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SENATE

{ REPORT
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DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS
BILL, 2020

SEPTEMBER 26, 2019.—Ordered to be printed

Mrs. CAPITO, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2582]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the bill (S. 2582) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, reports favorably thereon and recommends that the bill do pass.

Total obligational authority, fiscal year 2020

Total of bill as reported to the Senate	\$72,526,309,000
Amount of 2019 appropriations	63,314,844,000
Amount of 2020 budget estimate	67,545,748,000
Bill as recommended to Senate compared to—	
2019 appropriations	+ 9,211,465,000
2020 budget estimate	+ 4,980,561,000

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OVERVIEW AND SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The creation of the Department of Homeland Security in 2002 brought together 22 different agencies from across the Federal Government under one management structure. As the youngest in the Federal Government, this is just the 17th annual appropriations cycle for the Department.

While young, the Department is the third largest cabinet agency by personnel, with nearly 250,000 employees. The Department's most indispensable assets are the people it employs, and the Committee recognizes that the evolution and success of the Department is primarily due to the dedicated employees who tirelessly execute the Department's missions.

The Committee acknowledges that the management and oversight challenges inherent to such a large and maturing government organization are compounded by a complex and volatile threat environment and an unprecedented demand on the services the Department provides. The Committee expects the Department to continue gaining management and cost efficiencies by consolidating cross-component efforts while allowing components the flexibility necessary to respond quickly to changing or emergent threats. The Committee remains frustrated that the Department is often unable to translate data, whether related to an internal activity or an external activity, into trends or metrics useful for critical decision-making. The Committee strongly encourages the Department to incorporate the use of analytics and modeling into its key decision-making processes to identify interdependencies across components and to use the results to develop integrated budget submissions for priority programs.

The Committee has again included a provision prohibiting the Department from reorganizing without Congressional action. The Committee believes the Department could gain efficiencies through further reorganization but expects the Department to develop any proposal for reorganization in cooperation with the appropriate Congressional Committees. The Committee will consider, in conjunction with the authorizing committees of jurisdiction as appropriate, any proposal to reorganize the Department that is included as a part of a future budget request.

The Committee recommends a total appropriation of \$72,527,309,000 for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2020. Of this amount, \$70,725,000,000 is for discretionary programs, including \$190,000,000 for Coast Guard overseas contingency operations and \$17,352,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund designated by the Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112-25.

Throughout the Department's history, the Committee has invested significant resources in personnel, technology systems, and infrastructure. While the Committee expects previous investments to continue to be leveraged to the fullest extent, it is paramount that the Department ensures future investments are informed by cost-effectiveness and trade-off analyses. Investments provided in this bill are designed to enable the Department to accomplish its missions in smarter and more resourceful ways.

The Department again requested funding to increase the number of personnel in many of its components, a portion of which cannot feasibly be hired or retained in fiscal year 2020. The Committee recognizes that providing resources each year specifically for hiring additional personnel is not sustainable for the longevity of the Department. The Committee instead recommends funds necessary to robustly support all of the Department's missions through investments that improve the Department's ability to retain qualified personnel and that enable the Department's employees to operate more effectively and efficiently.

The Committee recognizes that border security is of critical importance to the national security of the United States and continues significant funding for securing U.S. borders through investments in physical barriers and tactical infrastructure. The recommendation includes funding requested for physical barriers along the southwest border and acknowledges that physical impedance and denial of access is essential for effective border security in high traffic areas with short vanishing times. In an effort to layer security measures, the recommendation includes significant funding for the deployment of strategic technology systems with the ability to target perimeter threats to better ensure the safety of U.S. Border Patrol personnel when executing frontline law enforcement duties.

Immigrations and Customs Enforcement [ICE] personnel are responsible for securing the Nation's borders and enforcing immigration and other Federal laws throughout the interior. The Committee recommendation sustains the fiscal year 2019 enacted level to address the ongoing volume increase of apprehensions, increase the number of attorneys to represent the Federal Government, and provide requested funds for infrastructure needed to house those apprehended. While this bill annualizes the previous fiscal year's Enforcement and Removal Operations [ERO] operational tempo, it does not provide unlimited resources for immigration enforcement activities. ERO must continue to work with interagency partners throughout the immigration enforcement continuum to use scarce resources more efficiently.

Homeland Security Investigations [HSI], a component within ICE, has played a prominent role in the efforts to combat the national and global opioid epidemic and investigate domestic and international criminal activity on the Dark Web. This bill supports these continued efforts and provides additional funding for counterproliferation investigations that protect the Nation's vulnerabilities.

The Department's commitment to ensuring safety across the Nation's vast and varied transportation systems through the Transportation Security Administration [TSA] is critical for overall national security. Tasked with safeguarding the freedom of movement of people and commerce, TSA personnel utilize innovative technologies, local law enforcement, screening canines, and Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response teams to successfully combat emerging threats to our Nation's transportation systems. The Committee recommendation includes funding above the requested amount to support the resiliency of the transportation infrastructure network as passenger volumes continue to annually increase.

The Committee's recommendation wholly supports the role of the Coast Guard to enforce Federal laws on the high seas, preserve life and property at sea, assist in navigation, protect the marine environment, coordinate and participate in search-and-rescue missions, and maintain a state of defense readiness. Due in large part to the Committee's efforts, the Coast Guard's surface and air fleets are in the midst of unprecedented modernization, resulting in more operational efficiency and enhanced performance in mission execution. The Committee additionally recognizes that modernization of these vessels and aircraft have significantly increased the Coast Guard's ability to effectively interdict drugs before they enter the United States and provides robust funding to continue this crucial effort.

The recommendation supports the United States Secret Service request for funding for the protection of persons and facilities, presidential campaigns, and widely-attended national security special events. The Committee continues investments in cultivating and retaining a workforce that is prepared to meet the demands for future campaigns and protective missions.

The Committee recommends significant resources above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level to protect and maintain the Nation's critical infrastructure and election infrastructure as cyber-related threats emerge. Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [CISA] facilitates these activities through information sharing with State, local, territorial, and tribal [SLTT] governments, maintaining the national cybersecurity protection system, and conducting vulnerability assessments to address emerging threats.

The Committee notes the efforts of the men and women of the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] in their preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation efforts to natural and man-made disasters in fiscal year 2019. In the previous fiscal year, natural disasters such as wildfires, hurricanes, and flooding caused significant damage and destruction to infrastructure and property throughout the country. This bill provides resources necessary to fund previous major disaster declarations, while simultaneously considering future disaster preparedness and emergency response needs.

The bill continues critical investments in the future of the Nation's security by recommending funding above the requested amount for research and development [R&D] capabilities across the Department. The Science and Technology Directorate [S&T] is at the center of the Department's R&D activities, supporting advancements in opioid research, developing surveillance technologies, and partnering with universities to ensure innovation is considered in protecting the homeland. These R&D capabilities ensure the Department is able to acknowledge and mitigate evolving risks, reduce interference with legitimate commerce, and maintain a technological advantage over those seeking to harm the United States of America.

BILL FUNDING PRIORITIES
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020	
	Request	Committee recommendation
Title I—Departmental Management Operations	2,145,425	1,822,847
Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	42,504,187	43,558,422
Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	19,616,031	23,797,149
Title IV—Research, Development, Training, and Services	1,477,796	1,607,582
Title V—General Provisions .....	.....	- 61,000
Total, new budget (obligational authority)	65,743,439	70,725,000

REFERENCES

This report refers to several Public Laws by short title as follows: the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112–25) is referenced as the BCA; Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–53) is referenced as the 9/11 Act; and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 93–288) is referenced as the Stafford Act.

Any reference in this report to the Secretary shall be interpreted to mean the Secretary of Homeland Security.

Any reference to the Department or DHS shall be interpreted to mean the Department of Homeland Security.

Any reference to a departmental component shall be interpreted to mean offices, components, directorates or other organizations within the Department of Homeland Security.

Any reference to the budget request or the request shall be interpreted to mean the budget of the U.S. Government, fiscal year 2020 and addendum that was proposed to Congress on February 12, 2019.

Any reference to FTE shall mean full-time equivalents.

Any reference to PPA shall mean program, project, and activity.

Any reference to HSPD shall mean Homeland Security Presidential Directive.

Any reference to GAO shall mean the Government Accountability Office.

Any reference to OIG shall mean the Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security.

Any reference to IT shall mean information technology.

Any reference to SLTT shall mean State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial.

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

TITLE I

DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS,
INTELLIGENCE, AND OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management supports the Department by providing direction, management, and policy guidance to operating components. The specific activities funded by this appropriation include: the Office of the Secretary; the Office of Policy; the Office of Public Affairs; the Office of Legislative Affairs; the Office of Partnership and Engagement; the Office of General Counsel; the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman; and the Privacy Office.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$141,381,000
Budget estimate, 2020	141,310,000
Committee recommendation	160,369,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$160,369,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$19,059,000 above the budget request amount and \$18,988,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Of the total amount, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$30,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2019 enacted and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Office of the Secretary	18,527	18,374	18,374
Office of Policy	37,950	35,680	55,980
Office of Public Affairs	5,321	5,185	5,185
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,462	5,843	5,838
Privacy Office	8,664	8,593	8,593
Office of General Counsel	19,379	21,484	21,484
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	25,312	23,938	25,312
Office of Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman	6,200	7,780	7,780
Office of Partnership & Engagement	14,566	14,433	11,823
Total, Office of Secretary and Executive Management	141,381	141,310	160,369

Quarterly Obligation Reports.—The Department shall continue to submit quarterly obligation reports to the Committee for all reception and representation expenses as required in prior years. The Department shall refrain from using funds available for reception and representation expenses to purchase unnecessary collectibles or memorabilia.

Adequate Budget Justifications.—The Committee expects the Department to provide complete justification materials with the fiscal year 2021 budget request and to provide details for each office and program, clearly describing and accounting for current services, transfers, adjustments to base, and program changes.

Joint Requirements Council [JRC].—The Department is directed to continue to provide quarterly briefings on the JRC and shall brief the Committee on any reorganization of headquarters organizational units not later than 60 days before any such reorganization takes place.

Public Reporting of Operational Statistics.—The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit quarterly Border Security Status reports and data on the deportation of the parents of U.S.-born children semiannually, as in prior years.

Public Access to Federally Funded Research.—The Committee commends the Department for issuing its Plan to Support Increased Public Access to the Results of Research Funded by the Federal Government on December 27, 2016. The Committee urges the Department to continue its efforts toward full implementation of the plan and directs that the Department provide an update on progress made in materials accompanying its fiscal year 2021 budget request.

DATA Act Reporting.—The Committee expects the Department to submit timely, accurate, and complete financial and award information under existing Department of the Treasury reporting obligations in accordance with established management guidance, reporting processes, and data standards established under the requirements of the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (Public Law 113–101).

The Department's Mission in Rural Areas.—The Office of Partnership and Engagement is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on its continued outreach efforts to rural communities and Tribes in their efforts to support the homeland security mission.

Cooperation with Central American Nations.—The Committee notes that illegal border crossings into the United States by Guatemalans, El Salvadorians, and Hondurans reached historic highs during fiscal year 2019. The Committee believes that the United States, in conjunction with the Government of Mexico, should continue efforts aimed at securing the southern border of Mexico while working with these Central American nations to improve their civil law enforcement capabilities to address criminal activities, which should have a net positive impact on crime in Central America as well as the United States. As part of these efforts, the United States should continue to facilitate information sharing among these nations regarding criminal history and prior orders of removal or immigration enforcement actions.

State Police and Crime Labs.—The work of Customs and Border Protection [CBP], ICE, the Coast Guard, and the Secret Service includes investigations and operations in communities throughout the United States. As a result, the Department often shares capabilities and relies upon cooperation with SLTT and foreign law enforcement agencies, including State police crime labs. These labs provide the Department with a number of critical capabilities, including fingerprint, drug, and cellular telephone analysis. Likewise, these capabilities are the same services shared among SLTT and foreign law enforcement agencies. Coordination among these agencies not only ensures efficient use of resources, it also improves public safety outcomes. To that end, the Department should continue to work with State crime labs where available, particularly in areas not adequately served by Department labs or other Federal facilities. The Department should also continue to provide any assistance that is appropriate to State police crime labs to ensure Federal requirements do not burden State resources. Moreover, in areas where the Department frequently relies on State crime labs, additional support may be appropriate to prevent the accumulation of backlogs that can slow investigations. The Department shall report annually on its use of, and partnerships with, State crime labs, including funds associated with such partnerships, and should fully reimburse State crime labs for services they provide to the Department.

Wildlife Trafficking.—As noted in prior reports, the Committee is concerned by the high level of illegal international trade in wildlife and wildlife products. The Committee expects the Department to work in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to improve cooperative efforts to better address wildlife trafficking. The Committee remains frustrated that the Department has failed to produce some specific reports on these activities, as required. Such reports should be provided to the Committee without delay. Further, as outlined in the explanatory statements accompanying Public Laws 114–113, 115–31, 115–141, and 116–6, a similar report shall be provided for fiscal year 2020 not later than 45 days after the end of fiscal year 2020.

Biometric Exit.—The Committee considers implementation of biometric exit a priority and worked to provide dedicated funding for this purpose through Public Law 114–113. The Committee recognizes CBP's progress in expanding biometric exit capabilities at air ports of entry [POEs], adding 15 new locations in fiscal year 2019. In the land environment, facial comparison technology, as of August 2019, has identified 181 imposters, including 52 with genuine U.S. travel documents attempting to enter the United States. The Department is directed to provide a spend plan for H–1B and L–1 fee revenues and any other resources being applied to biometric exit implementation not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act. The Committee encourages the Secretary to continue emphasizing the importance of joint U.S.-Mexico technology infrastructure that would support entry and exit data exchange with the Government of Mexico in the future. The Committee further directs the Department to brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act to detail ongoing efforts

to address entry and exit data collection and exchange in the land border environment.

Visa Overstays.—The Committee remains concerned that the large number of annual in-country alien overstays threatens national security and the integrity of legal immigration. Pursuant to section 1376 of title 8, United States Code, the Department is required to collect data on nonimmigrant aliens who have overstayed their visas and to report annual estimates to Congress. Biometric exit remains a top priority for the Committee, and the Committee recognizes the Department’s progress to leverage investments to strengthen identification of overstays at POEs. From June 2017 to August 2019, through CBP’s biometric exit program, over 22,000 overstays were identified. The Committee continues to make investments in immigration data improvements and in underlying IT capabilities that shall be applied to enhance information for operations, management needs, and the next overstay report. The Committee expects that the Department will provide the report on an annual basis. As previously required in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, the Department shall submit an updated report outlining its comprehensive strategy for overstay enforcement and deterrence not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. The report shall detail the steps being taken to identify aliens who have overstayed their visas, including those necessary to improve the capabilities to report such information; notify aliens of their required departure dates in advance; track such overstays for enforcement action; refuse or revoke current and future visas and travel authorization; and otherwise deter violations or take enforcement action. The report shall also outline the conditions under which an alien is admitted to the United States for “duration of status” and assess changes to such admission, since the required departure requirement. The Department is directed to provide the Committee with a monthly report, which will be made public on the Department’s website, documenting when and where all family separations occur, the ages of all minors being separated from their family units, the nature of administrative or criminal charges filed against adult family members, as well as how often family units apprehended together are detained in ICE custody, referred to the Department of Health and Human Services Office of Refugee Resettlement [ORR], and/or deported separately. The report shall also detail plans on the reunification of family units.

Immigration Reunification.—The Committee expects that the Department will, consistent with assessments that it is in the best interest of the child, and whenever possible, ensure that separated family units are reunited prior to removal, released from CBP or Bureau of Prisons custody, or transferred together upon transfer to ICE or ORR custody. The Committee understands that law enforcement officers will make decisions on a case-by-case basis and may opt for the use of the full spectrum of alternatives to detention, including release on parole or recognizance or, if needed, enrollment into a community-based alternative to detention program, over the detention of family members in separate facilities or in family detention facilities. The Committee expects the Department to ensure that individuals being transferred from CBP to ICE custody, cur-

rently in ICE custody, or under ICE supervision, have opportunities to report family separation incidents; to verify the status, location, and disposition of family members; and to regularly communicate by telephone with one another. The Department shall also ensure that agents and officers are properly trained in child welfare screening for child victims of trafficking, in accordance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457).

Ending Online Child Exploitation.—The Department is engaged in a number of commendable efforts to end human trafficking and child exploitation. The Committee directs the Department to brief the Committee semiannually on all of the required data pertaining to Department-wide efforts to combat human trafficking and child exploitation.

Records Management.—The Committee expects the Department to maintain records and respond to records requests, consistent with the requirements of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, for information related to all detainees in the custody of the Department, regardless of whether such detainees are housed in a Federal or non-Federal detention facility. The Committee further notes that the Department should not withhold records from disclosure unless the Department reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by an exemption described in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code or is otherwise prohibited by law.

Executive Order 13780 Reports.—The Committee directs the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to the Committee on Appropriations any report submitted to the President under section 4 of Presidential Proclamation 9645.

Unintentional Firearm Discharges.—Unintentional firearm discharges present risks to officer safety and to the public, including death, injury, liability, and negative community relations. The Committee seeks to better understand unintentional firearm discharges Department-wide. The Department shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the rate of unintentional firearm discharges across all components. The brief should provide details on how to mitigate the unintentional discharge of firearms, particularly standard-issue rifles, including physical means of protecting the trigger well of firearms in a way that does not impede the purposeful use of the weapon.

Unified Immigration Portal [UIP].—Public Law 116–26 provided emergency supplemental appropriations for humanitarian assistance and security at the southern border, including \$50,000,000 for mission support data systems and analysis, which includes funding for the interagency UIP. The Department is directed to provide, in consultation with the Departments of Justice and Health and Human Services, a briefing to the Committee within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act on a spending plan for the UIP.

OFFICE OF POLICY

A total of \$55,980,000 is provided for the Office of Policy, which is \$20,300,000 above the budget request amount and \$18,030,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. This amount includes

funding for personnel which the budget request proposed be appropriated to the newly established Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction [CWMD] office. Under the recommendation, activities that are being carried out in the manner established during creation of the CWMD office are funded through their legacy appropriations structure. The recommendation includes \$600,000 for the Immigration Data Initiative, instead of the \$1,200,000 proposed, due to repricing of FTE personnel costs.

Office for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention [OTVTP].—On April 19, 2019, the Secretary announced the creation of OTVTP. The action purported to widen the scope of previous Departmental efforts to ensure that all forms of violence, regardless of the ideological motivation, are being addressed. The Secretary has stated DHS remains committed to preventing all forms of terrorism, including both international and domestic, as well as preventing acts of targeted violence such as those that are racially motivated. According to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the majority of domestic terrorism cases are motivated by white supremacist extremism. The creation of the Office follows a February 14, 2019, study by Homeland Security Operation Analysis Center entitled, Practical Terrorism Prevention. The study found gaps in the sustainability of terrorism prevention and emphasized that prevention must include threat of ideological violence from all sources.

The Committee recommendation includes a requested transfer of \$2,800,000 from the Office of Terrorism Prevention Partnerships to support the newly established OTVTP and \$17,500,000 above the request for targeted violence and terrorism prevention grants and to conduct a community awareness and training program at the State, local, tribal, and territorial level. Within 30 days of the date of the enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on its plans to carry out the local community awareness and training program and on plans to administer the grant program. The briefing shall include a description of all threats; how threats are communicated to SLTT governments, the public, and the private sector; what resources and training are available to combat threats; the terrorism prevention training materials; and the progress of implementing the recommendations made in the Homeland Security Operational Analysis Center's Practical Terrorism Prevention study.

OFFICE OF PARTNERSHIPS AND ENGAGEMENT

A total of \$11,823,000 is provided for the Office of Partnerships and Engagement, which is \$2,610,000 below the budget request amount and \$2,743,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The recommendation includes a transfer of \$2,800,000 to the Office of Policy to support movement of OTVTP to the newly established Office for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention.

Blue Campaign.—The Blue Campaign, a Department-wide initiative to combat human trafficking, has historically been operated by personnel detailed from components and funded through end-of-year contributions from components, an approach that is not appropriate for the program's long-term sustainment. Public Law 116–6 included direct funding of \$1,638,000 for the Blue Campaign to

continue support of dedicated personnel and to begin transitioning the program away from reliance on component contributions. The fiscal year 2020 request proposed \$1,600,000 for the program, which maintains fiscal year 2019 levels, but continues reliance on component contributions. This recommendation supports the request for the program. The Department is directed to sustain the program at not less than its total fiscal year 2019 level of \$5,150,000 in fiscal year 2020 using component contributions to cover non-personnel program costs. Should the Department continue to propose less than full, direct funding for the program, a complete justification shall be included in future budget submissions, as directed in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

A total of \$21,484,000 is provided for the Office of General Counsel [OGC], which is the same as the budget request amount and \$2,105,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. No funding is provided for additional attorneys as proposed in the budget request.

Budget and Impoundment Control Act.—The Committee directs the Chief Counsel to provide a briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act updating the Committee on violations of section 1012 or section 1013 of the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 684 and 685) or Code of Federal Regulations Part 550, per prior year requirements.

OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

A total of \$25,312,000 is provided for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties [OCRCL], which is \$1,374,000 above the budget request amount and the same as the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The funding above the budget request is to accommodate the increased workload expected in fiscal year 2020 resulting from recent executive orders and changes to immigration policies and programs. OCRCL shall maintain its independence and oversight functions, which are vital to monitoring and investigating complaints.

