in 26 attacks from

1 2000 to 2016 \* \* \* more than any other do-  
2 mestic extremist movement”.

3 (2) Recent domestic terrorist attacks include—

4 (A) the August 5, 2012, mass shooting at  
5 a Sikh gurdwara in Oak Creek, Wisconsin, in  
6 which a White supremacist shot and killed 6  
7 members of the gurdwara;

8 (B) the April 13, 2014, mass shooting at  
9 a Jewish community center and a Jewish as-  
10 sisted living facility in Overland Park, Kansas,  
11 in which a neo-Nazi shot and killed 3 civilians,  
12 including a 14-year-old teenager;

13 (C) the June 8, 2014, ambush in Las  
14 Vegas, Nevada, in which 2 supporters of the  
15 far-right-wing “patriot” movement shot and  
16 killed 2 police officers and a civilian;

17 (D) the June 17, 2015, mass shooting at  
18 the Emanuel AME Church in Charleston, South  
19 Carolina, in which a White supremacist shot  
20 and killed 9 members of the church;

21 (E) the November 27, 2015, mass shooting  
22 at a Planned Parenthood clinic in Colorado  
23 Springs, Colorado, in which an anti-abortion ex-  
24 tremist shot and killed a police officer and 2 ci-  
25 vilians;

1 (F) the March 20, 2017, murder of an Af-  
2 rican-American man in New York City, alleg-  
3 edly committed by a White supremacist who re-  
4 portedly traveled to New York “for the purpose  
5 of killing black men”;

6 (G) the May 26, 2017, attack in Portland,  
7 Oregon, in which a White supremacist allegedly  
8 murdered 2 men and injured a third after the  
9 men defended 2 young women whom the indi-  
10 vidual had targeted with anti-Muslim hate  
11 speech;

12 (H) the August 12, 2017, attacks in Char-  
13 lottesville, Virginia, in which—

14 (i) a White supremacist killed one and  
15 injured nineteen after driving his car  
16 through a crowd of individuals protesting a  
17 neo-Nazi rally, and of which former Attor-  
18 ney General Jeff Sessions said, “It does  
19 meet the definition of domestic terrorism  
20 in our statute.”; and

21 (ii) a group of 6 men linked to militia  
22 or White supremacist groups assaulted an  
23 African-American man who had been pro-  
24 testing the neo-Nazi rally in a downtown  
25 parking garage;

1 (I) the July 2018 murder of an African-  
2 American woman from Kansas City, Missouri,  
3 allegedly committed by a White supremacist  
4 who reportedly bragged about being a member  
5 of the Ku Klux Klan;

6 (J) the October 24, 2018, shooting in  
7 Jeffersontown, Kentucky, in which a White  
8 man allegedly murdered 2 African Americans at  
9 a grocery store after first attempting to enter  
10 a church with a predominantly African-Amer-  
11 ican congregation during a service;

12 (K) the October 27, 2018, mass shooting  
13 at the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh,  
14 Pennsylvania, in which a White nationalist al-  
15 legedly shot and killed 11 members of the con-  
16 gregation;

17 (L) the April 27, 2019, shooting at the  
18 Chabad of Poway synagogue in California, in  
19 which a man yelling anti-Semitic slurs allegedly  
20 killed a member of the congregation and  
21 wounded 3 others;

22 (M) the August 3, 2019, mass shooting at  
23 a Walmart in El Paso, Texas, in which a White  
24 supremacist with anti-immigrant views killed 22  
25 people and injured 26 others;

1 (N) the December 10, 2019, shooting at a  
2 Kosher supermarket in Jersey City, New Jer-  
3 sey, in which 2 men with anti-Semitic views  
4 killed 3 people in the store and a law enforce-  
5 ment officer in an earlier encounter; and

6 (O) the December 28, 2019, machete at-  
7 tack at a Hanukkah celebration in Monsey,  
8 New York, in which a man who had expressed  
9 anti-Semitic views stabbed 5 individuals.