PRIVACY OFFICE

A total of \$8,593,000 is provided for the Privacy Office, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$71,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Funding in the amount of \$1,000,000 is provided, as requested, to accommodate an increased workload in fiscal year 2020 resulting from recent executive orders and changes to immigration policies and programs. The Committee encourages all components of the Department to work closely with the Privacy Office to help identify and solve issues related to violations of the Privacy Act in a timely manner.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

The Management Directorate has responsibility for oversight of the management and operations of the Department. The specific activities funded by this appropriation include the Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management [USM], the Office of

the Chief Readiness Support Officer, the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer, the Office of the Chief Security Officer, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer [OCPO], the Office of the Chief Financial Officer [OCFO], the Office of the Chief Information Officer, and the Office of Biometric Identity Management.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,215,651,000 for the Management Directorate, which is \$341,637,000 below the budget request amount and \$40,651,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee continues to support the Department’s efforts to bring greater transparency to the cost of management operations and to eliminate an inefficient, circular reimbursement process. Of the recommended amount, the Committee includes \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

Each year, the Department floods the final days of the fiscal year with contracts to frenetically spend funds that are due to expire and be returned to the Department of the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. These contracts have been used to address needs that were included in the upcoming fiscal year’s budget request and creates a vicious cycle of double-funding projects yet to be considered by the Committee. In the interest of eliminating duplication and waste wherever practicable, a general provision is included requiring the Department to find savings, particularly those derived from contracts that used fiscal year 2019 appropriations, to fund activities planned for fiscal year 2020.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,083,837,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,175,990,000
Committee recommendation	1,174,209,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,174,209,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$1,781,000 below the budget request amount and \$90,372,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	7,788	7,881	7,881
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	90,726	100,659	98,878
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	106,344	115,296	115,296
Office of the Chief Security Officer	79,431	82,702	82,702
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	104,169	108,435	108,435
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	67,341	90,071	90,071
Office of the Chief Information Officer	397,230	416,884	416,884

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Office of Biometric Identity Management	230,808	254,062	254,062
Identity and Screening Program Operations (non-add)	(70,117)	(70,156)	(70,156)
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology (non-add)	(160,691)	(183,906)	(183,906)
Total, Operations and Support	1,083,837	1,175,990	1,174,209

Component Obligation Plans.—The Department shall continue submitting obligation plans to the Committee on a quarterly basis, consistent with direction provided in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–113, and shall ensure that the obligation plans are connected to activity-level details in the budget justification materials. The Committee expects these plans to be delivered in a timely manner.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF READINESS OFFICER

The Committee recommends \$98,878,000 for the Office of the Chief Readiness Officer [OCRO], which is \$1,781,000 below the budget request amount and \$8,152,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The amount provided above the request is to enable OCRO to keep pace with hiring expected in fiscal year 2020.

Field Efficiency Program.—The Committee supports this initiative and remains encouraged by the Department’s continued focus on enhancing the unity of effort through regional mission support that strengthens operational execution, fulfills common requirements, and reduces cost.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER

A total of \$115,296,000 is provided for the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer [OCHCO], which is the same as the budget request amount and \$8,952,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. This amount does not include funding for personnel proposed by the budget request in the newly established CWMD office. Under the recommendation, activities that are being carried out in the manner established during creation of the CWMD office are funded through their legacy appropriations structure.

Hiring in Rural Communities.—The components continue to face challenges with filling vacant positions and providing for public safety in non-contiguous and rural States. Challenges in recruiting and retaining Federal employees has exacerbated chronic staffing problems at U.S. POEs and other areas critical to public safety. The Department is urged to examine how small businesses, including Native American, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian small businesses, could help the Department fill its unmet needs in communities and encouraged to explore existing opportunities to fill vacancies where possible. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Department is directed to provide a report to the Committee on the challenges it faces recruiting and retaining Federal employees in non-contiguous and rural States. The report shall include a clear description of the obstacles related to using small businesses, information about rates of attrition, the

number of unfilled positions, and the duration of time those positions have remained vacant. The report shall also provide an assessment of the effect these vacancies have on the ability of components to accomplish their statutory and administrative responsibilities.

DHS Cybersecurity Professionals.—The Committee notes the efforts the Department has made in identifying and hiring of cybersecurity professionals using the Cybersecurity Talent Management System. To continue the success of building a professional workforce, OCHCO, in coordination with OCIO and CISA, must ensure consistency when identifying and certifying the skills and talents of employees. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, OCHCO, in coordination with OCIO and CISA, shall brief the Committee on hiring of cybersecurity professionals and proposed solutions to develop standardized metrics used to ensure consistency in identifying skills and talents of employees across the agency. The briefing should include recommendations on how the IT-focused jobs can be classified for qualification standards that could be updated to meet the Department’s needs.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

The Committee recommends \$90,071,000 for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, as requested, which is \$22,730,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Chief Financial Officer is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2021 budget justification materials for classified and unclassified budgets of all components are submitted, concurrent with the President’s budget submission to the Congress.

The justifications shall include:

- Detailed data and explanatory descriptions for each request and for each PPA, including offices that have been identified as PPAs, reflected in the table at the end of this report. Information should be presented in quantifiable terms with specific breakdowns of the funding.
- Tables that compare prior year actual appropriations and obligations, estimates of current year appropriations and obligations, and the projected budget year appropriations and obligations for all PPAs, sub-PPAs, and FTE, including identifying each adjustment to base, transfer, program increase, program decrease, and staffing change proposed in fiscal year 2021.
- Year-to-year changes described in terms that are clear and unambiguous, excluding nonspecific terms such as “technical adjustment” or “administrative change” unless accompanied by a detailed explanation. Explanations of adjustments to base funding, whether increases or decreases, should be specific and compared to prior year activity level, not just the entire PPA level. All requested increases shall be justified with measurable outcomes above the current baseline of activity. If the Department does not have a current measure of such baseline activity, the Department shall establish one before requesting an increase.
- For each operations and support PPA or sub-PPA reflected in the table at the end of this report, a breakdown, for fiscal year

- 2020 enacted amounts and fiscal year 2021 requested amounts, of pay and non-pay amounts.
- For investment end items with severable unit costs in excess of \$250,000 or a lifecycle cost in excess of \$300,000,000, the project description, justification, total cost, and scope; key acquisition milestones from the prior year, year of execution, and budget year; the funding history by fiscal year, to include prior enacted appropriations, obligations, and expenditures; contract information to include contract number, contractor, type, award date, start date, end date, earned value management potential in the contract, and total contract value; and significant changes to the prior year enacted budget, project schedule, and estimated time to completion.
 - For severable end items, the quantity of each item by prior years, current year, budget year, and out-year; the quantity of units delivered on contract, funded but not yet on contract, and planned but unfunded; and the delivery schedule by quarter for the end item, delineated by fiscal year funding.
 - Information by appropriation and PPA on all reimbursable agreements and significant uses of the Economy Act (Public Law 73–2) for each fiscal year.
 - An accurate, detailed table identifying the last year that authorizing legislation was enacted into law for each appropriation, including the amount of the authorization, when the authorization expires, and the appropriation in the last year of authorization.
 - The text and citation of all Department appropriations provisions enacted to date that are permanent law.
 - Explanations and justifications for all proposed legislative changes, whether they are new or amend existing law and whether they are substantive or technical in nature, with an annotated comparison of proposed versus existing language.
 - A report on the status of overdue Committee-required reports, plans, or briefings for each of fiscal years 2019 and 2020.
- Any significant new activity that has not been explicitly justified to the Committee or for which funds have not been provided in appropriations acts requires the submission of a reprogramming or transfer request.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee is pleased that numerous components are undertaking efforts to mitigate the threat of hostile unmanned aerial systems [UAS] and directs the Department to include an estimate of Department-wide counter-UAS funding within the request, by PPA, in the justification materials accompanying the fiscal year 2021 budget request. In addition, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall brief the Committee on its estimated funding needs, including those not addressed within the fiscal year 2021 budget request, for fiscal years 2021 through 2024 to research, test, acquire, and deploy counter-UAS capabilities.

Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems [sUAS] Procurement.—The Committee remains concerned about the threat of foreign-made sUAS collecting intelligence on U.S. national security facilities and critical infrastructure. In May 2019, the Department, in coordination with other departments and agencies, issued an industry alert

warning organizations about risks posed by Chinese-manufactured Unmanned Aircraft Systems [UAS] and UAS components used in safety and security operations. Specifically, the alert highlighted recent laws passed in China that may require companies, including manufacturers of UAS, to provide information to the Chinese government for intelligence gathering purposes. For the purposes of securing and protecting infrastructure critical to national security, requirements for purchases of American-made UAS should be implemented as soon as practicable. Until such requirements are in place, for any acquisition using funds in this act, including those by Federal grant recipients, the Department shall require certification of review of the industry alert, and any subsequent UAS guidance, and completion of a risk assessment that considers the proposed use of the foreign-made UAS. The Committee directs the Department to conduct a review of domestically produced alternatives and update guidance, as appropriate.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

The Office of the Chief Information Officer [OCIO] is responsible for oversight of information technology [IT] systems and infrastructure development and acquisitions oversight, including that at Data Center 1 [DC1] and Data Center 2 [DC2], to support the missions and activities of the Department. The Committee recommends \$416,884,000 for OCIO O&S, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$19,654,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Data Center Consolidation.—The Committee is pleased with OCIO’s continued leadership in data center consolidation, which is enhancing the effectiveness, efficiency, and security of the Department’s IT enterprise. Further, the Committee commends OCIO for its efforts to collaborate with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to gain efficiencies by establishing IT operations centers at DC1 and by encouraging other Federal partners to collocate with the Department at its data centers. The Committee shares OCIO’s concerns with attracting, developing, and maintaining a qualified IT and cybersecurity workforce and looks forward to collaborating to develop workforce pipelines and workforce retention incentives. However, the Committee is concerned about the speed by which the Department may be moving to shift data and applications to the cloud computing environment. In addition to budget justification materials and obligation plans, OCIO shall provide semiannual briefings to the Committee on the execution of its major initiatives and investment areas. Such briefings shall include details regarding cost, schedule, hybrid data center and cloud solutions, and the transfer of systems to or from Department data centers or external hosts.

Joint Wireless Program Management Office.—The Committee supports the activities of the Joint Wireless Program Management Office and provides \$879,000 for this purpose.

OFFICE OF BIOMETRIC IDENTITY MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends \$254,062,000 for the Office of Biometric Identity Management [OBIM], which is the same as the budget request amount and \$23,254,000 above the fiscal year 2019

enacted level. OBIM is an enterprise-level biometric identity service provider that has cross-cutting responsibility to serve and coordinate with the components and other Federal agencies.

Semi-Annual Briefings.—OBIM is directed to continue briefing the Committee on a semiannual basis on its workload, service levels, staffing, modernization efforts, and other operations.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$175,920,000
Budget estimate, 2020	381,298,000
Committee recommendation	41,442,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$41,442,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$339,856,000 below the budget request amount and \$134,478,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Construction and Facility Improvements	120,000	223,767	.....
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	35,920	157,531	25,945
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	20,000	.....	15,497
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	175,920	381,298	41,442

DHS Headquarters Consolidation.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide the Committee with an updated master plan for St. Elizabeths certified by the Secretary or with a report detailing the rationale for submitting a budget request for activities inconsistent with its current master plan. The Committee will not consider additional funding beyond those already appropriated until the GSA revised master plan is completed in fiscal year 2020.

Financial Modernization.—The Department continues to pursue financial systems modernization [FSM] for which Congress has provided over \$150,000,000 since 2003. The Committee continues to have concerns regarding the cost of this effort, as well as the potential for the Department to move forward in a manner other than conducting a competitive award process. The Committee directs the Department within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act to provide a strategy for the acquisition of software and services related to FSM, including an analysis of alternatives and a plan for how the Department will ensure full and open competition in the award of all related contracts.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,527,110,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,559,930,000
Committee recommendation	1,559,930,000

The Federal Protective Service [FPS] is responsible for: the security and protection of Federal property under the control of the General Services Administration [GSA]; the enforcement of laws pertaining to the protection of persons and designated property; the prevention of breaches of peace; and enforcement of any rules and regulations made and promulgated by the GSA Administrator or the Secretary. The FPS authority can also be extended by agreement to any area with a significant Federal interest. The FPS account provides funds for the salaries, benefits, travel, training, and other expenses of the program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,559,930,000 for FPS, as requested, and these amounts are offset by collections paid by GSA tenants and credited to the account.

The Committee expects to receive the report regarding a method to assess and allocate costs for counter measures, as required in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, without delay.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
FPS Operations	359,196	387,500	387,500
Countermeasures	1,167,914	1,172,430	1,172,430
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service	1,527,110	1,559,930	1,559,930
Offsetting fee collections	(1,527,110)	(1,559,930)	(1,559,930)

ANALYSIS AND OPERATIONS

The Analysis and Operations appropriation supports activities to improve the analysis and sharing of threat information and includes activities of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis [I&A] and the Office of Operations Coordination.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$253,253,000
Budget estimate, 2020	276,641,000
Committee recommendation	276,641,000

Please reference the classified Analysis and Operations annex for further information.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$276,641,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is the same as the budget request amount

and \$23,388,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The details of these recommendations are included in a classified annex accompanying this report.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	253,253,000	276,641,000	276,641,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support	253,253,000	276,641,000	276,641,000

Annual Budget Justification Materials.—The Committee directs that the fiscal year 2021 budget justification materials for the classified budget shall include the same level of detail required for other appropriations and PPAs.

Intelligence Expenditure Plan.—The Department’s Chief Intelligence Officer is directed to brief the Committee on the I&A expenditure plan for fiscal year 2020 within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act. The plan shall include the following:

- fiscal year 2020 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2017 through 2019;
- all funded versus on-board positions, including FTE, contractors, and reimbursable and non-reimbursable detailees;
- a plan for all programs and investments, including dates or timeframes for achieving key milestones;
- allocation of funding within each PPA for individual programs and a description of the desired outcomes for fiscal year 2020; and
- items outlined in the classified annex accompanying this report.

State and Local Fusion Centers.—The Committee is encouraged by the Department’s previous reporting that commended the outreach of the Kansas Intelligence Fusion Center [KIFC] to critical infrastructure operators and encourages the Department to continue collaboration with KIFC. However, the Committee remains concerned with the Department’s guidance on the classification level of reporting generated by the KIFC and directs the Department to coordinate with KIFC leadership in order to facilitate publication of Intelligence Information Reports [IIR] related to cyber threats against critical infrastructure at the TS/SCI level. The Committee expects the Department to report on Intelligence Community agencies that utilize IIR’s originating from the KIFC. The KIFC mission and unique partnerships should continue to be leveraged as a State-based Center of Excellence for multi-agency, multi-discipline public-private partnership that enhances threat information sharing and collaboration.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The OIG conducts audits, inspections, investigations, and other reviews of the Department’s programs and operations. OIG pro-

notes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Department, with the goal of preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$168,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	170,186,000
Committee recommendation	170,186,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$170,186,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is the same as the budget request and \$2,186,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	168,000	170,186	170,186
Total, Operations and Support	168,000	170,186	170,186

Inspectors General across the government, including the Department’s OIG, perform a critical function in behalf of the Congress and the American public. OIG estimates that its work to deter waste, fraud, and abuse saves the Department \$10.80 for every \$1.00 appropriated to support OIG operations.

Expenditure Plan.—The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 and previous reports required that OIG submit a detailed expenditure plan with its fiscal year 2020 budget justification documents. The Committee expects that the information accompanying OIG’s fiscal year 2021 budget request shall include information that breaks down proposed expenditures by focus area and activity type.

Acquisition Fraud.—The Committee shares OIG’s concern with the increasing sophistication of those seeking to commit acquisition fraud. Advanced analytical capabilities are needed to carry out highly complex investigations into acquisition fraud, which could involve corruption within the Department. For these reasons, the Committee continues funding for combatting increased sophistication in acquisition fraud.

Custody Operations Reporting.—OIG shall continue its program of unannounced inspections of immigration detention facilities. OIG shall publish its final report regarding the inspections within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act. The Secretary shall ensure that the results of the inspections, and other reports and notifications related to custody operations activities, are posted on a publicly available website.

TITLE I—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 101. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget execution and staffing reports within 30 days after the close of each month.

Section 102. The Committee continues a provision regarding grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition and requires OIG to review them and report the results to the Committee.

Section 103. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Section 104. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary, in conjunction with the Secretary of Treasury, to notify the Committee of any proposed transfers from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency at the Department.

Section 105. The Committee continues a provision related to official travel costs of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Section 106. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to submit reports on visa overstay data and to post border security metrics on its website.

TITLE II
SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] is responsible for enforcing laws regarding the admission of foreign-born persons into the United States and for ensuring that all goods and persons entering and exiting the United States do so legally.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$20,613,714,000 for CBP, which is \$234,200,000 below the budget request amount and \$3,317,464,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The budget request assumed CBP would retain \$160,800,000 in additional collections for the Electronic System for Travel Authorization [ESTA] to offset costs for CBP activities. Assuming this fee proposal in advance of its authorization allowed the budget request to propose programmatic growth that is not founded in reality. The Committee cannot afford the luxury of this assumption and is required to fill this funding gap.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	12,179,729	12,513,492	12,364,210
Small Airport User Fee	8,941	9,000	9,000
Columbia Free Trade Collections	255,000	267,000	267,000
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,515,878	5,402,191	5,478,073
Total, Customs and Border Protection	14,959,548	18,191,683	18,118,283
Estimated fee collections:			
Immigration inspection user fee	769,636	826,447	826,447
Immigration enforcement fines	676	305	305
ESTA	61,417	225,184	64,384
Land border inspection fee	53,512	56,467	56,467
COBRA fee	594,978	615,975	615,975
APHIS inspection fee	539,325	539,325	539,325
Global entry user fee	165,961	184,937	184,937
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	31,941	94,507	94,507
Virgin Island fee	7,795	11,537	11,537
Customs Unclaimed Goods	1,461	1,547	1,547
9/11 Response and Biometric Account	71,000	61,000	61,000
Total, Estimated fee collections	2,297,702	2,617,231	2,456,431

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Reimbursable Preclearance	39,000	39,000	39,000
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, available funding	17,296,250	20,847,914	20,613,714

Opioid Enforcement Activities.—The Committee notes CBP’s key role in stopping the flow of opioids into the United States. The Office of Field Operations [OFO] and Border Patrol personnel seizures of illicit fentanyl, which is a particularly potent opioid, have increased significantly from approximately 2 pounds seized in fiscal year 2013 to 2,291 pounds seized in fiscal year 2019, through July 2019. These seizures have been aided by enhancements to both personnel and technology enabled by this Committee. In furtherance of CBP’s efforts, the recommendation continues to fund opioid targeting and detection activities previously funded within OFO and Laboratories and Scientific Services and includes \$127,300,000 to procure 200 small scale Non-Intrusive Inspection equipment to assist with detection of narcotics.

Analytical Data-Driven Tools and Capabilities.—The Committee recognizes CBP’s initial efforts to use analytics and modeling to make smarter decisions on the use of existing resources and the need for additional investments as evidenced by the successful joint Border Patrol and Operations Support modeling project that identifies the optimal placement of rescue beacons along the southwest border to help Border Patrol agents respond faster to individuals in distress. The Committee notes that predictive analytics, in particular, will provide CBP insights on likely future behavior and activities enabling the agency to make more data-driven operational and resource decisions. The Committee directs CBP to accelerate efforts to adopt and incorporate these types of tools. Within 90 days of the date enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on a plan to expand the use of analytics and modeling across the agency to inform investment decisions in priority programs.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$12,179,729,000
Budget estimate, 2020	12,513,492,000
Committee recommendation	12,364,210,000

The CBP Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides funds for border security, immigration, customs, agricultural inspections, the regulation and facilitation of international trade, the collection of import duties, and the enforcement of U.S. trade laws. In addition to directly appropriated resources, fee collections are available for the operations of CBP from the following sources:

Immigration Inspection User Fee.—CBP collects user fees to fund the costs of international inspections activities at airports and seaports, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Electronic System for Travel Authorization Fee.—CBP collects fees to finance the operation and implementation of a system to

pre-screen visitors from countries participating in the Visa Waiver Program prior to their arrival in the United States to avoid security risks, as authorized by section 711(h)(3)(B) of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Act (Public Law 110–53).

Immigration Enforcement Fine.—CBP collects fines from owners of transportation lines and from other persons for unauthorized landing of aliens, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Land Border Inspection Fee.—CBP collects fees for processing applications for the Dedicated Commuter Lanes program, the Automated Permit Ports program, Canadian Border Boat Landing permits, Mexican Non-Resident Alien Border Crossing Cards, FAST, SENTRI and NEXUS application fees, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Public-Private Partnership Reimbursements.—CBP is authorized by the Cross Border Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–279) to enter into mutually beneficial agreements with stakeholders at select POEs whereby CBP is reimbursed for enhanced customs and agricultural processing, border security, and immigration inspection-related services.

Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act [COBRA] Fee.—CBP collects fees for inspection services involving customs-related functions. The COBRA user fee statutory authority (19 U.S.C. 58c) specifies the types of covered expenses.

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service Inspection Fee.—CBP receives as a transfer a distribution of agriculture inspection fees collected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The user fees, as authorized by the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (21 U.S.C. 136), are charged to offset costs for the services related to the importation, entry, or exportation of animals and animal products.

Global Entry User Fee.—CBP collects fees to cover the cost of a registered traveler program to expedite screening and processing of international passengers as authorized under section 565(3)(B) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–161).

U.S. Virgin Islands [USVI] Fee Fund.—The USVI are an unincorporated territory of the United States, and although a U.S. territory, the USVI is expressly excluded from the definition of customs territory of the United States. The importation of goods into the USVI is governed by Virgin Islands law. CBP collects duties on behalf of the USVI and deposits them into the USVI Fee Fund. The account is managed annually as a reimbursable account with any remaining funds remitted back to the USVI at the conclusion of the fiscal year.

Puerto Rico Trust Fund.—Customs duties, taxes, and fees collected in Puerto Rico by CBP are deposited in the Puerto Rico Trust Fund. After providing for the expenses of administering CBP activities in Puerto Rico, the remaining amounts are transferred to the Treasurer of Puerto Rico pursuant to sections 740 and 795 of title 48, United States Code.

Small Airport User Fee.—The User Fee Airports Program under section 58b of title 19, United States Code and administered under section 58c(b)(9)(A)(i) of title 19, United States Code, authorizes inspection services to be provided to participating small airports on

a fully reimbursable basis. The fees charged under this program are set forth in memoranda of agreement between small airport facilities and CBP and may be adjusted annually as costs and requirements change.

Unclaimed Goods.—Any goods entered or un-entered merchandise (except merchandise under section 557 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, (19 U.S.C. 1557), but including merchandise entered for transportation in bond or for exportation) that remain in CBP custody for 6 months from the date of importation or a lesser period for special merchandise as provided by section 127.28(c), (d), and (h) of title 19, United States Code, and without all estimated duties and storage or other charges having been paid, are considered unclaimed and abandoned. This account represents the proceeds from the liquidation of that account.

Preclearance Reimbursements.—The authorization of preclearance activities under the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125), provide authority for CBP to both collect and spend reimbursements, including spending in anticipation of reimbursements.

9/11 Response and Biometric Exit Account.—Public Law 114–113 authorized amounts of up to \$1,000,000,000 to be collected through fee surcharges over a period of 10 years for the implementation of a biometric exit program. To date, \$135,001,800 has been expended by CBP in support of the biometric exit program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$12,364,210,000 for O&S, which is \$149,282,000 below the budget request amount and \$184,481,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. This total includes \$3,274,000 from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and \$2,579,622,080 from the merchandise processing fee. Reductions to the requested pay adjustments due to the under-execution of planned hiring in fiscal year 2019 are reflected in the appropriate PPAs.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Border Security Operations:			
U.S. Border Patrol:			
Operations	3,884,735	4,068,792	4,004,578
Assets and Support	794,117	773,948	688,497
Office of Training and Development	60,349	76,954	57,756
Subtotal, Border Security Operations	4,739,201	4,919,694	4,750,831
Trade and Travel Operations:			
Office of Field Operations:			
Domestic Operations	2,942,710	2,806,833	2,991,996
International Operations	155,217	145,756	148,940
Targeting Operations	250,528	265,128	241,449
Assets and Support	892,174	980,560	963,568
Office of Trade	260,395	297,418	293,301

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Office of Training and Development	61,677	47,560	61,843
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	4,562,701	4,543,255	4,701,097
Integrated Operations:			
Air and Marine Operations:			
Operations	306,506	311,846	315,471
Assets and Support	525,867	533,768	533,768
Air and Marine Operations Center	37,589	44,799	35,321
Office of International Affairs	41,700	44,541	41,629
Office of Intelligence	59,148	66,036	59,896
Office of Training and Development	6,546	6,102	6,982
Operations Support	112,235	139,799	160,048
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,089,591	1,146,891	1,153,115
Mission Support:			
Enterprise Services	1,482,518	1,561,823	1,452,038
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)
Office of Professional Responsibility	196,528	232,986	196,576
Executive Leadership and Oversight	109,190	108,843	110,553
Subtotal, Mission Support	1,788,236	1,903,652	1,759,167
Total, Operations and Support	12,179,729	12,513,492	12,364,210

Resource Prioritization.—The Committee recognizes that the Office of Field Operations [OFO] has a robust workload staffing model and despite the Committee's requesting similar workload staffing models for several years, Air and Marine Operations [AMO] and U.S. Border Patrol [USBP] have not completed such analyses. The budget's request for new Border Patrol agents was not supported by a CBP-wide or Department-wide, let alone Federal Government-wide, review of workload and capability gaps that would be necessary to evaluate the benefits of the proposal as weighed against adding staff at the POEs. CBP-wide analyses should inform daily operational decisions and longer-term resource planning at CBP. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee bimonthly on efforts to evaluate CBP-wide workload, capabilities, assets, and human resource gaps; and to use the results of the quarterly analyses to support the fiscal year 2021 budget request.

Recruitment, Hiring and Retention.—The Committee has invested heavily in efforts to enhance the hiring and retention of CBP law enforcement personnel and recognizes CBP's continued hiring challenges, particularly in the USBP. Retention of existing staff is critical to the continued success of CBP and the Committee is aware of CBP's efforts to improve hiring of CBP officers and encourages CBP to continue to use and build upon the streamlined process developed. The Committee encourages CBP to use available fee funding to hire new CBP officers. The Committee is also aware that law enforcement personnel have been performing tasks that could reasonably be completed by non-law enforcement personnel, such as technicians working in Federal positions or contractors. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP is directed

to brief the Committee on efforts to develop new position descriptions, expand the use of technicians, and hire new personnel or enter into contracts where feasible. The briefing shall detail all efforts to improve hiring and retention of all of its law enforcement components, including existing and planned strategies and initiatives to accomplish this goal, and shall provide data detailing the impact these new positions are expected to have on increasing the capacity of CBP law enforcement personnel. Given well-documented hiring challenges, CBP shall continue efforts to use available incentives to recruit and retain employees in rural and remote areas and explore other strategies, such as career path enhancements, alternative schedules, and non-salary benefits for employees who are willing to choose such locations.

Law Enforcement Suitability Analysis.—The Committee recognizes that the polygraph test continues to elicit serious admissions of criminal conduct by prospective CBP law enforcement employees and remains concerned with the high polygraph failure rate for potential CBP hires. The Committee appreciates CBP's recent submission of the report on the effectiveness of polygraph tests required in Senate Report 115–283. The Committee recognizes the recent improvements that have resulted in a 176 percent increase in applicants who successfully completed the polygraph. The Committee directs CBP to continue to administer the Law Enforcement Pre-Employment Test, a pre-employment screening polygraph examination, to all law enforcement officer applicants. The Committee requests a briefing within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on CBP's implementation of a presecurity interview, as recommended by the Department's OIG, to remove unsuitable applicants earlier in the hiring process.

Northern Border.—The Committee remains concerned about threats to the U.S. passing through the northern border and notes the northern border threat analysis, required by Public Law 114–267 and received on June 12, 2018, provided information on how best to deploy resources along the northern border but lacked specificity regarding the targeted deployment of personnel and resources. The Committee expects the fiscal year 2021 budget request to detail specific northern border staffing requirements and request specific funding for implementation of planned northern border enforcement initiatives enumerated in the analysis.

Law Enforcement Safety and Compliance Expansion.—The Committee supports the \$19,400,000 requested for human resources, financial support, logistics, and other requirements associated with the procurement, invoicing, inventory, shipping, and training needed to transition to the 9mm duty weapon for all CBP law enforcement officers and agents. The Committee understands that the program will require increased capacity at the Law Enforcement Support Center Directorate located at the Advanced Training Center [ATC] and provides an additional \$10,000,000 to address these requirements within close proximity to the ATC.

BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$4,750,831,000 for Border Security Operations, which is \$168,863,000 below the budget request amount and \$11,630,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The budget request assumed the employment of hundreds of agents the USBP was unable to onboard in fiscal year 2019 due to continued challenges with hiring and retention, as evident from the net gain of seven agents reported by CBP through the first 10 months of fiscal year 2019. Additionally, since the submission of the budget request, Congress passed Public Law 116–26 on July 1, 2019, providing \$1,100,431,000 to CBP as part of emergency supplemental appropriations for humanitarian assistance and security at the southern border. The Committee’s recommendation reflects the reality of hiring challenges and the additional funding provided and therefore reduces the request as requested to sustain current staffing.

Border Patrol Technicians, Transportation Specialists, and Human Source Activities.—The Committee recognizes that some of the functions currently being performed by Border Patrol agents can be done by non-law enforcement personnel and is supportive of efforts to develop new positions for transportation and other activities. The Committee provides funding to hire 200 technicians. The Committee understands this level of technicians is expected to return the equivalent of 160 Border Patrol agents to the frontline with those technicians performing administrative and other duties at a fraction of the costs of agents. Personnel in these newly developed positions would provide exposure to the Border Patrol’s mission to a broader group of individuals while allowing law enforcement personnel to focus on law enforcement activities. The Committee also provides an increase of \$1,000,000 for human source activities.

Humanitarian Support and Actions.—The Committee notes that the USBP conducts humanitarian efforts every day. In fiscal year 2019, Border Patrol agents rescued over 4,000 individuals, including hundreds of children. Additionally, in fiscal year 2019, with funding provided by this Committee, and to meet its intent, the Border Patrol made investments in standing up new soft-sided facilities and augmented existing southwest border facilities with over 950 shower stalls, 250 portable toilets, 80 commercial washer/dryer sets, and 100 climate control systems. Accompanying these facilities investments, the Border Patrol purchased supplies and consumable products, such as, food, water, blankets, sanitary items, and hygiene products.

Medical Personnel and Healthcare Protocols.—The Committee is concerned about the lack of medical personnel and resources in remote areas of the southern border and recommends resources requested to improve medical care. In response to migrant deaths along our Nation’s borders and the number of injuries to Border Patrol agents, the Committee recognizes the need to enhance CBP’s ability to adequately allocate medical resources in remote areas of the southern border and increase the amount of Border Patrol agents with Emergency Medical Technician [EMT] and paramedic certification. Within 60 days of the date of the enactment of this act, the Commissioner shall provide appropriate medical supplies to each Border Patrol agent with an EMT or paramedic certification. Additionally, appropriate medical and hygiene supplies shall be provided to each Border Patrol sector, including all remote stations and forward operating bases, and to agents on patrol. In

developing the appropriate list of medical supplies required, the Commissioner shall consult with and consider recommendations from national organizations with expertise in emergency medical care, including emergency medical care of children.

Border Access.—The Committee directs CBP to analyze the needs of specialty units, including those utilizing horses and off-road vehicles, along the U.S.-Mexico border to better disperse resources or identify additional needs. The Committee urges CBP to work with counties along the U.S.-Mexico border to identify unimproved county roads that are used predominantly by USBP and that provide critical access to the border region for the purpose of maintaining security. The Committee further urges CBP to incorporate the maintenance and repair of the identified high-priority access roads into its Tactical Infrastructure Maintenance and Repair program.

Community Oriented Policing.—Community oriented policing is an evidence-based law enforcement practice that can assist Border Patrol agents in an effort to improve relationships, develop intelligence, and gain situational awareness throughout border communities. The Committee directs CBP to implement a pilot project on the use of community oriented policing teams in urban and suburban border communities and to report on the results of the pilot project within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Body Cameras.—The Committee directs CBP to require the use of body cameras for officers and agents in interactions with the public at predetermined small scale areas and to finalize, in consultation with the Department's OCRCL, the Privacy Office, and the Department of Justice's Office of Privacy and Civil Liberties, a Department-wide policy protecting the privacy of both personnel and the public to accompany implementation.

Transportation Checks and Roving Enforcement.—The Committee directs CBP to collect and semiannually report to Congress data pertaining to USBP transportation and immigration checkpoints. The report shall exclude law enforcement sensitive information and include necessary redactions of all personal and identifying information about specific individuals. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following information: the total number of patrol stops made by CBP personnel during transportation checks; and a description of the boarding of public conveyances by CBP personnel at air, maritime, and land environments, including ports and terminals. Additionally, the report shall include the following information when an arrest is made: the total number of arrests by location; the total number of use-of-force incidents during an arrest by location; the citizenship status of any individual arrested; and the total amount of drugs, currency, and firearms seized as a result of transportation checks. The report shall also include the following information pertaining to immigration checkpoints: the location of all tactical and permanent checkpoints that were in operation for any period of time; the total number of arrests by location; the total number of use-of-force incidents during an arrest by location; the citizenship status of subjects stopped or arrested following secondary inspection at checkpoints; and the total amount of drugs, currency, and firearms seized at checkpoints.

Temporary Facilities.—The Committee reminds CBP that while its temporary shelter facilities are not designed for nor intended to be used as long-term shelters, the facilities must meet all appropriate care standards for special populations, especially children. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and weekly thereafter, CBP shall report to the Committee on the number of detainees currently being held by CBP for longer than 48 hours and for longer than 72 hours in these facilities. This report shall be posted on a publicly available website; list all CBP facilities used for holding detainees and include the average daily population and the daily population at these facilities at the time of publication; and cite the reasons for any extended custody of individuals at the facilities.

Sanitation and Waste Operations.—The Committee is concerned by reports that toxic transboundary flows of untreated sewage, chemicals, and pollution from Mexico are jeopardizing the health of Border Patrol agents and limiting their ability to operate in areas affected by these flows. In recent years, local Border Patrol union officials have reported that dozens of officers have suffered from contamination, rashes, infections, chemical burns, and lung irritation due to toxic cross-border flows. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act and annually thereafter, CBP shall submit a report to the Committee detailing efforts to protect agents and mitigate health impacts to personnel related to toxic cross-border flows. Further, CBP shall work with States, localities, and other governmental entities to ensure that any planned new development or expansion of detritus industrial operations, including landfills and recycling facilities, within one mile of the southern border do not negatively impact border security operations.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$4,345,953,000 for the Office of Field Operations, which is \$147,676,000 above the request and \$105,324,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. This total includes funding at the request to support 267 additional positions, including 119 CBP Officers, 75 Mission Support Specialists, 60 CBP Technicians, 5 CBP Agriculture Specialists, 4 Seizure Property Specialists, increases funding for the new CBP officers funded in fiscal year 2019; and provides enhancements to help stop the flow of illicit drugs and other dangerous items through POEs.

Opioid Enforcement.—The Committee supports OFO's opioid enforcement activities, including fentanyl, and continues funding provided in prior fiscal years within O&S to support OFO's continued focus on these activities, including increases to both law enforcement and scientific staffing, and deployment of technology at POEs needed to aid in stopping the flow of opioids into the United States. The recommendation continues funding for additional canine teams, and for enhancing laboratory staffing and scientific equipment under the Integrated Operations, Operations and Support PPA.

Combating Transportation of Firearms and Illicit Funds.—The Committee is concerned that illicit monetary instruments and firearms continue to be smuggled from the U.S. into Mexico, fueling transnational criminal organization activities, including drug traf-

ficking and violent crime. One effective means to combat trafficking is to stop the flow of financial or other resources that fuel the activity. Existing domestic and foreign laws restrict the transportation of firearms and undeclared monetary instruments greater than \$10,000. The Committee encourages CBP to continue to collaborate with domestic and international partners to identify and apprehend smugglers, as well as report to the Committee any additional authorities or resources needed to stymie the flow.

International Mail and Express Consignment Facilities.—The Committee supports CBP's role at International Mail and Express Consignment Facilities in reducing the entry of scheduled narcotics and other illicit and restricted drugs through these facilities and encourages continued collaboration with the U.S. Postal Service and the Food and Drug Administration [FDA]. Previously provided funds, and funds provided in this act, shall be made available for facility improvements; detection and testing equipment upgrades; increased capacity for testing and storing illegal and regulated substances; interoperability improvements with FDA detection equipment; innovative technologies that apply advanced analytics and machine learning capabilities; and increased staffing levels. Funds provided for these improvements are essential to strengthen CBP enforcement efforts to halt these illegal, illicit, and regulated substances from entering the United States.

Field Operations Staffing.—The Committee provided funding in fiscal year 2019 for hiring 600 new CBP officers and support personnel to address a significant shortage of officers facilitating legitimate trade and travel while simultaneously preventing the entry of illicit goods and narcotics and inadmissible persons. While making significant progress in hiring additional officers recently funded by new appropriations and the allocation of fee balances to staffing, CBP will not meet the staffing targets detailed in its Resource Allocation Model. It is imperative that sufficient personnel be present at all POEs to adequately staff inspection lanes for passenger processing and operate all technologies that inspect for and interdict illegal drugs, including opioids and fentanyl. Additional officers recently funded by the Committee will also alleviate the need to temporarily assign officers to other ports or regions, such as the southern border, to conduct surge operations. CBP shall provide the staffing of new and expanded aviation POEs to meet the demand of arriving passenger volumes based on data provided by the airport and airlines and incorporated into the Workload Staffing Model.

Northern Border Land Ports of Entry.—The Committee encourages CBP to continue to work with the GSA and the Office of Management and Budget on its annual five-year plan, Land Port of Entry Modernization: Promoting Security, Travel, and Trade. The plan is based on CBP's operational priorities and should include plans to complete the modernization of pre-9/11 POEs along the northern border. CBP shall prioritize staffing shortages at northern border POEs in an effort to expedite cross-border tourist and commercial traffic while paying special attention to the health, safety, and welfare needs of CBP officers. Additionally, the Committee continues to encourage CBP to increase the 24-hour use of NEXUS at land POEs. Further, the Committee expects CBP to examine

ways to increase awareness and enrollment in the NEXUS program, including through special enrollment events and the deployment of signage in collaboration with State transportation agencies. The Committee anticipates expansion of this program and directs CBP to consider projected volume at land POEs when developing the five-year plan for port modernization projects.

Gordie Howe International Bridge.—As requested, the Committee recommends \$15,000,000 for the Gordie Howe International Bridge. Of this amount, \$8,000,000 is provided for procurement of non-intrusive inspection [NII] systems and \$7,000,000 is provided for procurement of radiation portal monitors. This funding will enable construction of the U.S. Customs Plaza to proceed and be operational upon completion of the bridge's construction as part of this public-private international partnership.

Santa Teresa Port of Entry.—The Committee recognizes that the volume of trade at the Santa Teresa POE has experienced significant growth in the past decade. In 2017, the Santa Teresa POE was one of the top 10 southern land-based POEs in total trade value; a portion of this growth has been subsidized by a private company to increase the southbound commercial hours of operation. Due to such demand, CBP, in cooperation with GSA, should continue formally planning for the next group of high priority land POE enhancements as previously included in the annual report, *Land Port of Entry Modernization: Promoting Security, Travel, and Trade*.

Automated Cargo Processing System for Tractor-Trailers.—The Committee notes that CBP is taking steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its automated cargo processing system for tractor-trailers crossing our Nation's land borders, including launching a proof-of-concept pilot at the Laredo Juarez-Lincoln POE in Texas. The Committee praises CBP's efforts to use the most accurate and effective technology available and to integrate those tools to reduce unnecessary cross-border wait times for tractor-trailers without compromising national security or customs enforcement. Inefficient manual processes needlessly strain CBP resources and damages our Nation's economy by slowing the flow of legitimate cross-border commerce. The Committee urges CBP to continue to prioritize its efforts as a component of its revised border security strategy. The Committee provided \$570,000,000 in fiscal year 2019 for NII systems, significantly expanding CBP's capabilities to support automated cargo processing. The Committee provides \$83,000,000 for activities in support of automated cargo processing. The Committee requests a briefing on efforts to improve automated cargo processing for tractor-trailers at land-based POEs into its border security strategy not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Maritime Ports of Entry.—The Committee continues to support robust staffing levels at both cargo and passenger seaports and strongly encourages CBP to work with seaports and associated stakeholders to improve clearance operations. The Committee notes that scanning equipment at maritime ports is reaching its expected normal performance life and directs CBP to provide as much information about equipment replacement events as practicable to port owners and operators to ensure recapitalization is performed in a

consistent and transparent manner. Recognizing CBP's requirements for space in new facilities can add significant costs to projects, the Committee directs CBP to engage thoughtfully with ports when negotiating agreements with port owners and operators.

Technology and Screening Policies and Processes at Ports of Entry.—The Committee has provided substantial funding increases for new personnel and new technology used to process vehicles and passengers passing through POEs. GAO, in report GAO-19-658, made several recommendations to CBP. GAO recommended the Commissioner of CBP review and update policies related to land POE inspections in accordance with OFO guidance, analyze the results of the Self-Inspection program and address potentially recurring inspection deficiencies at individual POEs, implement a policy to conduct periodic comprehensive analyses of covert test findings, and develop a new target for the land border interception rate for passengers in privately-owned vehicles with major violations that sets an ambitious and realistic goal based on past performance. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on action taken to address each recommendation from GAO.

Border Security Deployment Program [BSDP].—Given the proven benefits to border security and officer safety, the Committee recommends funding requested for BSDP, and directs CBP to prioritize full implementation of BSDP and expand the integrated surveillance, intrusion, and detection system at all land POEs along the southern and northern borders. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall report to the Committee on efforts to rapidly procure and implement the BSDP and the expansion of the integrated surveillance, intrusion, and detection system for the northern and southern borders.

Great Lakes Cruise Vessels.—CBP is directed to continue working with Great Lakes seaports, cruise vessel operators, and other stakeholders to develop a regional cruise passenger clearance plan, and shall continue using mobile onboard passenger clearance technology until such plan is implemented. Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its stakeholder engagement efforts and outline its plan for the efficient processing of Great Lakes cruise passengers.

Agricultural Inspections.—The Committee recognizes that agricultural specialists are crucial for ensuring trade and travel safety; preventing the introduction of harmful exotic plant pests and foreign animal diseases, including from Asian pork products; and averting potential agricultural and bio-terrorism in the United States. Currently, all POEs are understaffed relative to CBP's Workload Staffing Model, as well as the Agriculture Resource Allocation Model. CBP shall prioritize the hiring of agricultural specialists within resources provided and continue working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to better leverage existing staff in addressing the agricultural inspection workload, such as through the authorization of additional work hours or dual certification. Additionally, CBP shall report to the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on the potential for a voluntary pilot program for Agriculture Specialists and other uniformed, non-law

enforcement personnel to carry firearms for personal protection purposes.

The Committee is concerned with reports that transnational criminal organizations are combining narcotics smuggling and money laundering with legitimate agricultural operations in Mexico. The Committee directs CBP to collaborate with law enforcement partners in determining the extent of transnational criminal involvement in the transportation of foreign produce bound for the United States. CBP shall report quarterly on all significant cross-border drug seizures involving agricultural products, detailing how each seized shipment was smuggled and the specific commodity or agricultural product with which each seized shipment was smuggled. The first report shall be submitted to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Land Ports of Entry Hours of Operation.—The Committee is concerned that a reduction in hours of operation at land POEs could unduly impede cross-border travel and negatively impact local and regional economic activity. The Committee directs CBP to consult with state and local elected officials, community members, and industry stakeholders prior to making changes in hours of operation. CBP shall refrain from reducing hours of operation at any land POE unless CBP can demonstrate that such a reduction will not impede local or regional commerce or unduly impede local resident traffic.

Reimbursable Services Programs.—The Reimbursable Services Program enables partnerships with private sector and government entities to provide additional inspection services on a reimbursable basis upon request for stakeholders. It is critical that reimbursable programs are not used to supplant baseline service levels, but instead are used to supplement enhancement requests for service that CBP would be otherwise unable to perform. For instance, the Committee is concerned that previously CBP-budgeted Saturday rail services at POEs are now being covered under the Reimbursable Services Program. The Committee is concerned because this is but one of numerous reports of CBP shifting the costs of baseline service to the Reimbursable Services Program, and because these shifts can negatively affect terminal operators. To better establish expectations for all parties, the Committee directs CBP to provide each port operator with information on baseline service levels and report to the Committee quarterly on CBP's adherence to these baseline service levels. Additionally, CBP shall include information on requirements for staff, facility, and security upgrades for seaports to include marine and cruise terminals. It should address staffing shortages, upgraded facility and security requirements, and plans for technology recapitalization; the process used to decide how initiatives are funded; a justification for the scope of the requests; and how CBP will negotiate and incorporate the ports' involvement into the development of their capital management plan to allow for early identification and planning for future facility and security needs.

The Committee encourages CBP to temporarily defer all current and future seaport facility requests until it has provided details on baseline service levels to each port operator and provides the Com-

mittee with estimates for future facility and security requirement upgrades and associated federally mandated technology.

Jones Act Enforcement.—The Committee notes improvements to CBP’s enforcement of the Jones Act on the Outer Continental Shelf. However, the Committee urges CBP to take more aggressive enforcement action and to issue swift, transparent, and meaningful penalties to deter violations. The Committee again directs CBP to continue tracking Jones Act violation data, including findings of fact; parties determined to be at fault; amounts of penalty assessments; and status of collections. CBP is directed to make such information available to the public and the Committee on a quarterly basis. Additionally, CBP must establish specific timeframes for internal review and actions, cooperate with the industry to investigate potential violations, and dedicate adequate resources in an effort to vigorously enforce the Jones Act on the Outer Continental Shelf. The Committee recognizes the need for uniform application and enforcement of the coastwise laws across the U.S. and directs CBP to continue to dedicate additional resources to its Jones Act Division of Enforcement in New Orleans, Louisiana. Continuing a previous administrative provision, funds are prohibited from being used to issue future waivers related to a release from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve until the Secretary has consulted with the Department of Energy and the Department of Transportation and representatives of the maritime industry and taken adequate steps to ensure enforcement of the Jones Act. The Secretary shall notify the Committee within 2 business days of any request for a Jones Act waiver. The Committee shall be informed on a timely basis of the disposition of each waiver request.