10 (3) In November 2019, the Federal Bureau of  
11 Investigation released its annual hate crime incident  
12 report, which found that in 2018, violent hate crimes  
13 reached a 16-year high. Though the overall number  
14 of hate crimes decreased slightly after three consecu-  
15 tive years of increases, the report found a 4-percent  
16 increase in aggravated assaults, a 15-percent in-  
17 crease in simple assaults, and a 13-percent increase  
18 in intimidation. There was also a nearly 6-percent  
19 increase in hate crimes directed at LGBTQ individ-  
20 uals and a 14-percent increase in hate crimes di-  
21 rected at Hispanic and Latino individuals. Nearly 60  
22 percent of the religion-based hate crimes reported  
23 targeted American Jews and Jewish institutions.  
24 The previous year's report found that in 2017, hate  
25 crimes increased by approximately 17 percent, in-

1 including a 23-percent increase in religion-based hate  
2 crimes, an 18-percent increase in race-based crimes,  
3 and a 5-percent increase in crimes directed against  
4 LGBTQ individuals. The report analyzing 2016 data  
5 found that hate crimes increased by almost 5 per-  
6 cent that year, including a 19-percent rise in hate  
7 crimes against American Muslims. Similarly, the re-  
8 port analyzing 2015 data found that hate crimes in-  
9 creased by 6 percent that year. Much of the 2015  
10 increase came from a 66-percent rise in attacks on  
11 American Muslims and a 9-percent rise in attacks  
12 on American Jews. In all 4 reports, race-based  
13 crimes were most numerous, and those crimes most  
14 often targeted African Americans.

15 (4) On March 15, 2019, a White nationalist  
16 was arrested and charged with murder after alleg-  
17 edly killing 50 Muslim worshippers and injuring  
18 more than 40 in a massacre at the Al Noor Mosque  
19 and Linwood Mosque in Christchurch, New Zealand.  
20 The alleged shooter posted a hate-filled, xenophobic  
21 manifesto that detailed his White nationalist ide-  
22 ology before the massacre. Prime Minister Jacinda  
23 Ardern labeled the massacre a terrorist attack.

24 (5) In January 2017, a right-wing extremist  
25 who had expressed anti-Muslim views was charged

1 with murder for allegedly killing 6 people and injur-  
2 ing 19 in a shooting rampage at a mosque in Quebec  
3 City, Canada. It was the first-ever mass shooting at  
4 a mosque in North America, and Prime Minister  
5 Trudeau labeled it a terrorist attack.

6 (6) On February 15, 2019, Federal authorities  
7 arrested U.S. Coast Guard Lieutenant Christopher  
8 Paul Hasson, who was allegedly planning to kill a  
9 number of prominent journalists, professors, judges,  
10 and “leftists in general”. In court filings, prosecu-  
11 tors described Lieutenant Hasson as a “domestic  
12 terrorist” who in an email “identified himself as a  
13 White Nationalist for over 30 years and advocated  
14 for ‘focused violence’ in order to establish a white  
15 homeland.”.

16 (7) On November 3rd, 2019 a 24 year old man  
17 who authorities say was among masked Antifa sup-  
18 porters attacking conservatives at a June Dem-  
19 onstration in Portland, Oregon, was sentenced Fri-  
20 day to nearly six years in prison in connection with  
21 brutal assault. Gage Halupowski pleaded guilty to  
22 second-degree assault after authorities accused him  
23 of using a weapon against a conservative demon-  
24 strator who suffered blows to the head that the vic-

1 tim claims left him with a concussion and cuts that  
2 required 25 staples to close.

3 (8) On December 12, 2019, an assailant in-  
4 volved in the prolonged firefight in Jersey City, NJ,  
5 that left six people dead, including one police officer,  
6 was linked on Wednesday to the Black Hebrew  
7 Israelite movement, and had public anti-Semitic  
8 posts online, a law enforcement official said.

9 (9) On February 8, 2020, A gunman stormed  
10 a NYPD precinct after firing at police van, wound-  
11 ing 2. The police commissioner called the Bronx  
12 rampage an “assassination attempt,” on law en-  
13 forcement.