Preclearance.—The Committee notes the continued success of the Preclearance program in expediting the security process for passengers traveling to the U.S., while simultaneously enforcing procedures that deter and detect national security threats from individuals, groups, or cargo attempting to enter the United States. Fees collected for this program shall be used in a targeted, risk-based fashion and shall prioritize the expansion of preclearance operations as outlined in the Department’s Beyond the Border Action Plan between the United States and Canada for land, marine, rail, and air POEs. The Committee appreciates progress on efforts to establish preclearance for the mutually agreed upon sites of Billy Bishop Toronto City Airport, Quebec City Jean Lesage International Airport, Montreal Rail, and Rocky Mountaineer; and reiterates that such expansion is contingent upon each site meeting all terms and conditions of the agreement. The Committee encourages CBP to meet the objectives for preclearance activities, including obligations in advance of reimbursement authorized by the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–125), and provides necessary funding to collect and expend reimbursements, including anticipated reimbursements for preclearance activities. As Canada has adopted companion legislation, the Committee expects CBP to make progress in negotiations with the Canada Border Services Agency, Transport Canada, and Public Safety Canada on expanding preclearance activities in Canada.

Queue Management at Ports of Entry.—The Committee is aware that increased volumes of individuals applying for asylum at U.S.

POEs has required CBP to expand metering or queue management practices to POEs across the U.S.-Mexico border. Within 30 days after the date of enactment of this act and monthly thereafter, the Committee directs OFO to produce a report detailing for each preceding month: the POEs along the southwest border at which queue management or metering practices have been employed; the number of asylum seekers processed at each such POE, as well as the total number of asylum seekers processed along the entire southwest border; and the number of asylum seekers turned away from each such POE due to queue management or metering practices. The Committee also requests that this monthly report include: CBP's rationale for queue management or metering practices at POEs; capacity and resource constraints leading to or requiring the implementation of queue management or metering practices at POEs; recommendations for alleviating such capacity and resource constraints at POEs; and any agreements or arrangements between CBP, or U.S. Government, and Government of Mexico authorities involving efforts to restrict the number of potential asylum seekers that can access a POE prior to entering the United States.

Border Searches and Electronics.—The Committee notes the recent increases in the number of OFO's border device searches. In fiscal year 2019, CBP has conducted 29,256 electronic media exams, which resulted in 6,976 positive exams that led to criminal investigations or other enforcement actions. The Committee requests CBP provide a briefing within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act on the statistics used to track activities relating to border device searches, including new statistics distinguishing whether a positive exam is criminal or immigration related. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and annually thereafter, the Committee directs CBP to collect and make publicly available data of instances in which OFO: accessed the digital contents of any electronic equipment belonging to or in possession of a U.S. citizen at the border; accessed the digital contents of any electronic equipment in possession of a non-citizen at the border; and detained an individual for refusing to disclose or provide consent to access the digital contents of any electronic equipment in the possession of an individual at the border, including the length of time such individual was detained by the Department. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and annually thereafter, CBP shall collect and make publicly available on its website data pertaining to: the total number of U.S. persons for which a Governmental entity obtained access to the digital contents of electronic equipment belonging to or in the possession of the United States person at the border; the total number and nationality of non-citizens for which a Governmental entity obtained access to the digital contents of electronic equipment; aggregate data regarding the race and ethnicity of individuals for whom a Governmental entity obtained access to the digital contents of electronic equipment belonging to or in the possession of an individual at the border; and the number of times CBP searches an electronic device at the request of a Federal, State, local or foreign governmental entity, including another component of the Department, or discloses to such entity information from any searched device.

Electronic Visa Update System [EVUS].—EVUS allows certain non-immigrant visa holders to provide updated biographic and travel-related information through a public website, enabling CBP to facilitate admissibility determinations after issuance of a visa but before passengers initiate travel to the United States. The Committee has encouraged CBP to work with relevant authorizing committees and reiterates its position that non-immigrant visa holders who benefit from this program, not U.S. taxpayers, should pay for the operation and maintenance of EVUS; and recommends a decrease of \$27,661,000, as requested.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF TRADE

The Committee recommends \$293,301,000 for the Office of Trade, which is \$4,117,000 below the budget request amount and \$32,906,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Targeted Enforcement Activities.—The Committee recommends the \$24,300,000 funding increase requested for the Intelligent Enforcement program, including resources for iPredict. The Committee supports this effort to protect U.S. economic viability and subvert trade networks that finance illicit activity for better data systems and processes for network analytics and to enhance targeting. Within this amount, \$12,000,000 is recommended to advance beyond the pilot state of the successful cognitive analytics trade targeting pilot. Additionally, these funds shall be used to better equip CBP's Office of Trade to enforce antidumping and countervailing duties [AD/CVD] collections and enforcement gaps, improve Importer of Record oversight, combat forced labor, and foster an environment that is conducive to U.S. innovation through the enforcement of intellectual property rights. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, CBP shall provide an update on the implementation of this effort to the Committee. The Committee recommends an additional \$4,000,000 to add CBP trade personnel required to establish centers that will enhance the flows of legal commerce along the northern and southern borders. The establishment of such centers will support U.S. businesses, maximize the benefits of trade agreements, and serve as clearinghouses of specialized trade information at locations away from the POEs by enabling CBP officers and trade specialists at the POEs to focus solely on the movement of cargo. These centers will also provide advance rulings on cargo, supporting the proper classification of merchandise prior to entry and allowing for fluid cargo movement through POEs upon arrival.

Antidumping and Countervailing Duties.—The Committee directs CBP to continue reporting on AD/CVD, as required in Senate Report 114–264 and as expanded in Senate Report 115–283. The Committee recognizes that CBP ranks second among Federal agencies with regard to revenue collection, and the Committee is concerned about uncollected antidumping duties. The Committee also recognizes that the United States is the only major user of AD/CVD that processes payments in a retrospective manner. The Committee understands GAO intends to provide a briefing on its findings regarding the advantages and disadvantages of the retrospective duty system compared to the prospective duty system. Such briefing shall be provided to the Committee at the earliest possible date

as required by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying Division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6).

Honey Fraud.—The Committee is greatly concerned with continuing evidence that imported raw honey is often marked with an inaccurate country of origin in order to avoid U.S. antidumping duties and may be adulterated with substances that could undermine the product’s consumer reputation. Chinese honey has been known to be unfairly traded and is subject to substantial U.S. duties to create a level playing field for American honey producers in the past two decades. To avoid these duties, Chinese exporters often ship Chinese honey to the U.S. marked as a product of third countries. In 2013, a comprehensive investigation led by the Department of Justice and ICE identified more than \$80,000,000 in trade fraud on antidumping duties through the aforementioned scheme. The investigation also identified instances of adulteration. Unfortunately, there is significant evidence from subsequent CBP seizures and other sources indicating that this is a continuing problem. The Committee provides \$1,500,000 above the requested amount and directs CBP to initiate comprehensive testing of imported honey to verify the country of origin and detect adulteration. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on options to use predictive analytics to identify likely violators. The Committee further directs CBP to use the best technology available to conduct these tests and to take all necessary actions, including developing a comparison database, and to support the purchase and use of Nuclear Magnetic Resonance testing for this task. The Committee directs that CBP, after consultation with domestic honey producers, report to the Committee within 270 days of the date of enactment of this act on a strategy for increasing targeted testing to reduce the quantity of honey fraudulently imported into the United States. Within 545 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee with a report on the results of honey import testing. A public version of both reports should also be released and posted on the public website.

Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System.—The Committee recognizes the difficulty of implementing immediate import tariffs on a wide range of steel and aluminum products from numerous countries and understands that physical inspections are the only truly effective means of preventing certain fraudulent activities, such as festooning shipments with falsified Harmonized Tariff Schedule [HTS] codes. Misclassifying the description and HTS code allows smugglers to import goods subject to AD/CVD without paying the applicable duties. As such, verifying these codes to their respective products is essential to combatting trade fraud and duty evasion. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee quarterly on the misclassification of trade goods and changing of HTS codes; trade evasion trends, including efforts related to the circumvention of trade remedies in sections 201, 232, and 301 of Public Law 93–618; updates on trade special operations focused on trade fraud and illicit transactions (e.g. led by the Office of Trade’s National Threat Analysis Centers and OFO’s Centers of Excellence and Expertise); updates on the Enforce and Protect Act Program; and the Trade Intelligence Division’s efforts to combat il-

licit trade transactions. The quarterly briefing shall also describe whether regulatory or legislative changes are necessary to prevent the abusive misclassification of imported goods.

Combatting Transshipment.—The Committee remains aware of continued efforts by some foreign traders to circumvent U.S. trade laws and evade duty payments by transshipping products through third party countries. The Committee continues to direct CBP to modify targeting criteria and make additional changes necessary to provide CBP with the administrative flexibility required to identify transshipped products.

Shrimp Safety.—The Committee directs CBP to continue coordinating with the FDA and the Commercial Targeting and Analysis Center to improve the safety of shrimp imports into the U.S. by enhancing shrimp-related targeting and inspection processes. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee semiannually on the outcomes of these efforts.

Automated Commercial Environment [ACE].—The Committee encourages CBP to continue its engagement with ACE stakeholders in the prioritization of future ACE enhancements and work with participating International Trade Data System [ITDS] agencies on prioritizing and implementing a sustainable cost-sharing process for ITDS enhancements, operations, and maintenance costs to ACE.

The Committee is concerned that the intent of Congress under the Continued Dumping and Subsidy Act [CDSOA] is being diluted by CBP's requests that domestic industries that received prior, incorrect payments of collected duties under CDSOA return those payments due to CBP's various collections litigation setbacks, settlements, or administrative errors. As most of these payments were made several years ago and have been reinvested by the recipients as CDSOA intended, the Committee views this policy as counter to the clear intent of the statute. By recouping revenue paid to domestic companies, and assessing interest charges, CBP is counteracting the intent to allow industries the opportunity to rehire and reinvest. The Committee instructs CBP to determine the impact of this practice on U.S. producers and to notify the Committee prior to recouping such payments or reducing future payments.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

Air and Marine Operations [AMO].—AMO plays a critical role in detecting, interdicting, and preventing acts of terrorism and the unlawful movement of people, illegal drugs, and other contraband across the borders of the United States. AMO performs a range of aviation and maritime contingency operations and national tasking missions, including disaster relief, continuity of operations, humanitarian activities, search and rescue, and support for National Security Events. The Committee recommends additional resources to address fuel and maintenance shortfalls impacting the availability of AMO aircraft and watercraft.

Unmanned Aerial Systems [UAS].—The Committee is concerned that CBP lacks sufficient capacity to provide airborne border surveillance and that CBP's existing fleet of unmanned aircraft remains under-utilized, due to a lack of qualified pilots. The Committee includes \$15,000,000 above the requested amount to in-

crease MQ-9 flight hours through additional pilot training, use of contracted aircraft, and use of contracted pilots as appropriate. The Committee further directs CBP to report on any legal considerations associated with the use of contractors to conduct border surveillance missions on behalf of CBP within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

ENTERPRISE SERVICES

Information Technology Enhancements.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for High Risk Internal Cyber Remediation and \$7,200,000 to enhance CBP’s Overtime Scheduling System [COSS]. The Committee expects that with the investment in COSS, CBP officers currently assigned to manually performing scheduling activities will be redirected to frontline operations at POEs.

Mission Support Contracting.—The Committee notes substantial growth in Enterprise Services funding levels and directs CBP to better rationalize its use of support contracts. CBP has proven unable to develop a comprehensive inventory of all Enterprise Services contracts and provide this inventory to the Committee. To promote more efficient and effective use of these resources, CBP shall apply advanced analytics and machine learning tools to develop an inventory and identify opportunities to save costs with a plan to reduce current duplication and consolidate to leverage economies of scale. The recommendation includes \$45,000,000 in assumed efficiencies associated with Enterprise Services contract savings.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,515,878,000
Budget estimate, 2020	5,402,191,000
Committee recommendation	5,478,073,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$5,478,073,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$75,882,000 above the budget request amount and \$2,962,195,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	1,475,000	5,083,782	5,098,782
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	625,000	66,124	66,124
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:			
Airframes and Sensors	112,612	122,189	183,071
Watercraft	14,500	14,830	14,830
Other Systems and Assets			
Construction and Facility Improvements	270,222	99,593	99,593
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	18,544	15,673	15,673
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,515,878	5,402,191	5,478,073

Physical Barriers and Tactical Infrastructure.—Border security is of critical importance to the national security of the United States, and the Committee is committed to providing adequate funding to properly secure U.S. borders. On January 25, 2019, the President directed the Department to develop long-term requirements to improve border security, including through the construction of physical barriers along parts of the southern border, and to prepare corresponding budget requests. The recommendation includes \$5,000,000,000 for additional new miles of pedestrian fencing. As a physical barrier is but one component of a border security system, the Committee believes it is imperative to integrate appropriate sensor technology, including fiber optics and camera systems, with the barrier system.

The Department has produced two Border Security Improvement Plans detailing the planning and costs associated with securing the southwest border. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide to the Committee a plan for the southwest border that details the strategy to secure each of the 1,954 miles of the southwest border. This plan shall include: types of physical barriers, fixed towers, levees, technologies, or other mobile or static tools; CBP personnel; and Air and Marine assets to provide a holistic and adequate level of security for each mile, as determined by the Department; the prioritization of implementing the plan for each section of the border; and the methods used to respond to each of these requirements.

The Committee understands that CBP has conducted several meetings with local elected officials in the cities of Roma, Escobares, Rio Grande City, La Grulla, and the census designated place of Salineño, Texas regarding the alignment and design of physical barriers pursuant to section 232 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019. Understanding that CBP is in the process of evaluating the proposed alignments for each city and census designated place to ensure they meet the operational requirements of the USBP and the Government's obligations under the international boundary treaty with Mexico, the Committee looks forward to being briefed on the results at the conclusion of the consultations.

Border Security Technology.—The recommendation includes \$98,782,000 for continued funding for border security technology to increase situational awareness along the northern and southern borders. The Committee understands that border conditions vary significantly due to geographical differences and directs CBP to reallocate funding as appropriate to ensure that the best equipment is deployed at the locations where technology will have the greatest impact on CBP's ability to identify and interdict illicit activity.

The Committee notes efforts to expand the innovative tower technology platform currently deployed in the San Diego sector that combines smart object detection sensors with machine learning and computer vision capabilities. This innovative tower technology improves the assessment and classification of perimeter threats along the border, enabling better use and deployment of CBP resources without additional manpower. The Committee recommends CBP continue to pursue innovative and proven border technology for ad-

ditional systems along the southern, northern, and maritime borders.

The Committee is aware of the benefits resulting from the successful deployment of the Mobile Surveillance Capability [MSC] by CBP. Given the success of this program, the Committee supports procurement of the next generation of mobile surveillance, the Lightweight Vehicle Surveillance System [LVSS]. These systems will allow CBP personnel to rapidly deploy into high threat areas and provide real-time data to agents in the field for improved safety, coordination, and collaboration. The Committee recommends not less than \$15,000,000 above the request to procure approximately 18 LVSS systems for rapid deployment. Additionally, these funds are provided for integrating an UAS into seven LVSS's to allow for the distribution of real-time data to agents in the field, as well as for expanding the surveillance capability of the platform over the next 2 years. The recommendation includes funding to conduct full integration of an appropriate number of LVSS's with UAS.

Cross Border Tunnel Threat [CBTT].—The Committee understands that considerable unobligated balances remain for the CBTT program and directs CBP to use at least \$2,000,000 of these balances in fiscal year 2020 to continue to collaborate with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Research and Development Center on this program, including drilling and excavation in search of cross-border tunnels, acquiring additional safety equipment and technologies for Counter Tunnel Operations Personnel, and continue cross-border tunnel remediation efforts.

Non-Intrusive Inspection.—The Committee provided \$570,000,000 in fiscal year 2019 for the acquisition and deployment of NII equipment at POEs. The Committee is aware that there is multi-lane NII technology capable of scanning 100 percent of vehicles at land POEs on the southwest border. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on an acquisition and deployment plan for fiscal year 2019 funds, including a schedule to ultimately achieve 100 percent NII coverage across inspection operations in pre-primary lanes along the southwest border.

The Committee further directs CBP to brief the Committee on a quarterly basis on the obligation of funds for NII acquisition in pursuit of 100 percent NII screening in pre-primary lanes along the southwest border and to notify the Committee of any impacts on secondary screening as a result of the expansion of pre-primary efforts. The Committee seeks to ensure CBP dedicates the necessary resources to procuring technologies, including NII and passive radiation scanning and X-ray/Gamma-ray imaging of cargo and conveyances, that detect, interdict, and deter the flow of illicit drugs, including fentanyl, carfentanil, and heroin. The dramatic influx of fentanyl into the United States, including through the mail, is contributing substantially to the opioid epidemic. The Committee supports CBP's continued efforts to combat this influx through the acquisition of portable chemical screening capabilities necessary to determine the presence of fentanyl and other narcotics, including lab equipment, decontamination solutions, personal protective equipment, and other consumables, and increasing the number of

scientists at POEs and consignment facilities to rapidly interpret screening test results.

Aircraft Recapitalization.—The Committee understands that CBP is developing documentation supporting the recapitalization of the light enforcement helicopter fleet and notes that the procurement of a common airframe would allow CBP to avoid duplicating significant costs associated with training, tooling, publications, and non-recurring costs for the development of new supplemental type certificates for the unique CBP mission. The Committee recognizes the enhanced safety, maintenance, training, and other cost saving efficiencies of a standardized fleet and recommends \$32,500,000 above the requested amount to further standardize the CBP Light Enforcement Helicopter [LEH] Fleet.

CBP continues to rely on Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft [MEA] to provide maritime and border surveillance in environments where terrain, weather, and distance are significant obstacles to border security operations. As of fiscal year 2019, CBP possesses the funds for a total of 23 MEAs as it continues to secure an operational requirement of 38 aircraft. The Committee notes that CBP's 17th MEA was delivered in 2019 and strongly supports CBP's intended effort to procure six aircraft optimized for land interdiction and three aircraft for law enforcement technical collection. The Committee directs CBP to ensure the next six MEA air-to-ground configured aircraft procured are equipped with an appropriate air-to-ground radar. The Committee recommends \$92,800,000 for procuring three additional MEA aircraft, including one aircraft that is configured for land interdiction, one Vehicle Dismount and Exploitation Radar [VADER], and integration costs.

The Committee further recognizes the importance of converting Blackhawk helicopters from an HH-60L configuration to UH-60L configuration and recommends the requested amount of \$46,525,000 for these conversions. The Committee also recommends the requested amount of \$7,400,000 for airframes and sensors end items.

Coastal Interceptor Vessel [CIV].—Over the past decade, AMO vessels' increased maintenance requirements have strained resources and the personnel tasked with maintaining border security. The new CIV will incorporate technological advances in hull design, safety equipment, and electronics packages to enhance operational effectiveness, allowing agents to operate the CIV in coastal waters to combat maritime smuggling and defend the waterways along our Nation's borders from acts of terrorism. The Committee recommends the requested amount of \$14,830,000 to continue this program.

Border Patrol and OFO Facilities.—The recommendation includes the requested amount of \$71,229,000 for the construction and substantial upgrades to USBP facilities and \$22,364,000 for other OFO facilities. The Committee is aware of significant operational and infrastructure deficiencies along the Nation's northern border. While several northern Border Patrol stations were recently constructed using funding provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Public Law 111-5), legacy Border Patrol stations and other facilities are currently too small to meet mission requirements and are subject to a variety of dangerous or unhealthy

conditions. The Committee is aware that the Houlton Border Patrol Station currently houses 40 agents, despite originally being constructed for nine, and that the facility lacks sufficient holding space for aliens and suffers from significant structural problems resulting in regular flooding. The Committee believes CBP must continue to ensure the effectiveness of operations and initiatives along our northern border as well. Accordingly, the Committee directs CBP to prioritize the construction and facility improvement needs along the northern border to ensure facilities are safe and meet operational requirements.

The Committee is aware CBP continues to face a growing backlog of construction projects and necessary capital improvements at POEs across the country. One such project is the construction of a customs plaza at the Blue Water Bridge in Port Huron, Michigan. The Blue Water Bridge is the third busiest land crossing in the U.S. in terms of value of shipments. Once fully operational, this improved border crossing will have a significant economic impact for Michigan and states across the country. Focused investment in modern infrastructure and technology at our busiest land POEs, including the Blue Water Bridge, is essential to our economic well-being and national security.

Revenue Modernization.—The recommendation includes \$15,673,000 for revenue modernization activities. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee with estimated costs and a timeline for the elimination of cash transactions at POEs.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] is the principal investigative agency within the Department of Homeland Security. ICE is responsible for securing the Nation’s borders, enforcing U.S. immigration laws, and safeguarding cyberspace through the enforcement of Federal laws that govern trade and travel, including but not limited to narcotics enforcement, financial crimes, child exploitation, and human smuggling.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$8,367,511,000 for ICE, which is \$413,684,000 below the budget request amount and \$779,799,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. This amount is in addition to estimated fee collections of \$319,800,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	7,542,153	8,702,425	8,338,741
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	45,559	78,770	28,770

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Total	7,587,712	8,781,195	8,367,511

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$7,542,153,000
Budget estimate, 2020	8,702,425,000
Committee recommendation	8,338,741,000

The ICE Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides for the enforcement of immigration and customs laws, related intelligence activities, and the detention and removal of illicit people and goods. In addition to directly appropriated resources, funding is derived from the following offsetting collections:

Immigration Inspection User Fee.—ICE derives funds from user fees to support the costs of detention and removals in connection with international inspection activities at airports and seaports, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

Student Exchange Visitor Program Fee.—ICE collects fees from foreign students, exchange visitors, schools, and universities to certify, monitor, and audit participating exchange programs.