14 (10) In August 2020, a juvenile armed with a  
15 semi-automatic rifle heeded the online call posted by  
16 a self-proclaimed militia group on Facebook to con-  
17 front protestors in Kenosha, Wisconsin. He allegedly  
18 shot and killed two protestors and wounded a third.  
19 After the shootings, local police officers waved the  
20 alleged murderer through their lines, even after by-  
21 standers identified him as the shooter. The armed  
22 juvenile then traveled across State lines to his home.

23 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.**

24 In this Act—

1           (1) the term “Director” means the Director of  
2 the Federal Bureau of Investigation;

3           (2) the term “domestic terrorism” has the  
4 meaning given the term in section 2331 of title 18,  
5 United States Code, except that it does not include  
6 acts perpetrated by individuals associated with or in-  
7 spired by—

8           (A) a foreign person or organization des-  
9 igned as a foreign terrorist organization  
10 under section 219 of the Immigration and Na-  
11 tionality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189);

12           (B) an individual or organization des-  
13 igned under Executive Order 13224 (50  
14 U.S.C. 1701 note); or

15           (C) a state sponsor of terrorism as deter-  
16 mined by the Secretary of State under section  
17 6(j) of the Export Administration Act of 1979  
18 (50 U.S.C. 4605), section 40 of the Arms Ex-  
19 port Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780), or section  
20 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961  
21 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

22           (3) the term “Domestic Terrorism Executive  
23 Committee” means the committee within the De-  
24 partment of Justice tasked with assessing and shar-

1 ing information about ongoing domestic terrorism  
2 threats;

3 (4) the term “hate crime incident” means an  
4 act described in section 241, 245, 247, or 249 of  
5 title 18, United States Code, or in section 901 of the  
6 Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3631);

7 (5) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary  
8 of Homeland Security; and

9 (6) the term “uniformed services” has the  
10 meaning given the term in section 101(a) of title 10,  
11 United States Code.

12 **SEC. 4. OFFICES TO COMBAT DOMESTIC TERRORISM.**

13 (a) AUTHORIZATION OF OFFICES TO MONITOR, ANA-  
14 LYZE, INVESTIGATE, AND PROSECUTE DOMESTIC TER-  
15 RORISM.—

16 (1) DOMESTIC TERRORISM UNIT.—There is au-  
17 thorized a Domestic Terrorism Unit in the Office of  
18 Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of  
19 Homeland Security, which shall be responsible for  
20 monitoring and analyzing domestic terrorism activ-  
21 ity.

22 (2) DOMESTIC TERRORISM OFFICE.—There is  
23 authorized a Domestic Terrorism Office in the  
24 Counterterrorism Section of the National Security  
25 Division of the Department of Justice—

1 (A) which shall be responsible for inves-  
2 tigating and prosecuting incidents of domestic  
3 terrorism; and

4 (B) which shall be headed by the Domestic  
5 Terrorism Counsel.

6 (3) DOMESTIC TERRORISM SECTION OF THE  
7 FBI.—There is authorized a Domestic Terrorism  
8 Section within the Counterterrorism Division of the  
9 Federal Bureau of Investigation, which shall be re-  
10 sponsible for investigating domestic terrorism activ-  
11 ity.

12 (4) STAFFING.—The Secretary, the Attorney  
13 General, and the Director shall each ensure that  
14 each office authorized under this section in their re-  
15 spective agencies shall—

16 (A) have adequate number of employees to  
17 perform the required duties;

18 (B) have not less than one employee dedi-  
19 cated to ensuring compliance with civil rights  
20 and civil liberties laws and regulations; and

21 (C) require that all employees undergo an-  
22 nual anti-bias training.