Immigration Breached Bond/Detention Fund.—ICE derives funds from the recovery of breached cash and surety bonds in excess of \$8,000,000, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356), and from a portion of fees charged under section 245(i) of the that act to support the cost of the detention of aliens.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$8,338,741,000 for O&S, which is \$363,684,000 below the budget request amount and \$796,588,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The recommendation includes funding levels needed to continue services provided for in fiscal year 2019 and makes necessary adjustments to salaries and other expenses required to comport with the routine evolution of ongoing operations.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Homeland Security Investigations:			
Domestic Investigations	1,658,935	1,429,644	1,763,377
International Investigations	172,986	169,503	178,806
Intelligence	84,292	84,056	94,105
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	1,916,213	1,683,203	2,036,288
Enforcement and Removal Operations:			
Custody Operations	3,170,845	3,691,594	3,458,774

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Fugitive Operations	125,969	220,155	141,394
Criminal Alien Program	219,074	515,075	267,764
Alternatives to Detention	274,621	209,913	269,704
Transportation and Removal Program	483,348	557,329	606,128
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	4,273,857	5,194,066	4,743,764
Mission Support	1,091,898	1,498,839	1,271,181
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	260,185	326,317	287,508
Total, Operations and Support	7,542,153	8,702,425	8,338,741

Immigration Data Improvements.—The Committee commends ICE for its efforts to continue to develop and execute an enterprise data management strategy in accordance with the Comprehensive Plan for Immigration Data Improvements and recommends \$6,000,000 to continue these activities. The Committee supports ICE’s data governance pilot, which includes participants from multiple Enforcement and Removal Operations [ERO] program offices, ICE’s Office of the Chief Information Officer, the Department’s Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services [USCIS], and USBP. The Committee encourages ICE to make useful, incremental system improvements rather than adopting risky, costly, complex, and enterprise-wide solutions. As ICE improves data collection, the Committee directs ICE to collect data on enforcement activities both along the borders and in the interior of the U.S. in an effort to improve operational transparency and resource allocation decisions.

HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,036,288,000 for Homeland Security Investigations [HSI], which is \$353,085,000 above the budget request amount and \$120,075,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. ICE is directed to sustain enhancements for programs of ongoing congressional interest, as described in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6).

Opioid Investigations.—HSI performs an essential role in detecting, investigating, and preventing the sale and distribution of opioids via the Internet, which is the key domain facilitating the trafficking of the most potent opioids, including fentanyl. The Committee took an important step towards enhancing HSI opioid enforcement activities in fiscal year 2019 by providing for over 340 new personnel, including investigators, intelligence analysts, and necessary support staff for this purpose. The Committee recommends \$32,959,000 above the budget request to fully annualize the appropriation for this critical counter-opioid initiative. With these new investigators and analysts, HSI has enhanced its ability to uncover the identities of entire supply chains from manufacturer to distributor, and, in many cases, to the end user. The Committee recognizes that HSI is leading cyber investigations to uncover online marketplaces, including those on the “dark web,” that facilitate

the purchase and illicit shipment of opioids to the United States. HSI also leverages its many Border Enforcement Security Taskforces [BESTs] as the primary platforms to investigate international opioid and methamphetamine manufacturing, smuggling, and distribution. BESTs are HSI-led multi-agency task forces that exploit the various authorities of their respective members to investigate and interdict transnational criminal organizations at and near the border.

Cyber Crime Investigative Capabilities and Staff Development.—The Committee understands the importance of enhancing HSI's and its partners' capacity to investigate opioid-related criminal activity on the Internet to combat opioids by hiring additional data scientists, cyber investigators, and intelligence research specialists; to train State and local law enforcement personnel in opioid cyber investigations; and to establish educational capacity in key regions. The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 above the request for HSI to continue a partnership with a university co-located with a State law enforcement agency serving in an area disproportionately affected by the opioid crisis. The purpose of this partnership remains to cultivate expertise in "dark web" investigative capabilities, including training and technology assessment, as well as to serve as a co-op program for students to build investigative research skills and technical expertise on targeting the "dark web" opioid trafficking networks. Graduates from the program could transition to HSI or other law enforcement agencies that are working to combat opioid trafficking. Further, the Committee directs HSI to work with the university or educational institution to develop training for State and local law enforcement personnel on "dark web" opioid investigative tactics and strategies to be used in conjunction with ICE cybercrime centers. HSI shall brief the Committee not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act on these activities.

Child Exploitation Investments.—The recommendation continues enhancements provided in fiscal year 2019, including \$5,000,000 for the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit at the Cyber Crimes Center.

International Investigations and Visa Security Program.—The recommendation annualizes growth in overseas operations funded in fiscal year 2019 because the Committee understands the benefits of interrupting the illicit movement of people and goods prior to their arrival in the United States. The Committee looks forward to reviewing HSI's modeling of the costs and benefits of adding or re-deploying staff and directs HSI to ensure staff distribution is right-sized by workload and by location.

International Megan's Law.—The recommendation includes the \$5,000,000 enhancement provided in fiscal year 2019 to continue ICE's implementation of International Megan's Law. In fiscal year 2017, a total of 2,060 Angel Watch referrals were sent to more than 80 countries as a preemptive notification to foreign law enforcement in the fight to stop child sex tourism. These referrals resulted in 1,276 denials of entry to residents of these countries. For fiscal year 2019, the Angel Watch Center is on pace to send approximately 3,200 referrals to more than 100 countries with approxi-

mately 1,600 denials of entry and to refer over 1,000 registered child sex offenders to the Department of State.

Human Exploitation Rescue Operative.—The recommendation includes \$9,302,000 to fully annualize the appropriation for Human Exploitation Rescue Operative [HERO] Child-Rescue Corps, a partnership among HSI, U.S. Special Operations Command, and the National Association to Protect Children. The Committee directs ICE to sustain prior year enhancements for dedicated personnel and funding for the HERO program and related computer forensic analyst positions focused on child exploitation investigations. In addition, at a minimum, ICE should continue to train at least one class of HEROs annually through the program and should employ HERO graduates at ICE or help place them with other agencies or organizations with related missions as deemed appropriate by ICE. The Committee continues to support the concept of the paid HERO apprenticeship and directs ICE to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the status of the program.

Intellectual Property Rights [IPR] Enforcement.—The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for intellectual property enforcement through the work of HSI and the National IPR Center. ICE shall also ensure that the National IPR Center is adequately staffed with both ICE and interagency staff in order to facilitate continued enforcement actions against theft, particularly via the Internet, of U.S. intellectual property. Based on a new wave of digital copyright piracy involving devices and software that connect consumers' televisions directly to illicit websites, the Committee directs ICE to increase investigation and enforcement to thwart illegal streaming that involves media boxes and televisions.

Forced Child Labor.—The recommendation includes not less than \$15,770,000 for investigations and other activities related to forced labor law violations, to include forced child labor. ICE shall submit to the Committee an annual report on the expenditures and performance metrics associated with forced labor law enforcement activities.

Investigative Support Staff.—The Committee is concerned that HSI could lack adequate staff to support the increased investigation workload likely to come from significant prior year enhancements to NII along the border. The Committee is aware that, as the investigative arm of the Department, HSI workload may increase as new NII comes online and new investigations are generated as higher levels of contraband are detected at the border. The Committee directs ICE to brief the Committee not later than 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the number of HSI personnel required to support NII investments made in fiscal year 2019 appropriations.

Human Rights Violators.—There are reports that ICE has devoted insufficient resources to hold suspected foreign human rights violators accountable. The Committee directs ICE to continue its efforts to investigate, remove, and prosecute individuals who have committed human rights abuses, including persecution, genocide, severe violations of religious freedom, torture, extrajudicial killing, use or recruitment of child soldiers, crimes against humanity, or war crimes. For this purpose, the recommendation continues the

fiscal year 2019 funding of \$5,300,000 for the Office of the Principle Legal Advisor's Human Rights Law Section and Human Rights Violators and War Crimes Unit and for their training, transportation, and other related activities.

Gulf Coast Coordination.—The Committee is aware of the ongoing efforts to develop ICE's Tactical Intelligence Center [TIC] into a Regional Intelligence Integration Center that includes other Federal and non-Federal entities in the region. Additional collection, reporting, and dissemination capacity at this location will interrupt the illicit movement of people and goods into the United States through the Gulf of Mexico region, and the Committee directs the Department to report on efforts to enhance the TIC's capacity within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Counter-Proliferation Investigations Center.—The Committee provides \$12,000,000 for this enhanced capability. Homeland Security Investigations' [HSI], Counter-Proliferation Investigations [CPI] program prevents sensitive U.S. technologies and weapons from reaching terrorists, criminal organizations, and foreign adversaries. HSI leads the United States enforcement efforts in this area and maintains the broadest investigative and enforcement authorities of any Federal law enforcement agencies to combat illegal export and proliferation activities. Not later than 120 days after enactment of the act, the Department shall brief the Committee on these activities.

ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS

Efficiency and Coordination.—The Committee understands that significant detention bed space is required for the processing, adjudication, and removal of aliens but is concerned that Enforcement and Removal Operations [ERO] and its partners along the immigration enforcement continuum have done little to improve throughput, which could reduce the average length of stay of detainees and reduce detention capacity requirements. Recent changes to immigration enforcement policies will likely modify ICE's detention space requirements, but it is unclear how such changes were contemplated with interagency partners prior to making such changes. The Committee directs ICE to work with Federal partners, including those within the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services, to ensure that aliens are treated fairly while expeditiously moving through the immigration enforcement process; and to jointly brief the Committee quarterly on process improvements and coordination efforts.

Training.—The Committee directs ICE to provide its officers with guidance and training for engaging with victims of crime and witnesses of crime and to clarify policy guidance on enforcement actions in or near sensitive locations, including courthouses, in order to minimize any effect that immigration enforcement may have on the willingness and ability of victims and witnesses to pursue justice. The Committee directs ICE not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act to report on steps taken to minimize the effect immigration enforcement activity has on victims of crime and witnesses of crime and to provide monthly notifications to the Committee on enforcement actions that take place in or near sensitive locations, including courthouses.

Custody Operations.—The recommendation includes \$3,458,774,000 for Custody Operations, which is the level required to maintain ICE’s fiscal year 2019 funded average daily population [ADP] throughout fiscal year 2020. The Committee notes ICE’s progress in developing and refining its ADP forecast model. The model analyzes time series data from which it extracts meaningful patterns, including moving averages, seasonality, and trends. It also uses patterns that it aggregates into a final daily population to forecast the detained population derived from all major CBP and ICE arresting programs. Should the ADP level included in the fiscal year 2021 budget request deviate from the level suggested by the forecast model, ICE shall provide the Committee with a detailed explanation and justification for the difference.

The Committee notes that on April 6, 2019, the Department of Justice announced a change in policy relative to the implementation of section 1325 of title 8, United States Code that changed presumptive charges against those who are caught crossing U.S. borders between POEs from administrative to criminal. This change in policy will cause changes to requirements for detention across the Federal Government, including for ICE, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Health and Human Services. To date, ICE has not responded to the Committee’s requests for a detailed analysis of how this policy, which was announced after the submission of the budget request, will change the detention requirements outlined in that request. Absent updated information, the Committee is unable to make a recommendation for detention capacity that incorporates the most recent and relevant analysis.

The Committee expects that funding made available to ICE shall be used to maintain the number of detention beds needed to detain those individuals who are considered a flight risk or danger to the community, based on an individualized assessment which fully considers less-costly custody alternatives. ICE is directed to continue to evaluate the efficacy of the use of alternatives to detention as a means to reducing costs and better managing resources. The Committee stresses the importance of fiscal discipline and ensuring there is sufficient transparency in the way ICE obligates and expends its appropriations. ICE must operate within the funding levels provided by the Congress. The Committee notes that ICE is currently well above the ADP funded in fiscal year 2019 and was above the ADP level at the time that bill was enacted. While operating requirements can certainly change, it is clear that ICE does not view as binding the funding levels provided in law. The Committee worked diligently in preparing the fiscal year 2019 appropriation to provide ICE with a significant increase over fiscal year 2018 just to maintain its current level of services, yet ICE continues to spend at an unsustainable rate. In light of the Committee’s persistent and growing concerns about ICE’s inability to manage detention resources within the appropriations made by law, the Committee strongly discourages transfer or reprogramming resources to cover ICE’s excesses. Notifications of proposed transfers or reprogramming shall be accompanied by transparent and publicly-available evidence that the need for contingency funds results from circumstances, like a presidentially-declared immigration emergency, that are truly beyond ICE’s control. The Committee

will continue to evaluate whether ICE is prudently using the authorities enabled under section 503 of this act. The Committee directs ICE to continue the policy of fully reimbursing the costs and expenses associated with agreements entered into with other entities, including Federal agencies, to house ICE detainees.

Detention Standards.—The Committee reiterates direction provided in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (Public Law 115–31) regarding detention standards and understands that ICE intends to increase the percentage of detainees held in facilities meeting the most recent Performance Based National Detention Standards [PBNDS] and requirements under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 [PREA] (Public Law 108–79). The Committee directs ICE to develop a timeline detailing steps the agency will take to recruit additional contracting personnel required for negotiating detention contracts and to brief the Committee on its plan not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

The Committee further directs ICE to post on its website within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act a schedule for achieving 100 percent compliance with PREA requirements and PBNDS 2011, as revised in 2016 and which were in effect on January 1, 2017, for all detainees. The Committee further directs ICE to post on its website within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act the results of completed PREA audits, an assessment of whether the standards are effective in protecting vulnerable populations, and all reports to the Committee required under the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, regarding contracting and detention standards. The report shall also identify the resource requirements needed to achieve PREA compliance for the facilities that are currently not PREA compliant but have PBNDS 2011, Standard 2.11, or PBNDS 2008 protections.

Reporting Requirements.—ICE is directed to make public all final detention facility inspection reports within 60 days of inspection; complete and make public an initial report regarding any in-custody death within 30 days of such death, with subsequent reporting to be completed and released within 60 days of the initial report unless additional time is required for redacting personally identifiable information; make public a full list, updated monthly, of all facilities in use for detention of adults or children, including the average daily population, the type of contract, the governing detention standards, and the complement of on-board medical and mental health personnel; ensure that non-governmental organizations are provided with independent and timely access to all facilities for the purpose of providing representation, legal education, and programming, and for purposes of monitoring and visitation; and update detainee location information in the ICE Detainee Online Locator system within 48 hours of detention and 24 hours of completion of any transfer.

Pregnant Women.—The Committee notes that ICE has ended the presumption of release, absent extraordinary circumstances, for pregnant women apprehended by or transferred to ICE. The Committee directs ICE to conduct a weekly review of all pregnant and postpartum women who remain in detention. Additionally, the

Committee directs ICE to provide semiannual reports on the total number of pregnant women in ICE custody, including detailed justification of the circumstances warranting each pregnant detainee's continued detention and the length of her detention. These anonymized reports should be made publicly available on the ICE website.

Cost of Providing Healthcare to Immigrants in Detention.—Recognizing the increasing cost of providing healthcare in general, the Committee directs ICE to provide an annual report on the cost of administering healthcare in the detention system. The report shall include the number of instances that detainees were transported to hospitals, emergency rooms, or other healthcare facilities and shall note instances of serious medical or mental health conditions, pregnancy, or disability. Further, the report shall detail the number and type of position of medical and mental health staff at each ICE detention facility and note any position that has been vacant for 30 or more days.

Deportation of Parents of U.S. Citizen Children.—The Committee continues its requirement that the Department submit data on the deportation of parents of U.S. citizen children semiannually, as in prior years.

Mobile Criminal Alien Teams.—The Committee directs ICE to continue operating Mobile Criminal Alien Teams and to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act if additional such teams are required to identify and remove violent criminal aliens.

Visa Overstay Enforcement.—The Committee directs ICE to continue to direct \$10,000,000 to investigative and support activities required to identify and remove aliens who have overstayed their visas and to brief the Committee semiannually on the results of these efforts.

Law Enforcement Support Center.—The recommendation includes \$34,500,000 to support an authorized level of 248 full-time law enforcement specialists and officers at the Law Enforcement Support Center [LESC], which serves a critical function in the Federal Government's efforts to identify and locate undocumented immigrants with serious felony records. In order to promote efficiency, the Committee directs ICE to take steps to ensure that current operations performed by the LESC remain centralized at the LESC facility in Williston, Vermont and that these operations are not unnecessarily duplicated elsewhere. The Committee looks forward to receiving immediately the report required by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 regarding LESC funding, operations, and staffing. The Department is also directed to submit for Committee approval the reallocation of any resources currently intended for LESC operations in Vermont. It is expected that no such reallocation will be made without Committee concurrence.

The Committee notes that, despite an increasing workload and the availability of recruitment and retention incentives, the LESC has not hired to authorized position levels. The Committee directs ICE to ensure that the LESC has the resources and approvals necessary to fully utilize its recruitment incentives program and to include details about this program in the spend plan it is required

to provide to the Committee. The LESC is also encouraged to use hiring campaigns, education, and outreach, including coordination with nearby community, technical, and State colleges and universities. Further, the LESC is encouraged to utilize available direct hire authorities to accelerate the hiring of qualified applicants.

Sex Offender Release Notifications.—The Committee understands that ICE is currently notifying law enforcement authorities and State regulatory organizations through the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (Public Law 109–248) exchange portal when ICE releases into their jurisdictions individuals who have a registration requirement. The Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to continue to identify any potential information gaps within this system and to address these gaps in a manner that ensures that data on ICE detainees with sex or violent offender records are provided in real time to jurisdictions where such detainees will reside.

Kiosks for Non-Detained Appearances.—The Committee is concerned about the size of ICE’s non-detained docket and directs ICE to continue its program to enable certain aliens on the non-detained docket to report via self-service kiosks at ERO field offices. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for this program and directs ICE to evaluate the potential of expanding these activities if it is found that the program reduces the time and resources that deportation officers devote to managing encounters and recurring check-ins with applicable aliens.

Alternatives to Detention.—The recommendation includes \$269,704,000 for Alternatives to Detention [ATD], and directs ICE to ensure they are used as effectively as possible. ICE shall brief the Committee on its discussions with the contractors handling the ATD—ISAP III contract about implementing a “Know Your Rights” [KYR] program for new participants. The briefing shall indicate whether these discussions determined whether a KYR program was deemed reasonable to be provided at the time of the initial full enrollment or orientation or as soon as reasonably possible after that time. ICE shall continue exploring the use of available ATD models on an ongoing basis, shall prioritize the use of such detention alternatives for immigrant children and their families, where appropriate, and shall seek the release of individuals and their family members who pass credible fear screening and do not present a public safety or flight risk.

The ATD program shall evaluate the efficacy and cost-benefit of continuing the type of case management services provided under the Family Case Management Pilot [FCMP]. Given the pilot’s high compliance rates, the Committee believes exploring the potential benefits of a program similar to the FCMP pilot or an equivalent ATD program that facilitates access to social and legal services for enrollees. To promote transparency and further understanding of ATD, the Committee directs ICE to publish annually the following policies and data relating to ATD: guidance for referral, placement, escalation and de-escalation decisions; enrollment by Field Office; information on the length of enrollment broken down by type of ATD; and a breakdown of enrollment by type and point of apprehension.

Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Committee providing analysis of each

active program within the last 5 years under the ATD account. This report shall include compliance with court appearances, immigration appointments, and removal orders; cost per individual served; and response times to requests for legal counsel, family contact, and medical treatment, including mental health services.

287(g) Agreements.—The Committee observes that OIG recommended ICE collect data on the race and ethnicity of individuals arrested or apprehended under the 287(g) program, but in 2010 ICE declined to accept this recommendation, claiming that the program does not raise concerns about racial profiling. The Committee directs ICE to publish applications for new or renewed 287(g) agreements on its website 8 weeks prior to entering into any such agreement. ICE shall ensure thorough vetting of 287(g) applicants in an effort to minimize detention conditions that do not fully comply with the PBNDS and PREA standards.

Privacy Waivers.—The Committee recognizes that Federal agencies are prohibited from releasing information concerning an individual to a third party under the Privacy Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–579). However, the Committee is concerned by reports that detainees, their attorneys, and their family members have faced difficulty receiving and submitting the ICE “Privacy Waiver Authorizing Disclosure to a Third Party” form. Without this form, members of Congress cannot make successful inquiries in behalf of their constituents. The Committee advises ICE to provide every detainee, upon entering ICE custody, with a copy of the “Privacy Waiver Authorizing Disclosure to a Third Party” form in order to facilitate Congressional inquiries.

OPLA.—The Committee includes \$14,912,000 as requested for additional attorneys and legal support staff. This funding ensures sufficient attorneys are available to handle court proceeding levels.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$45,559,000
Budget estimate, 2020	78,770,000
Committee recommendation	28,770,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$28,770,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvement [PC&I], which is \$50,000,000 less than the budget request amount and \$16,789,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operational Communications/Information Technology	30,859	7,800	7,800
Construction and Facility Improvements	10,000	70,970	20,970
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	4,700	.....	.....

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	45,559	78,770	28,770

The recommendation supports information system enhancements across ICE, including the migration to the Consolidated ICE Financial Solution from the current proprietary financial system and improved efficiency for ICE and its customers. Additionally, ICE will invest in the Critical Foundational Infrastructure to perform a technical refresh of ICE mission critical and mission essential IT assets that reached the end of their useful life. The Committee recognizes that funding requested for some of these efforts could be obligated more slowly than was assumed in materials provided to the Committee in support of the budget request. The Committee directs ICE to provide a briefing on proposed PC&I spending plans not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The Transportation Security Administration [TSA] is charged with ensuring security across U.S. transportation systems, including aviation, railways, highways, pipelines, and waterways; and safeguarding the freedom of movement of people and commerce.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a gross discretionary total of \$7,723,246,000 and a net of \$4,893,246,000 for TSA.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	7,410,079	7,115,195	7,489,721
Aviation Passenger Security Fees	(2,670,000)	(3,380,000)	(2,830,000)
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net)	4,740,079	3,735,195	4,659,721
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	169,789	162,623	210,623
Research and Development	20,594	20,902	22,902
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net) ..	4,930,462	3,918,720	4,893,246
Total, Transportation Security Administration (gross)	7,600,462	7,298,720	7,723,246

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$4,740,079,000
Budget estimate, 2020	3,735,195,000
Committee recommendation	4,659,721,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,489,721,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$374,526,000 above the budget request amount and \$79,642,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. This amount is partially offset by \$2,830,000,000 in estimated aviation security fee collections that are credited to this appropriation, as authorized, resulting in net discretionary appropriation of \$4,659,721,000. Within the budget request, TSA included an unrealistic \$550,000,000 proposal to increase passenger aviation fees that has not been authorized. This fee proposal was used to offset current TSA operations, as well as programmatic growth outside of TSA, and is not included in the recommendation.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year enacted 2019 and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Aviation Screening Operations:			
Screening Workforce:			
Screening Partnership Program	197,062	183,370	199,050
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	3,347,774	3,271,468	3,434,207
Screener Training and Other	230,234	232,356	243,852
Airport Management	658,479	620,635	631,573
Canines	164,597	153,354	165,725
Screening Technology Maintenance	398,137	390,240	405,450
Secure Flight	114,406	114,958	115,482
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations	5,110,689	4,966,381	5,195,339
Other Operations and Enforcement:			
Inflight Security:			
Federal Air Marshals	763,598	743,291	752,584
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training	22,615	16,697	19,773
Aviation Regulation	220,235	181,487	229,812
Air Cargo	104,629	104,088	105,145
Intelligence and TSOC	80,324	75,905	76,705
Surface Programs	130,141	72,826	137,569
Vetting Programs	53,016	51,395	51,641
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement	1,374,558	1,245,689	1,373,229
Mission Support	924,832	903,125	921,153
Subtotal, Operations and Support (gross)	7,410,079	7,115,195	7,489,721
Aviation Passenger Security Fees	(2,670,000)	(2,830,000)	(2,830,000)
Offsetting Collections, Legislative Proposals	-	(550,000)	-
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net)	4,740,079	3,735,195	4,659,721

AVIATION SCREENING OPERATIONS

Screening Partnership Program [SPP].—The recommendation maintains necessary funds for security at airports where private screening contracts are in place. The Committee finds that small and rural airports play a critical role in the security of our National Airspace System as the first point of entry for millions of travelers every year. Therefore, the Committee encourages TSA to

work with local airport authorities and stakeholders to ensure that appropriate security screening services are deployed to any public use airport with regularly scheduled commercial air service.