23 (5) SUNSET.—The offices authorized under this  
24 subsection shall terminate on the date that is 10  
25 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

1 (b) JOINT REPORT ON DOMESTIC TERRORISM.—

2 (1) BIENNIAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later  
3 than 180 days after the date of enactment of this  
4 Act, and each 6 months thereafter for the 10-year  
5 period beginning on the date of enactment of this  
6 Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attor-  
7 ney General, and the Director of the Federal Bureau  
8 of Investigation shall submit a joint report authored  
9 by the domestic terrorism offices authorized under  
10 paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (a) to—

11 (A) the Committee on the Judiciary, the  
12 Committee on Homeland Security and Govern-  
13 mental Affairs, and the Select Committee on  
14 Intelligence of the Senate; and

15 (B) the Committee on the Judiciary, the  
16 Committee on Homeland Security, and the Per-  
17 manent Select Committee on Intelligence of the  
18 House of Representatives.

19 (2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under  
20 paragraph (1) shall include—

21 (A) an assessment of the domestic ter-  
22 rorism threat posed by White supremacists and  
23 neo-Nazis, including White supremacist and  
24 neo-Nazi infiltration of Federal, State, and

1 local law enforcement agencies and the uni-  
2 formed services; and

3 (B)(i) in the first report, an analysis of in-  
4 cidents or attempted incidents of domestic ter-  
5 rorism that have occurred in the United States  
6 since April 19, 1995, including any White-su-  
7 premacist-related incidents or attempted inci-  
8 dents; and

9 (ii) in each subsequent report, an analysis  
10 of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic  
11 terrorism that occurred in the United States  
12 during the preceding 6 months, including any  
13 White-supremacist-related incidents or at-  
14 tempted incidents; and

15 (C) a quantitative analysis of domestic ter-  
16 rorism for the preceding 6 months, including—

17 (i) the number of—

18 (I) domestic terrorism related as-  
19 sessments initiated by the Federal  
20 Bureau of Investigation, including the  
21 number of assessments from each  
22 classification and subcategory, with a  
23 specific classification or subcategory  
24 for those related to White  
25 supremacism;

1 (II) domestic terrorism-related  
2 preliminary investigations initiated by  
3 the Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
4 including the number of preliminary  
5 investigations from each classification  
6 and subcategory, with a specific clas-  
7 sification or subcategory for those re-  
8 lated to White supremacism, and how  
9 many preliminary investigations re-  
10 sulted from assessments;

11 (III) domestic terrorism-related  
12 full investigations initiated by the  
13 Federal Bureau of Investigation, in-  
14 cluding the number of full investiga-  
15 tions from each classification and sub-  
16 category, with a specific classification  
17 or subcategory for those related to  
18 White supremacism, and how many  
19 full investigations resulted from pre-  
20 liminary investigations and assess-  
21 ments;

22 (IV) domestic terrorism-related  
23 incidents, including the number of in-  
24 cidents from each classification and  
25 subcategory, with a specific classifica-

1           tion or subcategory for those related  
2           to White supremacy, the number of  
3           deaths and injuries resulting from  
4           each incident, and a detailed expla-  
5           nation of each incident;

6           (V) Federal domestic terrorism-  
7           related arrests, including the number  
8           of arrests from each classification and  
9           subcategory, with a specific classifica-  
10          tion or subcategory for those related  
11          to White supremacy, and a detailed  
12          explanation of each arrest;

13          (VI) Federal domestic terrorism-  
14          related indictments, including the  
15          number of indictments from each clas-  
16          sification and subcategory, with a spe-  
17          cific classification or subcategory for  
18          those related to White supremacy,  
19          and a detailed explanation of each in-  
20          dictment;

21          (VII) Federal domestic terrorism-  
22          related prosecutions, including the  
23          number of incidents from each classi-  
24          fication and subcategory, with a spe-  
25          cific classification or subcategory for

1 those related to White supremacism,  
2 and a detailed explanation of each  
3 prosecution;

4 (VIII) Federal domestic ter-  
5 rorism-related convictions, including  
6 the number of convictions from each  
7 classification and subcategory, with a  
8 specific classification or subcategory  
9 for those related to White  
10 supremacism, and a detailed expla-  
11 nation of each conviction; and

12 (IX) Federal domestic terrorism-  
13 related weapons recoveries, including  
14 the number of each type of weapon  
15 and the number of weapons from each  
16 classification and subcategory, with a  
17 specific classification or subcategory  
18 for those related to White  
19 supremacism; and

20 (ii) an explanation of each individual  
21 case that progressed through more than 1  
22 of the stages described under clause (i), in-  
23 cluding the specific classification or sub-  
24 category for each case.