The Committee acknowledges that the SPP provides TSA airports with an alternative to request private screening support instead of Federal screeners. Commensurate with the Committee's interest in this program, TSA shall notify the Committee within 10 days of any change to a private screening contract, including any new award under the SPP or any transition from privatized screening into Federal screening.

Screeener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits.—The recommendation includes \$77,000,000 above the budget request to fund an additional 1,090 front line screener personnel to continue exit lane staffing in accordance with section 603 of Public Law 114–74. The Committee supports and encourages TSA to continue efforts to develop and install appropriate exit-lane monitoring technology where feasible and appropriate. With regard to remodeling and modernization efforts undertaken by airports at existing exit lanes that TSA was responsible for monitoring on December 1, 2013, TSA shall continue to be responsible for monitoring those exit lanes after the remodeling or modernization efforts are completed.

Airport Management.—The recommendation includes funding for: the workforce to support TSA Federal Security Directors; Bomb Appraisal Officers; Explosives Security Specialists; the Transportation Security Operations Center; airport rent and furniture; a vehicle fleet; airport parking; and employee transit benefits.

The Committee remains interested in TSA's work with all stakeholders, including general aviation stakeholders. The Committee supports TSA's efforts to dedicate a full time general aviation representative as allowed by Public Law 115–254 and recognizes that TSA's Industry Engagement Manager for General Aviation now serves as the single point of contact for the general aviation community. The Committee expects TSA to work with partner agencies for opportunities to improve the Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport [DCA] Access Standard Security Program [DASSP] to ensure that approval time for the entire application process to participate in the DASSP program takes no longer than 120 days. The Committee also expects TSA will continue to make available screening beyond 5 p.m. for Temporary Flight Restriction [TFR] designated gateways when a TFR is in effect.

The Committee recognizes that Transportation Security Officers [TSO] are the front line for aviation security and their proficiency at screening carry-on baggage at airport checkpoints can have a direct impact on the safety of the public. The Committee encourages TSA to continue to develop and field adaptive x-ray baggage screening training tools to improve TSO performance on existing screening systems and of the next generation of Computed Tomography [CT] systems.

Canines.—The recommendation includes \$165,725,000 for the National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program [NEDCTP], which will continue to support 1,097 teams led by local law enforcement and TSA. Within this amount, \$10,957,000 is included above the budget request amount to support the additional 50 teams

added in fiscal year 2019. These canine teams will not only enhance security effectiveness inside and outside secure areas of airports, but will also increase passenger screening efficiency. TSA shall continue to use risk-based methodology to allocate the teams to the highest risk airports.

Screening Technology Maintenance.—The Committee understands TSA has drafted a strategy on the development of a process and tool to assess the performance of Transportation Security Equipment [TSE] after deployment to the field. TSA is directed to brief the Committee on this strategy no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act. The briefing shall include a cost benefit analysis of a predictive analytics capability that can be used to inform maintenance actions.

Capability Acceptance Process [CAP].—The Committee is aware of efforts by TSA to pursue a Capability Acceptance Process to facilitate receiving Transportation Security Equipment and other capability from local airports, airlines, or other industry partners. This capability is an option for donors interested in accelerating acquisition timelines, facilitation recapitalization, or enhancing passenger experience. Gifting equipment to TSA would also require donors to be financially responsible for efforts associated with the deployment of a donated capability, such as, but not limited to, the removal of any TSA equipment being replaced. If implemented, this has the potential to create a bifurcated system of security at airports dependent on stakeholders' desire and ability to pay for equipment. Before full implementation of CAP, TSA is to brief the Committee on its plan of action, including how gift and donation authority will be utilized, the fiscal implications, and expectations of industry partners.

OTHER OPERATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

Federal Air Marshals.—The recommendation includes \$752,584,000 for the Federal Air Marshal Service [FAMS], which is \$9,293,000 above the budget request amount and \$11,014,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. This amount includes funding for FAMS to continue protection of the air transportation system against terrorist threats, sabotage, or other acts of violence.

The Committee directs TSA to continue submitting quarterly reports on FAMS mission coverage, staffing levels, and hiring rates as it has done in prior years.

Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training Programs.—The recommendation includes \$19,773,000 for the Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training programs, which is \$3,076,000 above the budget request amount and \$2,842,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. This returns the program to fiscal year 2018 levels after a one-time increase in fiscal year 2019 to mitigate training requirements.

Law Enforcement Reimbursement Program.—The recommendation includes \$46,275,000 for the Law Enforcement Officer [LEO] Reimbursement Program. The Committee recognizes the important role that the LEO reimbursement program has played in helping airports meet federally mandated airport security requirements. The Committee directs TSA to maintain and fund the LEO Program.

Visible Intermodal Prevention Response [VIPR] Teams.—The recommendation includes \$55,637,000 to maintain 31 Visible Intermodal Prevention Response teams. VIPR teams work in collaboration with Federal, State, and local transportation stakeholders to prevent and deter acts of terrorism against transportation systems, including commercial aviation, air cargo, general aviation, mass transit, maritime, freight rail, highway, and pipeline systems.

Public Area Security National Framework.—The TSA Public Area Security National Framework report recommended the consolidation of emergency communications, airport law enforcement, aircraft rescue operations, and firefighting operations into a single operations center on the airport campus. This recommendation is particularly important for airports serving a civil-military purpose, which face a heightened risk of terrorist attacks. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, TSA shall brief the Committee on its plans for implementing the report’s recommendations.

Surface Programs.—The recommendation includes \$8,420,000 above the budget request for additional resources to deploy cybersecurity teams and conduct field assessments in order to more quickly address pipeline security gaps.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$169,789,000
Budget estimate, 2020	162,623,000
Committee recommendation	210,623,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$210,623,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$48,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$40,834,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Aviation Screening Infrastructure:			
Checkpoint Support	94,422	148,600	156,600
Checked Baggage	75,367	14,023	54,023
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	169,789	162,623	210,623

Checkpoint Support.—Funds provided for checkpoint support will be used to continue field-testing and deploying equipment for passenger screening, carry-on baggage screening, checkpoint reconfiguration, electronic surveillance of checkpoints, and operational integration of systems. Currently deployed technologies include walk-through metal detectors, explosives trace detection machines, bottled liquid scanners, chemical analysis devices, advanced technology systems, and Advanced Imaging Technology [AIT]. Pur-

chases of equipment with a unit cost of less than \$250,000 will continue to be made with O&S funds.

Quarterly Briefings.—TSA is to provide quarterly briefings on its investment plans for checkpoint security and Explosives Detection Systems [EDS] refurbishment, procurement, and installation on an airport-by-airport basis. These briefings shall include information on specific technologies for purchase, program schedules, major milestones, obligation schedules, recapitalization priorities, status of operational testing for each passenger screening technology under development, and a table detailing actual versus anticipated unobligated balances at the close of the fiscal year. These briefings shall also include details on checkpoint screening pilot programs and public-private partnerships that are in progress or being considered for implementation. Information in this portion of the briefing is to include for each pilot program or public-private partnership: a summary; a description of its goals; potential capabilities and benefits of the program; the airports where the pilots or partnerships will take place; funding commitments; and plans for future expansion. The Committee expects these briefings to include detailed program schedules for passenger screening technologies and these schedules should include all milestones from the issuance of a request for proposal to deployment.

Computed Tomography [CT].—The recommendation includes \$142,100,000 for the purchase and installation of 237 CT machines for passenger checkpoints at the highest-risk airports in the United States. This effort is part of a larger effort to recapitalize aging screening equipment, add detection capabilities, and improve performance in order to mitigate emerging threats to aviation security. The Committee encourages TSA to remain innovative in its efforts to enhance threat detection. The recommendation includes \$8,000,000 above the request to accelerate CT algorithm development. These funds will utilize the momentum gained from currently funded algorithm development activities to continue the efforts associated with moving toward higher levels within the detection standard in the nearer term.

Explosives Detection Systems [EDS].—The recommendation includes \$54,023,000 for EDS, including \$40,000,000 for TSA to continue reimbursement of airports that incurred costs associated with the development of a partial or completed in-line baggage system prior to August 3, 2007. As directed in the Joint Explanatory Statements accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2016 (Public Law 114–113) and the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141), TSA has validated project cost information submitted by airports to determine allowable and allocable expenses. TSA is directed to brief the Committee on its updated timeline and allocation plan for these funds not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act. The brief shall include a plan for how TSA will address the remaining balance of reimbursement claims in future budget requests.

The Committee continues to support the Registered Traveler [RT] program. As TSA deploys its Credential Authentication Technology [CAT] it is important that the RT program be incorporated in the planning and deployment of CAT. The TSA Administrator shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress and the Comp-

troller General of the United States when the CAT is fully deployed at all airport checkpoints where a RT is currently utilized. Not later than 90 days after receipt of such notice, the Comptroller General shall conduct an assessment of the feasibility of RT service providers providing identity verification services in conjunction with CAT. This assessment shall consider security implications, including the consequences of service provider access to watch list and other intelligence and security data; adequacy of privacy protection for all passengers; authorities related to restrictions regarding Secure Flight data; the statutorily required role of Federal employees in conducting screening of passengers; TSA requirements related to screener qualifications, training, and certification; and cost effectiveness for the Government. The assessment shall further address impact of RT programs on TSA checkpoint operations, including Pre Check enrollment and overall passenger throughput. Following this assessment, the Comptroller General shall develop and report recommendations to the appropriate committees of Congress.

Advanced Imaging Technology.—The Committee is pleased that TSA has submitted the report on the Use of Advanced Imaging Technology at Checkpoints as directed by the Committee in the fiscal year 2019 report. TSA is directed to provide a status update not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on TSA efforts to enhance screening effectiveness of the current AIT fleet, testing and evaluating international screening technology, and identifying additional manufacturers of screening equipment with the potential to meet or exceed the minimum screening standard. The Committee expects TSA to proceed without delay in evaluation and validation of enhanced AIT systems.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$20,594,000
Budget estimate, 2020	20,902,000
Committee recommendation	22,902,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$22,902,000 for Research and Development, which is \$2,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$2,308,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research and Development	20,594	20,902	22,902
Subtotal, Research and Development	20,594	20,902	22,902

Innovation Task Force [ITF].—The Committee supports TSA’s efforts to develop and deploy next generation screening solutions rap-

idly to assist screeners in detecting and deterring threats to aviation security.

TSA established the ITF to foster innovation in aviation security, address the threat landscape, improve the passenger screening experience, and deliver a next-generation curb-to-gate screening capability. The Committee encourages the ITF to engage with industry in pursuit of future capabilities that can support TSA’s mission.

Computed Tomography.—The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for design and development activities for a “small” Computed Tomography concept suitable for a wider range of deployment locations. TSA shall brief the Committee no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act with a plan to expend these funds and a timeline for development and certification of the concept.

COAST GUARD

The primary responsibilities of the Coast Guard include: the enforcement of all applicable Federal laws on the high seas and other waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; promotion of safety of life and property at sea; assistance to navigation; protection of the marine environment; and maintenance of a state of readiness to function as a specialized service of the Navy in time of war, as authorized by sections 1 and 2 of title 14, United States Code. The Commandant of the Coast Guard reports directly to the Secretary of Homeland Security.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$11,632,337,000 for the Coast Guard, which is \$512,921,000 above the budget request amount and \$383,584,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. When costs for Overseas Contingency Operations [OCO] are excluded, the recommendation for the Coast Guard is \$11,442,337,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

COAST GUARD
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	7,808,201	7,872,395	8,102,466
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,248,260	1,234,656	1,517,506
Research and Development	20,256	4,949	4,949
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Appropriations)	199,360	205,107	205,107
Retired Pay	1,739,844	1,802,309	1,802,309
Total, Coast Guard	12,015,921	11,119,416	11,632,337
(Defense, less OCO)	340,000	340,000	340,000

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$7,808,201,000
Budget estimate, 2020	7,872,395,000
Committee recommendation	8,102,466,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides funds for the salaries and benefits of both military and civilian personnel and the operation and maintenance of multipurpose vessels, aircraft, and shore units strategically located along the coasts and inland waterways of the U.S. and in selected areas overseas. The program activities of this appropriation include: search and rescue; aids to navigation; marine safety; marine environmental protection; enforcement of laws and treaties; Arctic and Antarctic operations; and defense readiness.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$8,102,466,000 for O&S, which is \$230,071,000 above the budget request amount and \$294,265,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The total includes \$24,500,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and \$530,000,000 for Coast Guard defense-related activities, of which \$190,000,000 is for OCO. The Committee also recommends funding to meet the air facility operation obligations laid out in section 676a of title 14, United States Code.

Based on recent reporting pursuant to Public Law 94–254, the Committee is aware of increasing Coast Guard costs that will result in diminished resources for other statutory missions. The Coast Guard shall appropriately account for these needs in its fiscal year 2021 budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Military Pay and Allowances	3,864,816	3,996,812	4,006,283
Civilian Pay and Benefits	939,707	986,429	988,865
Training and Recruiting	189,983	194,930	196,922
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	919,533	927,674	938,813
Centrally Managed Accounts	161,441	150,236	161,236
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	1,436,494	1,478,270	1,475,716
Reserve Training	117,758	124,549	124,583
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	13,469	13,495	20,048
Overseas Contingency Operations	165,000	.....	190,000
Total, Operations and Support	7,808,201	7,872,395	8,102,466

Arctic Program Office.—Recognizing the growing national security imperatives for an enhanced U.S. presence in the Arctic, the Committee is pleased that the Coast Guard has established an Arctic Strategy, an Arctic Strategy Implementation Plan, and an Arctic Program Office. This office has furthered national defense and security interests in the Arctic through its extensive participation, coordination, and collaboration with other international, Federal, and SLTT partners to improve awareness, broaden partnerships, and modernize governance in the Arctic. The Coast Guard is to report to the Committee if additional resources are needed for the Arctic Program Office to further its important mission.

Center of Expertise for Great Lakes Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.—The Committee includes \$1,500,000 for the Coast Guard to establish a Center of Expertise for Great Lakes Oil Spill Preparedness and Response in accordance with section 807 of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–282).

Environmental Remediation Activities.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Coast Guard’s Unfunded Priority List [UPL] and provides \$6,500,000 above the request for conducting environmental remediation activities at Port Clarence, Alaska, in order to convey property, and for site assessments and environmental remediation activities at locations impacted by Hurricanes Michael, Florence, and Lane, as well as locations where Aqueous Film Forming Foam was dispersed, such as Kodiak, AK; San Diego, CA; Elizabeth City, NC; Clearwater, FL; Detroit, MI; Baltimore, MD; and North Bend, OR.

National Maritime Center.—The Coast Guard is responsible for credentialing qualified merchant mariners serving on U.S. vessels, a mission that is critical to both maritime commerce and national security. The IT system used to manage credentialing at the National Maritime Center, Merchant Mariner Secure Electronic Application System [MMSEAS], is antiquated and inefficient. Therefore, the Committee provides \$3,000,000 to establish requirements for replacing this system and to identify alternatives that are secure, adaptable, and verifiable; and that improve service to the mariner community.

U.S. Coast Guard Operations Systems Center.—The U.S. Coast Guard Operations Systems Center supports all 11 Coast Guard statutory mission areas by housing and maintaining all of the Coast Guard’s IT systems and computer servers, as well as by providing operational watches worldwide through the Mutual-Assistance Vessel Rescue System. The Committee includes the requested amount of \$16,181,000 to invest in cybersecurity and IT infrastructure at the U.S. Coast Guard Operations Systems Center.

Coast Guard Museum.—Pursuant to section 98 of title 14, United States Code, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 within the total O&S appropriation to be available for two years for the establishment and maintenance of a National Coast Guard Museum.

Asset Colocation.—In establishing homeports for new vessels in the northeastern United States, the Coast Guard is directed to partner with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the U.S. Navy to leverage existing assets and new investments at Naval Station Newport.

Search and Rescue Study.—Within 1 year of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard is directed to complete and submit to the Committee a study of its policies and authorities for operations near offshore wind energy projects. The study shall recommend appropriate procedures to ensure the Coast Guard can effectively carry out its missions, particularly search and rescue missions in proximity to offshore wind farms, and shall include an assessment of the types and positioning of Coast Guard assets and equipment in this maritime environment. The Coast Guard shall consult with relevant Federal and State agencies and other stake-

holders, including developers and commercial and recreational fishermen.

Maritime Law Enforcement.—The Coast Guard shall report to the Committee within 180 days of the enactment of this act with an assessment of the Coast Guard’s ability to conduct maritime law enforcement activities on the high seas in support of international partners. Specifically, the assessment should address the following elements of the Coast Guard’s current capabilities, capacity, and legal authority to conduct maritime law enforcement activities outside of United States territorial waters: human trafficking; forced labor; illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing; and other illicit activity at sea. The report should detail: technical coordination with partner nations, non-governmental organizations, and the U.S. Navy to improve tracking and detection of vessels engaged in such activities; Coast Guard requirements, including material, personnel, logistic, and administrative requirements, for support from the U.S. Navy (either direct support requests, or through Geographic Combatant Commanders and the Global Force Management process) and partner nations, specifying any unmet resource demands; any limiting factors that constrain the Coast Guard’s ability to fully resource this mission, including legal authorities; and legislative proposals for mitigating these limitations.

Motor Lifeboat Assessment.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall complete and submit to the Committee a study on the placement and allocation of 47-foot motor lifeboats in the northeastern United States. At a minimum, the study shall examine the current and future needs for motor lifeboats operating in both nearshore and offshore environments. Additionally, the study shall analyze the necessity to have timely and responsive transit times to cases, given the operational capabilities and limitations of the platform.

Child Care Subsidy.—The Committee recognizes that the availability of childcare is crucial for Coast Guard families, especially those in high cost of living areas, as well as those stationed in remote locations without access to Coast Guard or Department of Defense childcare facilities. The recommendation includes \$8,048,000 to maintain childcare subsidy availability.

Fishing Safety Training and Research.—The Committee supports an agreement between the Coast Guard and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health [NIOSH] to efficiently administer the Fishing Safety Training and Fishing Safety Research Grant Programs and recommends \$6,000,000 to continue administering both grants in fiscal year 2020. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard and NIOSH to consult with fishing safety training experts in the development of grant program guidelines. If necessary, a small percentage of the funds appropriated may be used to cover the Federal costs associated with NIOSH’s administration of the programs.

Minor Shore Infrastructure.—The bill includes long-standing language to allow funds for operations to be used for the sustainment, repair, replacement, and maintenance of shore infrastructure projects, including projects to correct deficiencies in code compliance or to mitigate against threats to life, health, or safety, with costs not exceeding 75 percent of a building’s or structure’s replace-

ment value. Additionally, O&S funds can be used for contingent, emergent, or other unspecified minor construction projects, which include new construction, procurement, development, conversion, rebuilding, improvement, or an extension of any facility not exceeding \$2,000,000 in total cost at any location for planned or unplanned operational needs.

Drug Interdiction.—The Committee is concerned that deaths caused by cocaine overdoses in the United States increased by more than 105 percent between 2015 and 2017. The Committee is further concerned with the use of the maritime domain to traffic cocaine, which typically originates in Colombia, into the United States. Despite interdicting more than 200 metric tons of cocaine in 2018, the Coast Guard is only able to respond to a fraction of the intelligence it receives, largely due to a lack of vessels and aircraft. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes funding for new assets used for Coast Guard’s drug interdiction efforts, including additional air and surface assets.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Vessels:			
Survey and Design-Vessel and Boats	5,500	500	5,500
In-Service Cutter Sustainment	63,250	77,900	77,900
National Security Cutter	72,600	60,000	60,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter	400,000	457,000	457,000
Fast Response Cutter	340,000	140,000	240,000
Cutter Boats	5,000	4,300	15,100
Polar Security Cutter	675,000	35,000	35,000
Inland Waterways and Western Rivers Cutter	5,000	2,500	2,500
Polar Sustainment	15,000	15,000	15,000
Subtotal, Vessels	1,581,350	792,200	908,000
Aircraft:			
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment	17,000	17,000	17,000
HC-27J Conversion /Sustainment	80,000	103,200	103,200
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	105,000		
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment	28,000	50,000	50,000
MH-60T Sustainment	120,000	20,000	150,000
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems	6,000	9,400	9,400
Subtotal, Aircraft	356,000	199,600	329,600
Other Acquisition Programs:			
Other Equipment and Systems	3,500	3,500	3,500
Program Oversight and Management	20,000	20,000	20,000
C4ISR	23,300	25,156	25,156
CG-Logistics Information Management System	9,200	6,400	6,400
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform	0	14,200	14,200
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	56,000	69,256	69,256
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:			
Major Construction, ATON, and Survey and Design	74,510	52,000	87,550
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	175,400	116,600	118,100
Minor Shore	5,000	5,000	5,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	254,910	173,600	210,650
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,248,260	1,234,656	1,517,506

Full-Funding Policy.—The Committee again directs an exception to the administration's current acquisition policy that requires the Coast Guard to attain the total acquisition cost for a vessel, including long lead time materials [LLTM], production costs, and post-production costs, before a production contract can be awarded. This policy has the potential to make shipbuilding less efficient, to force delayed obligation of production funds, and to require post-production funds far in advance of when they will be used. The Department should position itself to acquire vessels in the most efficient manner within the guidelines of strict governance measures. The Committee expects the administration to adopt a similar policy for the acquisition of the Offshore Patrol Cutter [OPC] and heavy polar icebreaker.