1           (3) HATE CRIMES.—In compiling a joint report  
2 under this subsection, the domestic terrorism offices  
3 authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of  
4 subsection (a) shall, in consultation with the Civil  
5 Rights Division of the Department of Justice and  
6 the Civil Rights Unit of the Federal Bureau of In-  
7 vestigation, review each hate crime incident reported  
8 during the preceding 6 months to determine whether  
9 the incident also constitutes a domestic terrorism-re-  
10 lated incident.

11           (4) CLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE.—  
12 Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall  
13 be—

14                   (A) unclassified, to the greatest extent pos-  
15 sible, with a classified annex only if necessary;  
16 and

17                   (B) in the case of the unclassified portion  
18 of the report, posted on the public websites of  
19 the Department of Homeland Security, the De-  
20 partment of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of  
21 Investigation.

22           (5) NONDUPLICATION.—If two or more provi-  
23 sions of this subsection or any other law impose re-  
24 quirements on an agency to report or analyze infor-  
25 mation on domestic terrorism that are substantially

1 similar, the agency shall construe such provisions as  
2 mutually supplemental, so as to provide for the most  
3 extensive reporting or analysis, and shall comply  
4 with each such requirement as fully as possible.

5 (c) DOMESTIC TERRORISM EXECUTIVE COM-  
6 MITTEE.—There is authorized a Domestic Terrorism Ex-  
7 ecutive Committee, which shall—

8 (1) meet on a regular basis, and not less regu-  
9 larly than 4 times each year, to coordinate with  
10 United States Attorneys and other key public safety  
11 officials across the country to promote information  
12 sharing and ensure an effective, responsive, and or-  
13 ganized joint effort to combat domestic terrorism;  
14 and

15 (2) be co-chaired by—

16 (A) the Domestic Terrorism Counsel au-  
17 thorized under subsection (a)(2)(B);

18 (B) a United States Attorney or Assistant  
19 United States Attorney;

20 (C) a member of the National Security Di-  
21 vision of the Department of Justice; and

22 (D) a member of the Federal Bureau of  
23 Investigation.

24 (d) FOCUS ON GREATEST THREATS.—The domestic  
25 terrorism offices authorized under paragraphs (1), (2),

1 and (3) of subsection (a) shall focus their limited resources  
2 on the most significant domestic terrorism threats, as de-  
3 termined by the number of domestic terrorism-related inci-  
4 dents from each category and subclassification in the joint  
5 report for the preceding 6 months required under sub-  
6 section (b).

7 **SEC. 5. TRAINING TO COMBAT DOMESTIC TERRORISM.**

8 (a) **REQUIRED TRAINING AND RESOURCES.**—The  
9 Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Director shall  
10 review the anti-terrorism training and resource programs  
11 of their respective agencies that are provided to Federal,  
12 State, local, and Tribal law enforcement agencies, includ-  
13 ing the State and Local Anti-Terrorism Program that is  
14 funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the Depart-  
15 ment of Justice, and ensure that such programs include  
16 training and resources to assist State, local, and Tribal  
17 law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, de-  
18 terring, and investigating acts of domestic terrorism and  
19 White supremacist and neo-Nazi infiltration of law en-  
20 forcement and corrections agencies. The domestic-ter-  
21 rorism training shall focus on the most significant domes-  
22 tic terrorism threats, as determined by the quantitative  
23 analysis in the joint report required under section 4(b).

1           (b) REQUIREMENT.—Any individual who provides do-  
2 mestic terrorism training required under this section shall  
3 have—

4           (1) expertise in domestic terrorism; and

5           (2) relevant academic, law enforcement, or  
6 other community-based experience in matters related  
7 to domestic terrorism.

8           (c) REPORT.—

9           (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months  
10 after the date of enactment of this Act and twice  
11 each year thereafter, the Secretary, the Attorney  
12 General, and the Director shall each submit a bian-  
13 nual report to the committees of Congress described  
14 in section 4(b)(1) on the domestic terrorism training  
15 implemented by their respective agencies under this  
16 section, which shall include copies of all training ma-  
17 terials used and the names and qualifications of the  
18 individuals who provide the training.

19           (2) CLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE.—  
20 Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall  
21 be—

22           (A) unclassified, to the greatest extent pos-  
23 sible, with a classified annex only if necessary;  
24 and

1 (B) in the case of the unclassified portion  
2 of each report, posted on the public website of  
3 the Department of Homeland Security, the De-  
4 partment of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of  
5 Investigation.

6 **SEC. 6. INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.**

7 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the  
8 date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, the  
9 Director, the Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense shall  
10 establish an interagency task force to analyze and combat  
11 White supremacist and neo-Nazi infiltration of the uni-  
12 formed services and Federal law enforcement agencies.

13 (b) REPORT.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after  
15 the interagency task force is established under sub-  
16 section (a), the Attorney General, the Director, the  
17 Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense shall submit  
18 a joint report on the findings of the task force and  
19 the response of the Attorney General, the Director,  
20 the Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense to such  
21 findings, to—

22 (A) the Committee on the Judiciary of the  
23 Senate;

24 (B) the Committee on Homeland Security  
25 and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

1 (C) the Select Committee on Intelligence of  
2 the Senate;

3 (D) the Committee on Armed Services of  
4 the Senate;

5 (E) the Committee on the Judiciary of the  
6 House of Representatives;

7 (F) the Committee on Homeland Security  
8 of the House of Representatives;

9 (G) the Permanent Select Committee on  
10 Intelligence of the House of Representatives;  
11 and

12 (H) the Committee on Armed Services of  
13 the House of Representatives.

14 (2) CLASSIFICATION AND PUBLIC RELEASE.—  
15 The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall  
16 be—

17 (A) submitted in unclassified form, to the  
18 greatest extent possible, with a classified annex  
19 only if necessary; and

20 (B) in the case of the unclassified portion  
21 of the report, posted on the public website of  
22 the Department of Defense, the Department of  
23 Homeland Security, the Department of Justice,  
24 and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

1 **SEC. 7. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE SUPPORT FOR HATE**  
2 **CRIME INCIDENTS WITH A NEXUS TO DOMES-**  
3 **TIC TERRORISM.**

4 (a) **COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE.**—The Com-  
5 munity Relations Service of the Department of Justice,  
6 authorized under section 1001(a) of the Civil Rights Act  
7 of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000g), may offer the support of the  
8 Service to communities where the Department of Justice  
9 has brought charges in a hate crime incident that has a  
10 nexus to domestic terrorism.

11 (b) **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.**—Section  
12 249 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding  
13 at the end the following:

14 “(e) **FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.**—The  
15 Attorney General, acting through the Director of the Fed-  
16 eral Bureau of Investigation, shall assign a special agent  
17 or hate crimes liaison to each field office of the Federal  
18 Bureau of Investigation to investigate hate crimes inci-  
19 dents with a nexus to domestic terrorism (as such term  
20 is defined in section 3 of the Domestic Terrorism Preven-  
21 tion Act of 2020).”.

22 **SEC. 8. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

23 There are authorized to be appropriated to the De-  
24 partment of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
25 the Department of Homeland Security, and the Depart-

1 ment of Defense such sums as may be necessary to carry  
2 out this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives September 21,  
2020.

Attest:

*Clerk.*



116<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 5602

---

## AN ACT

To authorize dedicated domestic terrorism offices within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation to analyze and monitor domestic terrorist activity and require the Federal Government to take steps to prevent domestic terrorism.