Domestic Content.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Coast Guard is directed to utilize components that are manufactured in the United States when contracting for new vessels. Such components include: auxiliary equipment, such as pumps for shipboard services; propulsion equipment, including engines, reduction gears, and propellers; shipboard cranes; and spreaders for shipboard cranes.

Command and Control, Communications, Computer, Cyber, and Intelligence [C51] Systems.—The Committee recommends resources requested to support program management activities and delivering operational and mission support capabilities for Command and Control, Communications, Computer, Cyber, and Intelligence [C51] systems. Fiscal year 2020 funding shall focus on MILSATCOM recapitalization of shore units, recapitalization of the Maritime Security Risk Analysis Model application, and beginning the transition to a network infrastructure that supports operations in a secure mobile environment.

VESSELS

Great Lakes Icebreaking Capacity.—The Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard cannot provide adequate icebreaking capacity on the Great Lakes, consequently affecting the regional and national economies and the safety of maritime commerce. To enhance icebreaking capacity on the Great Lakes, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 for the Coast Guard to formally charter and establish a major acquisition program office within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act. Such office shall be tasked with implementing an acquisition plan to procure a Great Lakes icebreaker that is at least as capable as USCGC MACKINAW (WLBB-30). Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee the acquisition plan, schedule, and funding requirements for procurement of such Great Lakes icebreaker.

Maritime Security Response Vessels.—Leveraging existing military inventory of naval special warfare combatant craft, the Committee provides \$10,800,000 for vessels capable of operating in contested, near shore environments to support operations of Maritime Security Response Teams East and West. Further, the Committee recommends that any such vessel should be currently in production and used by Department of Defense teams requiring similar capabilities.

National Security Cutter [NSC].—The Committee continues to support the acquisition of the Coast Guard’s capital ship, the NSC. The NSC remains the Coast Guard’s largest and most technologically advanced cutter, replacing the 378-foot Legacy High Endurance Cutters built between 1967 and 1972. In fiscal year 2018, the Coast Guard interdicted 209 metric tons of cocaine and detained over 600 suspected smugglers, surpassing the interdiction and detention efforts of all other Federal agencies combined. In November 2018, the USCGC JAMES (WMSL-754), in support of the Joint Interagency Task Force South, seized nearly nine tons of cocaine and detained over forty suspected drug smugglers from various drug conveyances. Despite its continued success in fiscal year 2018, the Coast Guard was only able to target a fraction of known smuggling events. The Committee recognizes the crucial role NSCs play in combatting the Coast Guard’s current and future operational and capacity challenges in interdicting drugs, exercising U.S. sovereignty, maintaining maritime security, and conducting search-and-rescue operations on high seas and waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The Committee believes that an additional NSC would provide the Coast Guard with capabilities far beyond those envisioned when the Coast Guard established the program of record for this highly effective platform.

Offshore Patrol Cutter.—The Committee notes that the Coast Guard has declared the OPC as its highest recapitalization priority and provides the requested amount of \$457,000,000 to fund the construction of a third OPC. Additionally, the Committee provides funds for LLTM for the fourth and fifth OPCs. OPC recapitalization will replace assets that have surpassed their functional service life, subsequently enhancing the effectiveness of the Coast Guard’s layered security strategy. While the Committee supports OPC procurements, the Committee is concerned about potential cost overruns for the program and directs the Coast Guard to brief the Committee within one week prior to taking any procurement actions impacting estimated costs for the OPC program.

Fast Response Cutter [FRC] Program.—In accordance with the Coast Guard’s recapitalization plan, the Committee supports the replacement of legacy 110-foot Island Class patrol boats with FRCs that will operate similarly in the coastal zone. The budget request included two FRCs, two fewer vessels than the Coast Guard can currently purchase under the current contract with the shipbuilder. The Committee recognizes that the Coast Guard would have to renegotiate and likely pay as much as \$10,000,000 more per unit if purchasing fewer than four vessels. With additional FRCs required to support the Coast Guard’s critical mission in support of the Department of Defense in Patrol Forces Southwest Asia, the Committee recommends \$240,000,000, as required to purchase four FRCs in fiscal year 2020.

Polar Ice Breaking Vessel.—The Committee recognizes the value of heavy polar icebreakers in promoting the national security and economic interests of the United States in the Arctic and Antarctic regions and recommends the requested amount of \$35,000,000 to maintain the acquisition schedule for a new class of heavy polar icebreakers, followed by the acquisition of three medium polar icebreakers. The funds are provided for long lead materials in the de-

sign and construction phase for the second Polar Security Cutter [PSC]. The recommendation will allow the Coast Guard to maintain the accelerated acquisition schedule for a new class of heavy polar icebreakers that was established in fiscal year 2019.

Polar Star.—The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 to carry out a service life extension program [SLEP] for the POLAR STAR to extend its service life as the Coast Guard continues to modernize its icebreaking fleet.

Inland Waterways and Western River Tenders.—The Committee continues to be concerned with the Coast Guard’s fleet of inland river tenders which help ensure the integrity of the structures, beacons, and buoys that support the U.S. Marine Transportation System. In addition to age concerns and equipment obsolescence issues, the fleet is unable to accommodate mixed-gender crews and presents other challenges, particularly to crew health. The recommendation includes the requested amount of \$2,500,000 to continue accelerating the Inland Waterways and Western River Tenders acquisition. The Department is directed to provide to the Committee an acquisition plan and requirements document not less than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act that details the Coast Guard’s plans to acquire new vessels to replace the current fleet.

52-Foot Heavy Weather Boats.—While the Committee is supportive of the Coast Guard’s efforts to conduct research on heavy weather surf boat needs, the Committee is concerned about the delay and urges expeditious completion of the small boat capability analysis report. Further, the Committee urges the Coast Guard to ensure consideration of towing capacity as an operational requirement for the replacement of the 52-foot Special Purpose Craft—Heavy Weather.

Maritime Security Response Equipment.—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to assess the costs and benefits of using next-generation, crew-served stabilized small arms weapon mounts to facilitate more effective drug-runner interdiction and support of U.S. Department of Defense vessel escort. The Committee recommends that acquisition, integration, and deployment decisions related to Maritime Security Response Teams and Maritime Safety and Security Teams prioritize accurate targeting and safer engagement distances in order to improve the safety of Coast Guard personnel and reduce the risk of collateral damage.

AIRCRAFT

Coast Guard MH-60 Fleet.—The Committee is aware of the Coast Guard’s aging fleet of 45 Sikorsky MH-60Ts and that these airframes, with an average of 15,000 flight hours, will begin to start reaching their “Do Not Exceed” limits. In fiscal year 2019, the Committee provided funding to support required Non-Recurring Engineering [NRE] activities and the procurement of new airframes for the MH-60 fleet. In an effort to extend the fleet’s service life as the Coast Guard considers MH-60 recapitalization and replacement options, the Committee provides \$150,000,000 to re-establish the production line, complete engineering structural analysis, refurbish tooling, create engineering drawings, and document manufacturing process planning.

Rotary-Wing Aircraft Back-Up Hoist Emergency Recovery Devices.—The Coast Guard’s fleet of rotary-wing aircraft includes the MH-60 and MH-65 helicopters that employ conventional rescue winches used to hoist rescue swimmers and victims out of the water. In cases where the hoist fails or the cable becomes entangled, the MH-60 utilizes a back-up manual hand-crank emergency recovery device [ERD] capable of lifting a single rescue swimmer or victim into the aircraft. The Committee is concerned that when the primary hoist on the MH-60 fails, the backup ERD may not provide the lifting capacity necessary to continue a rescue operation. Furthermore, the MH-65 has no back-up device if a hoist failure arises. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to consider equipping the fleet of rotary-wing aircraft with back-up powered ascender systems capable of providing equivalent lifting capacity to the conventional rescue hoists in order to ensure incident response and recovery resources are ready and capable.

SHORE FACILITIES AND AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Unfunded Priorities List [UPL].—The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide to the Committee at the time of the fiscal year 2021 budget request submission a list of approved but unfunded Coast Guard priorities and the funds needed for each priority. The Coast Guard shall include projects that address unfunded aviation requirements, including unanticipated aviation infrastructure needs that result from emergent missions, disaster recovery, and other external factors.

Shore Construction Report.—The Committee understands the Coast Guard is drafting a report on shore-side infrastructure improvements required in Alaska, as required by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6). The Committee expects that the report will detail any dock improvements needed to accommodate Coast Guard cutters and any housing construction or improvements needed to appropriately accommodate new cutters’ crew members and their families. Further, the report shall include a timeline for when funding is needed to implement these improvements.

Shore Construction.—The Committee recommends funding the shore construction projects included in the request. Due to the timing of the enactment of the fiscal year 2019 final appropriations and the submission of the 2020 request to the Congress, several high-priority shore construction projects requested in fiscal year 2020 were fully funded in fiscal year 2019. As such, the Committee’s recommendation reflects necessary modifications tied to the Coast Guard’s UPL. The recommendation includes funding for the Coast Guard’s two highest priority housing, family support, safety, and training facilities projects on the UPL. Investments in family housing and child development centers will help improve the quality of life for military members and their families. The recommendation also includes \$7,200,000 for the required realignment of structures in the Delaware River. The realignment was listed as the highest priority on the Coast Guard’s UPL for supporting operational assets and maritime commerce.

Critical Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure [MASI] Investments.—The recommendation includes \$50,000,000 for the two

highest priority MASI projects on the Coast Guard's UPL. The first project begins construction on major pier and facility improvements required to homeport the first PSC in Seattle, Washington. The second project advances construction of a new pier and shore-ties for a 225-foot seagoing buoy tender, previously displaced by the National Security Cutter and returning to Honolulu, Hawaii in 2024. In addition, the Committee recommends the requested \$3,000,000 necessary to ensure maintenance facility upgrades in Kodiak, Alaska funded in fiscal year 2019 meet requirements for both OPCs and FRCs.

Fast Response Cutter and Buoy Tender Piers.—The Committee recommends the requested amount of \$20,600,000 to support FRC homeporting in Sitka, Alaska. In addition, the Committee recommends the Coast Guard leverage this investment to take steps necessary to prepare to recapitalize the Ocean Going Buoy Tender [WLB] pier located at the same location, which is beyond its service life and is limited by load restrictions. In addition to supporting buoy tenders, the new pier will support FRCs by providing structural capacity to perform maintenance activities on the attached floating docks. The Coast Guard could see significant efficiencies by contracting simultaneously for both the FRC and WLB pier work.

Elizabeth City Air Station.—The Committee acknowledges that Elizabeth City Coast Guard Air Station is a critical facility to support search and rescue and disaster relief efforts along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts. Further, the Committee recognizes the Nation's need for pilot training programs at U.S. institutions of higher learning to address current and projected shortfalls, as well as Congress' commitment to diversity in aviation-related fields. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Coast Guard to partner with and support these training programs, particularly in underserved areas where air facilities are shared. The Coast Guard shall engage with local governments and institutions of higher learning to develop a plan to reactivate Runway 1/19 to better meet immediate operational requirements and support long term contributions to our Nation's pilot shortfall. The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 above the request for this initiative and directs the Coast Guard to work with State and local partners to complete this project using State and local funding and to brief the Committee on the funding plan within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act.

Cape May Training Center.—The Coast Guard is directed to continue planning to recapitalize the barracks at the Cape May Training Center, as described in the Coast Guard's UPL, to increase capacity for three recruit companies, meet modern standards, and accommodate both genders through classrooms and administrative support.

Alaska Maritime Communications.—The Committee expects the report required by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6) on plans to provide communications throughout the entire Coastal Western Alaska Captain of the Port Zone will also articulate the costs of implementing the plans.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$20,256,000
Budget estimate, 2020	4,949,000
Committee recommendation	4,949,000

The Coast Guard's Research and Development [R&D] appropriation provides funds to develop techniques, methods, hardware, and systems that contribute directly to increasing the productivity and effectiveness of the Coast Guard's operational missions. This appropriation also provides funds to operate and maintain the Coast Guard Research and Development Center.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$4,949,000 for R&D, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$15,307,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION

Appropriations, 2019	\$199,360,000
Budget estimate, 2020	205,107,000
Committee recommendation	205,107,000

According to estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, the Coast Guard will pay \$205,107,000 in fiscal year 2020 to the Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund for the costs of military Medicare-eligible health benefits earned by its uniformed service members. The contribution is funded by permanent indefinite discretionary authority pursuant to Public Law 108-375.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,739,844,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,802,309,000
Committee recommendation	1,802,309,000

The Retired Pay account provides for: the pay of retired military personnel of the Coast Guard, Coast Guard Reserve, and members of the former Lighthouse Service; annuities payable to beneficiaries of retired military personnel under the retired serviceman's family protection plan pursuant to sections 1431-1446 of title 10, United States Code and survivor benefit plan pursuant to sections 1447-1455 of title 10, United States Code; payments for career status bonuses under the National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 115-232); continuation pay, and payments for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C., ch. 55).

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,802,309,000 for Retired Pay as requested, which is \$62,465,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

The United States Secret Service's [USSS] appropriation provides funds for: the protection of the President, the Vice President, and other dignitaries and designated individuals; enforcement of laws

relating to obligations and securities of the United States; enforcement of laws and investigations relating to financial crimes, that include, but are not limited to, access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; mitigation against computer-based attacks on financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure; and protection of the White House and other buildings within the Washington, DC metropolitan area. The agency also provides support for investigations related to missing and exploited children and for digital forensics investigative training for State and local cybersecurity task forces.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,349,354,000 for USSS, which is \$40,377,000 above the budget request amount and \$101,195,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The Committee recognizes the successes of USSS in the face of persistent protection requirements and increasing global investigations. The Committee continues to be pleased with the agency’s reinvigorated approach to hiring new personnel, but work remains to ensure the agency is properly staffed, especially during Presidential election cycles, and to return the agency to its expected level of mission effectiveness.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 and budget request levels:

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	2,148,528	2,241,733	2,277,110
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	97,131	56,289	56,289
Research and Development	2,500	10,955	15,955
Total, USSS	2,248,159	2,308,977	2,349,354

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,148,528,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,241,733,000
Committee recommendation	2,277,110,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,277,110,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$35,377,000 above the budget request amount and \$128,582,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Protective Operations:			
Protection of Persons and Facilities	740,895	744,908	749,408
Protective Countermeasures	56,917	61,543	61,543
Protective Intelligence	49,395	49,710	49,710
Presidential Campaigns and National Security Special Events	37,494	155,172	155,172
Subtotal, Protective Operations	884,701	1,011,333	1,015,833
Field Operations:			
Domestic and International Field Operations	647,905	635,174	639,674
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	6,000	6,000	6,000
Support for Computer Forensics Training	25,022	4,000	30,377
Subtotal, Field Operations	678,927	645,174	676,051
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development	102,923	110,258	110,258
Mission Support	481,977	474,968	474,968
Subtotal, Operations and Support	2,148,528	2,241,733	2,277,110

PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS

Protection of Persons and Facilities.—The Committee recommends \$749,908,000, which is \$4,500,000 above the budget request amount and \$8,513,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee has provided a total of \$9,000,000 for overtime needs in calendar year 2019 with \$4,500,000 within Protection of Persons and Facilities. While USSS Special Agents provide protection of permanent protectees, the Uniformed Division is authorized to protect any building in which Presidential offices are located. The uneventful visits and safe departures of Federal employees and USSS protectees do not go unnoticed by the Committee.

Protective Countermeasures.—The Committee recommends \$61,543,000 for Protective Countermeasures, which is the same as the request, to protect the President and Vice President against emerging explosive, chemical, biological, radiological, and cyber threats. The Committee has a long history of supporting these enhancements, including support for advanced protective countermeasures designed to address both established and evolving threats.

Protective Intelligence.—The Committee recommends \$49,710,000, which is the same as the budget request amount. This level of funding will ensure that protective intelligence processes, policies, and systems provide quality information and services, including counter-intelligence investigations of individuals, groups, or activities that pose threats to protectees and protected events.

Presidential Campaigns and National Security Special Events.—The Committee recommends \$155,172,000, as requested, which is \$117,678,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, to support currently planned and unanticipated National Security Special Events [NSSE], in addition to the protective mission needs related to the 2020 presidential campaign. The Committee directs the USSS to provide semiannual briefings to the Committee on the use of these funds, with the first briefing to occur not later than 180

days after the date of enactment of this act. Also included in the recommendation is a general provision prohibiting funds from being used to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in an NSSE.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Domestic and International Field Operations.—The Committee recommends \$639,674,000 for Domestic and International Field Operations, which is \$4,500,000 above the budget request amount and \$8,231,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee has provided a total of \$9,000,000 for overtime needs in calendar year 2019 with \$4,500,000 within Domestic and International Field Operations. In addition to directly supporting the Department's strategic goal to protect critical infrastructure, which includes protecting U.S. currency and financial systems from threats originating abroad, the USSS investigates violations of law related to the counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States. This mission involves investigating and coordinating a comprehensive international response to threats to the integrity of U.S. currency and to other transnational financial crimes, including financial institution fraud, identity theft, access device fraud, and money laundering. As criminals develop and exploit new technologies, USSS field operations must adjust to meet the changing threat.

Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations.—The recommendation includes \$6,000,000 for grants in support of missing and exploited children. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children [NCMEC] was created in 1984 to serve as a national resource on missing and sexually exploited children. USSS has provided grant funding, which is currently responsible for approximately 17 percent of the organization's Federal funding, to NCMEC since 1997 and currently provides support for NCMEC's forensics unit. NCMEC provides assistance to law enforcement for: long-term missing persons cases; identification of signs of facial reconstruction procedures; outreach and prevention programs for children, their families, and the public; assistance to victims of child sex trafficking and child sexual exploitation; and other critical operations.

Support for Computer Forensics Training.—The Committee recommends \$30,377,000, which is \$26,377,000 above the budget request amount and \$5,355,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, to continue training in computer forensics and to expand in response to unmet training needs. These resources are in support of the National Computer Forensics Institute, which trains State and local law enforcement and legal and judicial professionals in computer forensics and cyber investigations. This training is critical to bolstering State and local cyber capabilities and supports USSS Electronic Crimes Task Forces.

BASIC AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

USSS hiring improvements have resulted in additional training requirements at its Rowley Training Center [RTC] and at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers' [FLETC] campuses in Glynco, Georgia and Artesia, New Mexico. Therefore, the Committee fully funds the necessary FLETC training courses and RTC

courses, including the 20 Special Agent training courses, 10 Uniformed Division training courses, and 2 Mixed Basic training courses, planned for fiscal year 2020.

MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee continues to be concerned with the prolonged workforce effects stemming from USSS reliance on overtime pay to fill personnel gaps between protective and investigative operations. The effects of this reliance stem from the extensive 2016 presidential campaign and a subsequent increase in provisional and non-provisional protectees. The USSS must institute long-term policy and management techniques to reach benchmarks of 7,777 employees by the end of fiscal year 2020, 8,130 employees in fiscal year 2021, and 8,472 employees in fiscal year 2022. Of significance, the USSS will end fiscal year 2019 with approximately 1,000 positions higher than fiscal year 2015, positioning the agency well for the 2020 campaign cycle. However, the Committee encourages USSS hiring and retention initiatives that work towards right-sizing the agency to meet an increasing workload.

In response to a number of incidents, including a series of intrusions onto the White House grounds, the Protective Mission Panel established in late 2014 recommended that USSS significantly increase training for those executing the protective operation mission equating to 25 percent of their work time be set aside for training. A May 2019 report by GAO (GAO-19-415) found that the Office of Protective Operations never achieved the specified 25 percent training target. One of the challenges in doing so is the pressure put on training resulting from “frequent executive travel.” Just as the Committee has demonstrated its support for meeting the USSS hiring and staffing goals, it also believes it is critical that its personnel meet and maintain a high level of training. The Committee directs the USSS to implement the recommendations contained within GAO-19-415, and directs semiannual briefings to the Committee on meeting these goals and integrating data on training hours to ensure that the established training target is met not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Operational Mission Support.—Operational Mission Support [OMS] underpins nearly every USSS protective mission, from the screening of people and vehicles to physical infrastructure improvements, including vehicle barriers, cameras, and the White House fence. OMS is also responsible for developing the Next Generation Presidential Limousine. The Committee directs the USSS to provide the Committee with quarterly updates on the contract progress for this acquisition and to detail progress made to meet agreed upon delivery deadlines.

Strategic Human Capital Plan.—The Committee directs the Secret Service, in coordination with the Department’s Chief Human Capital Officer, to provide a strategic human capital plan not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act for fiscal years 2020 through 2024 that aligns mission requirements with resource projections and delineates between protective and investigative missions. The plan shall address how projected resources can provide the appropriate combination of special agents and Uniformed Division officers to avoid routine leave restrictions, enable a reg-

ular schedule of mission-critical training, and provide appropriate levels of support staffing. In addition to addressing how protective and investigative performance measures will be met, the plan shall address how the Secret Service will meet training targets for the Presidential and Vice Presidential Protective Divisions with current and planned staffing levels, consistent with the recommendation contained in GAO-19-415. The plan shall also address the annual cost of and participation rate in various hiring and retention initiatives, including the Uniformed Division Retention Bonus.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$97,131,000
Budget estimate, 2020	56,289,000
Committee recommendation	56,289,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$56,289,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$40,842,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS
[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	85,286	55,289	55,289
Operational Communications/Information Technology	8,845	.....	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements	3,000	1,000	1,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	97,131	56,289	56,289

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$2,500,000
Budget estimate, 2020	10,955,000
Committee recommendation	15,955,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$15,955,000 for Research and Development for innovations that mitigate threats to U.S. financial systems, critical infrastructure, and persons and facilities protected by USSS. This amount is \$5,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$13,455,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research and Development	2,500	10,955	15,955
Subtotal, Research and Development	2,500	10,955	15,955

To ensure that SLTT enforcement have the aptitude to successfully complete advanced training courses related to computer and mobile device forensic examinations as authorized in Public Law 115–76, the Committee recommends \$5,000,000 above the request for a pilot program with a university-based digital investigation center that supports State and local law enforcement in States where the Department is currently deploying resources to provide such support. The Committee directs the Secret Service to work with the Department’s OCFO and OCPO on technical assistance and guidance in formulating the pilot and effectively managing its funding. Such activities shall prioritize lines of effort that maximize and evaluate effective instruction for students enrolled at the NCFI, such as pre- and post-assessment of student knowledge of proper procedure and tool utilization.

TITLE II

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 201. The Committee continues a provision regarding overtime compensation.

Section 202. The Committee continues a provision allowing CBP to sustain or increase operations in Puerto Rico with appropriated funds.

Section 203. The Committee continues a provision regarding the availability of Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 (Public Law 99–272) fee revenue.

Section 204. The Committee continues a provision allowing CBP access to certain reimbursements for preclearance activities.

Section 205. The Committee continues a provision regarding the importation of prescription drugs by an individual for personal use.

Section 206. The Committee continues a provision regarding waivers of the Jones Act (Public Law 66–261).

Section 207. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the establishment of a new border crossing fee.

Section 208. The Committee includes a provision requiring an expenditure plan for CBP’s Procurement, Construction, and Improvements account.

Section 209. The Committee continues and modifies a provision allocating funds within CBP’s Procurement, Construction, and Improvements account.

Section 210. The Committee continues a provision limiting construction in specific areas.

Section 211. The Committee includes a provision on vetting operations at existing locations.

Section 212. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secretary to reprogram funds within and transfer funds to “U.S.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” to ensure the detention of aliens prioritized for removal.

Section 213. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” for a 287(g) program agreement if the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated.

Section 214. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” to contract for detention services provided by a facility that receives less than “adequate” ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Section 215. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting ICE from removing sponsors or potential sponsors of unaccompanied children based on information provided by the Office of Refugee Resettlement as part of the sponsor’s application to accept custody of an unaccompanied child, except when that information meets certain criteria.

Section 216. The Committee continues a provision that requires ICE to provide statistics about its supervised populations.

Section 217. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 218. The Committee continues a provision requiring risk-based TSA awards for EDS.

Section 219. The Committee continues a provision authorizing TSA to use funds from the Aviation Security Capital Fund for the procurement and installation of EDS or for other purposes authorized by law.

Section 220. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting TSA from requiring airports to finance exit point monitoring at additional locations.

Section 221. The Committee includes a provision requiring investment plans and reports.

Section 222. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available by this act under the heading “Coast Guard—Operations and Support” for recreational vessel expenses, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation.

Section 223. The Committee continues a provision allowing up to \$10,000,000 to be reprogrammed to or from Military Pay and Allowances within “Coast Guard—Operations and Support”.

Section 224. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Coast Guard submit a future years capital investment plan.

Section 225. The Committee continues a provision allowing Overseas Contingency and Global War on Terror funding to be reallocated without regard to Department-wide reprogramming restrictions.

Section 226. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds from being used to reduce the staff or mission at the Coast Guard’s Operations Systems Center.

Section 227. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from performing an Office of Management and Budget

Circular A-76 study at the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

Section 228. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from reducing operations within the Civil Engineering program.

Section 229. The Committee continues a provision allowing USSS to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement to personnel receiving training.

Section 230. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds made available to USSS for the protection of the head of a Federal agency other than the Department of Homeland Security, unless the Director has entered into a reimbursable agreement for such protection services.

Section 231. The Committee continues a provision allowing for funds made available for "United States Secret Service—Operations and Support" to be available for travel of employees on protective missions without regard to limitations on such expenditures in this or any other act after notification to the Committee.

Section 232. The Committee continues a provision providing flexibility to address travel anomalies as a result of protective travel.

Section 233. The Committee includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the removal of a child from his or her parent or legal guardian with certain exceptions.

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [CISA] aims to foster better integration of national approaches among strategic homeland security programs, facilitate infrastructure protection, ensure broad emergency communications capabilities, and safeguard Federal buildings and facilities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends a total program level of \$2,017,400,000 for CISA, which is \$409,250,000 above the budget request amount and \$335,643,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2019. The Committee recognizes that CISA works with many other Federal agencies on needed projects but is concerned that some projects are not properly validated. CISA is directed to ensure that all programs and projects completed in conjunction with other Federal agencies undergo a requirements assessment and are clearly justified to the Committee to ensure only the highest priority projects are funded.

CISA is directed to provide a monthly briefing on identified and emerging issues related to technology and infrastructure to the Committee beginning no later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this act. The briefing shall include CISA's role in defining and mitigating issues; which Federal agencies CISA collaborates with on such issues and how; how issues are being discussed with partners including the private sector, SLTT, and Congress; and any gaps in the ability to define and mitigate emerging issues. Initial topics to be covered should include 5G, machine learning, and use of foreign manufactured technology by partners.

The Director of CISA, jointly with the Administrator of FEMA, is directed to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the development and implementation of CISA's National Critical Functions and FEMA's Community Lifelines. The briefing shall include a description of how partners, such as the private sector and SLTT, are engaged before, during, and after operations; how confusion over implementation of separate but similar efforts will be eliminated; and how CISA and FEMA can improve clarity of the goal trying to be accomplished and buy-in of their roles with Congress and other partners.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY
[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	1,345,802	1,278,550	1,579,917
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	322,829	299,078	428,052
Research and Development	13,126	30,522	9,431
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	1,681,757	1,608,150	2,017,400
(Defense)	(1,615,210)	(1,543,874)	(1,951,360)

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,345,802,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,278,550,000
Committee recommendation	1,579,917,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,579,917,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$301,367,000 above the budget request amount and \$234,115,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Cybersecurity:			
Cyber Readiness and Response	272,235	248,311	444,055
Cyber Infrastructure and Resilience	46,571	61,976	81,251
Federal Cybersecurity	463,267	450,595	478,076
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	782,073	760,882	1,003,382
Infrastructure Security:			
Infrastructure Capacity Building	128,470	126,653	134,258
Infrastructure Security Compliance	74,435	56,038	75,511
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security	202,905	182,691	209,769
Emergency Communications:			
Emergency Communications Preparedness	54,069	51,959	52,338
Priority Telecommunications Services	64,000	64,595	64,663
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	118,069	116,554	117,001
Integrated Operations:			
Cyber and Infrastructure Risk Analysis and Management	77,136	62,199	86,153
Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness	27,351	23,914	24,897
(Defense)	(24,889)	(21,762)	(22,656)
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	45,386	42,070	46,542
(Defense)	(40,847)	(37,863)	(41,888)
Strategy, Policy and Plans	12,979	12,426	12,726
(Defense)	(8,566)	(8,201)	(8,399)
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	162,852	140,609	170,318
Mission Support	79,903	77,814	79,447

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
(Defense)	(24,770)	(24,122)	(24,629)
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,345,802	1,278,550	1,579,917

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Government Assistance.—The Committee recommends \$24,071,000 and no fewer than 10 additional FTE, as requested, across several PPAs as described in this report, to assist SLTT governments in enhancing security and providing resilience for elections infrastructure.

CYBERSECURITY

The recommendation includes \$1,003,382,000 for cybersecurity, which is \$242,500,000 above the budget request amount and \$221,309,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The total amount for cybersecurity recommended in fiscal year 2020 for CISA, including in O&S; PCI; and R&D, is \$1,378,824,000, which is \$350,383,000 above the budget request amount and \$336,978,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Of the total, \$22,286,000 is for SLTT assistance through National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center [NCCIC] activities to enhance security and provide resilience for elections infrastructure.

Threat Analysis and Response.—Of the total provided, \$68,000,000 above the request is provided to better identify and pursue threat actors in Federal, SLTT, and Critical Infrastructure networks and defend U.S. assets from cyber intrusions.

Regional Information Sharing.—Of the total provided, \$3,000,000 is recommended to award grants or cooperative agreements to sustain or conduct new pilot programs to explore and evaluate the most effective methods for cybersecurity information sharing, focusing on regional information sharing; communications and outreach; training and education; and research and development for the improvement of SLTT government capabilities and capacity. CISA is directed to provide a report on the results of each pilot not later than 180 days after its completion.

Vulnerability Management.—Of the total provided, \$117,000,000 above the request is provided to begin to reduce the 12-month backlog in vulnerability assessments reported to the NCCIC.

Cybersecurity Education.—The recommendation includes a total of \$14,918,000 for cybersecurity education and awareness, which is \$8,088,000 above the budget request amount and the same as the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee notes the critical and growing shortages of qualified national cybersecurity professionals and remains concerned about the development of the current and future cybersecurity workforce. The recommendation includes \$4,300,000 for the Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program and rejects the proposed elimination of this Kindergarten through 12th grade student program. The Committee encourages the Department to emphasize scalability through delivery of education via the Internet and through the development of industry-proven training techniques that may be deployed nation-

wide to engage industry partners, K–12 students, teachers, counselors, and post-secondary institutions. This effort would encourage students to pursue degrees and careers in cybersecurity. As stated in previous years, any proposed reductions to cybersecurity education will not be considered unless CISA provides a clear plan for how the previously funded activities would be fully realigned within other agencies in a manner that sustains the objectives of this critical effort.

The Nation’s Cybersecurity Workforce.—On May 11, 2017, the President issued Executive Order 13800 calling for the strengthening of cybersecurity Federal networks and critical networks. The Executive Order required the Secretaries of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Commerce to provide recommendations to support the growth and sustainment of the Nation’s cybersecurity workforce in both the public and private sectors. The November 16, 2017, report entitled “Supporting the Growth and Sustainment of the Nation’s Cybersecurity Workforce” contains seven key recommendations, including the development of an “ambitious vision and action plan-of-attack”, the need for Federal Government to lead a call to action, and the alignment of private and public sector education and training. The report also states that “the Administration should focus on, and recommend, . . . sufficient appropriations for high quality, effective, cybersecurity education and workforce development programs in its budget proposals.” On May 2, 2019, Executive Order 13780 on America’s Cybersecurity Workforce was issued requiring the Secretaries to execute the recommendations made in the aforementioned report. The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 above the request for CISA and the Department of Commerce to expedite implementation of this effort. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act, CISA and the Department of Commerce, in conjunction with any other appropriate Departments or Agencies, shall jointly brief the Committee on progress made to date on each recommendation.

Cultivating a Non-Traditional Workforce.—Presidential Executive Order 13800 calls for the creation of scalable, affordable cyber education programs to help workforce development. The recommendation includes \$3,700,000 above the request to initiate no fewer than two pilot programs at accredited educational institutions to prove the efficacy of a “spoke and hub” model to leverage existing programs with universities and community college systems providing bachelor and advanced degrees in cybersecurity and homeland security. Each pilot should have a lead institution and partner with community colleges; priority consideration shall be given to institutions that serve large minority populations or largely rural populations. The pilots shall build metrics to address targeted goals such as increases in minority population, access of rural communities education, gender diversification, and veterans employment.

Cyber Technology Initiative.—The request proposes budget neutral transfers from several PPAs to combine like activities related to cyber technology initiatives under a Chief Technology Officer to ensure cybersecurity technology acquisitions adhere to a common vision and to promote rapid technical innovation that improves ef-

fectiveness of cybersecurity solutions. The Committee directs CISA to provide a briefing no later than 60 days after enactment of this act on the efficiencies achieved through this consolidation. The briefing should also detail how CISA may benefit from a process where the private sector could live demonstrate technologies for a short period of time to determine longer term impacts, including ethics safeguards for future contracting.

National Cybersecurity Protection System [NCPS].—Modernization of the Federal workforce, which includes employee mobility and remote workstation technologies, will change the needs of NCPS solutions. CISA is directed to provide a report no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing how CISA will modernize the NCPS, including EINSTEIN. The report should include how EINSTEIN will remain relevant given changing trends in technology and the Federal workforce and provide a strategic outlook for how CISA plans to evolve EINSTEIN over the next 5 years. The report should address emerging technologies, including those which focus on securing endpoints, and how emerging technologies could be integrated with existing program capabilities to enhance EINSTEIN’s overall effectiveness.

Federal Network Services and Modernization.—Of the total provided, \$26,000,000 above the request is provided to begin a Cybersecurity Shared Services Office to better gain the visibility and response mechanisms CISA needs to properly defend the Federal Enterprise.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

The recommendation includes \$209,769,000 for Infrastructure Security, which is \$27,078,000 above the budget request amount and \$6,864,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Of the total, \$1,785,000 is to enhance security and provide resilience for elections infrastructure.

Office of Bombing Prevention.—The recommendation includes \$16,033,000 for the Office of Bombing Prevention [OBP], which is \$1,200,000 above the budget request amount to continue the Train the Trainer program. CISA and OBP shall brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on the mission criticality of Train the Trainer program and compare the program to other efforts in the Federal Government identifying any duplication.

School Safety Best Practices.—As stipulated in the May 2019 Memorandum of Understanding to support the recommendations by the Federal Commission on School Safety, the Department has a role in a multi-agency effort to improve school safety through SchoolSafety.gov. Specifically, the Department has been tasked to create a School Safety Clearinghouse to facilitate ongoing and coordinated interagency efforts to assess and share best practices related to school safety as well as identify safe school design practices for use by state and local educational agencies, schools, architects, and engineers. Best practices shall aim to prioritize evidence-based practices for improving school building design safety for students and school staff. The Clearinghouse is intended to make training and technical assistance available to state and local educational agencies seeking to improve school safety and to share best prac-

tices with school safety stakeholders such as architects, engineers, school safety experts, building supervisors, school facilities managers, and community-based organizations. All such training resources and technical assistance resources shall comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act and other applicable civil rights laws. The Clearinghouse shall include resources that protect a positive school environment coupled with safety. The Department is to establish an operational Clearinghouse website within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to serve as a central location for up-to-date information on school safety-related resources.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The recommendation includes \$117,001,000 for Emergency Communications, which is \$447,000 above the budget request amount and \$1,068,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

The recommendation includes \$170,318,000 for Integrated Operations [IO], which is \$29,709,000 above the budget request amount and \$7,466,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Within the total and above the request, \$1,727,000 is for CISA's software assurance program and \$2,032,000 is to continue efforts to ensure the integrity of supply chains. The Committee notes its efforts to sustain both of these critical efforts despite proposed cuts over many Administrations. CISA is directed to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act detailing the specific accomplishments of the programs and how such accomplishments would be completed if funding is not sustained.

CISA should explore technologies developed at S&T, including those related to continuous software assurance, for use as security tools.

National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center [NISAC].—Of the total amount recommended for IO, not less than \$18,650,000 is for the NISAC, which is \$9,738,000 above the budget request amount and the same as the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. NISAC plays an important role in the Department's understanding of the potential impact and cascading effects of infrastructure failures and disruptions. The Committee recognizes the important mission of NISAC and encourages CISA to ensure that the NISAC remains mission-focused with a vision toward the future and an ability to articulate return on investment.

Supply Chain Analysis.—Of the total amount recommended, \$10,000,000 above the request is included to develop data-driven risk analytics on supply chains, including a scoring methodology, and to communicate the risks associated with certain products to affected partners.

Risk Analysis.—The Committee notes the criticality of analyzing risks and then prioritizing how to, and identifying who should, mitigate such risks. In June of 2018, the Department announced the creation of the National Risk Management Center [NRMC]. Over several months after the announcement, a series of meetings were conducted to hone the Center's mission and how it would function. Its current stated purpose is to serve as a planning, anal-

ysis, and collaboration center working to identify and address the most significant risks to our Nation's critical infrastructure. During development of the NRMC, concerns arose about whether all stakeholders were consulted and whether CISA had complete details about on-going efforts by other Federal agencies to address similar matters. To prevent stovepiped information, stakeholder confusion, duplication of effort, and wasted funding, CISA must clearly define and garner support for its risk analysis and management efforts. CISA is directed to provide a briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the CISA's risk management analysis lessons learned in establishing a Center and how it will execute its mission going forward.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$322,829,000
Budget estimate, 2020	299,078,000
Committee recommendation	428,052,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$428,052,000,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$128,974,000 above the budget request amount and \$105,223,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Cybersecurity:			
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	160,000	137,630	137,630
National Cybersecurity Protection System	95,078	105,838	234,812
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	255,078	243,468	372,442
Emergency Communications:			
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	42,551	50,729	50,729
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	42,551	50,729	50,729
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:			
Modeling Capability Transition Environment	413	.....	.....
Subtotal, Integrated Operations Assets and Infra- structure	413	.....	.....
Infrastructure Protection:			
Infrastructure Protection [IP] Gateway	9,787	4,881	4,881
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection	9,787	4,881	4,881
Construction and Facilities Improvements:			
Cybersecurity Support Facility	15,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Construction and Facilities Improvements	15,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Im- provements	322,829	299,078	428,052

Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation [CDM].—The recommendation includes funding to further agency adoption and identify agency gaps in Asset Management (Phase 1), and Identity and Access Management (Phase 2). Concurrently, funding will also continue the deployment and expansion of Network Security Management (Phase 3) to strengthen and protect boundaries, as well as to continue the expansion of Data Protection Management (Phase 4) capabilities at selected agencies.

National Cybersecurity Protection System.—Of the total provided, \$128,974,000 above the request is provided for a Federal enterprise centralized service, building on fiscal year 2019 funding that was used to model and scope the capability.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$13,126,000
Budget estimate, 2020	30,522,000
Committee recommendation	9,431,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$9,431,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which is \$21,091,000 below the budget request amount and \$3,695,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Cybersecurity	4,695	24,091	3,000
Infrastructure Security	3,216	1,216	1,216
Integrated Operations	5,215	5,215	5,215
Subtotal, Research and Development	13,126	30,522	9,431

CYBERSECURITY

The fiscal year 2020 budget request proposes an increase of \$19,396,000 for CISA cybersecurity R&D while concurrently reducing S&T cybersecurity research by \$24,091,000 compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee rejects this shell game and funds cybersecurity research and development within S&T. CISA and S&T shall continue ongoing efforts to more closely align its cybersecurity research efforts towards CISA requirements. As requested, funding for technologies standards is provided under the Cyber Infrastructure Resilience PPA, instead of within R&D as it was in fiscal year 2019.

The Committee recognizes the critical role of Idaho National Laboratory [INL] in supporting the Department’s efforts to enhance the security and resilience of industrial control systems and critical infrastructure. INL currently supports a variety of CISA requirements, including the technical evaluation of cyber-physical disruptions and the identification of infrastructure dependencies. The Committee believes CISA can further utilize the expertise of the

lab to help identify both tactical and strategic risks that could disrupt National Critical Functions, including Supplying Water, through the INL's water security testbed and All Hazards Analysis framework. The diversity of capability present at INL can also allow CISA to assess and analyze a range of other cross-sector risk areas, such as shared cross-sector pipeline industrial control systems vulnerabilities. The Committee includes \$3,000,000 above the request for CISA to leverage INL's water security testbed and All Hazards Analysis framework to support these critical objectives.

INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION

As requested, the Committee recommends funding to support research, development, and application of innovative technologies for community-based critical infrastructure protection and the protection of critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks and other emergencies.

INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

As requested, the Committee recommends funding to develop capabilities to model, simulate, and conduct other advanced analytics of disruptions to cyber and infrastructure networks.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

The primary mission of the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] is to reduce the loss of life and property and to protect United States from all hazards, including natural disasters, acts of terror, and other manmade disasters, through a risk-based, comprehensive emergency management system of preparedness, protection, response, recovery, and mitigation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$21,779,749,000 for FEMA, which is \$3,772,184,000 above the budget request amount and \$5,228,116,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	1,066,258	1,115,203	1,124,190
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	133,830	113,663	131,863
Federal Assistance	3,094,210	2,480,015	2,948,012
Disaster Relief Fund (regular)			
Base	558,000	474,684	474,684
Disaster Relief Cap	12,000,000	14,075,000	17,352,000
National Flood Insurance Fund	202,153	206,166	206,166
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	(665)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	16,551,633	18,007,565	21,764,749
Offsetting Fee Collections	(202,153)	(206,166)	206,166

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$1,066,258,000
Budget estimate, 2020	1,115,203,000
Committee recommendation	1,124,190,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,124,190,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$8,987,000 above the budget request amount and \$57,932,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2019.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Regional Operations	159,971	163,234	165,277
Mitigation	37,999	37,862	39,313
Preparedness and Protection	133,455	142,457	143,300
Response	194,419	188,690	190,114
(Urban Search and Rescue)	(45,330)	(37,832)	(37,832)
Recovery	48,252	48,428	49,013
Mission Support	492,162	534,532	537,173
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,066,258	1,115,203	1,124,190
(Defense)	(42,213)	(45,524)	(45,524)

The Administrator of FEMA, jointly with the Director of CISA, is directed to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the development and implementation of CISA's National Critical Functions and FEMA's Community Lifelines. The briefing shall include a description of how partners, such as the private sector and SLTT, are engaged before, during, and after operations; how confusion over implementation of separate but similar efforts will be eliminated; and how CISA and FEMA can improve clarity of the goal trying to be accomplished and buy-in of their roles with Congress and other partners.

MITIGATION

Of the total recommendation for Mitigation, not less than \$8,765,000 is for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. Additionally, within the total, not less than \$9,188,000 is for the National Dam Safety Program, which provides assistance to States to prevent dam failures and improve their dam safety programs through training and implementation of best practices.

Acting Administrator Gaynor testified about the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities Program to the Senate Appropriations Committee on April 3, 2019, where he stated "... we want to be smarter about how we use this money. As we construct this program today we're going to incorporate some of those concepts about how would like to see locals and States apply those money." FEMA should incorporate input from local governments and ensure the needs and voices of localities are adequately considered. Ac-

cordingly, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, FEMA shall report to the Committee on the status of Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities [BRIC] as FEMA's implementation and include its plan to ensure the needs of partners are met.

In considering grant applications for the purpose of pre-disaster mitigation, FEMA should give consideration to applications for the development of State-run central databases of Community Safe Rooms and for the construction of Community Safe Rooms.

No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on actions necessary to minimize the amount of time between FEMA's approval of pre-disaster mitigation grant applications and reimbursement by FEMA.

The Committee notes several States were deemed ineligible for 2018 Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant funding as a result of issues with FEMA's electronic submission process. FEMA's technical assistance was not consistently provided to all States in a timely manner prior to the submission deadline. The Committee directs FEMA to evaluate its process for assisting States that have experienced technical difficulties during the application process.

FEMA, in conjunction with CISA, is directed to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on resources available to provide technical advice, just-in-time training, and inter-disciplinary perspective on novel threats to local response teams and support incident commanders during a crisis. The briefing should include an explanation of grant funds available for such purpose.

Of the total amount provided for flood hazard mapping and risk analysis, not less than \$1,200,000 shall be used for an urban flood mapping pilot program. The Administrator shall make funding available to multiple governments for pilot programs to enhance the production of maps relating to urban flooding and associated property damage, improve urban flood mitigation measures, and increase the public availability of these maps to enable property owners to minimize the risk of urban flooding. The grantees should represent a population of more than 50,000 individuals and at least one grantee should represent a population of more than 800,000 individuals in a non-coastal area. The Administrator is encouraged to consider geographic diversity when awarding grants. Within 12 months of the completion of the pilot program, FEMA shall submit a report to the Committee describing the activities carried out by the pilot and recommendations for implementing strategies, practices, and technologies to mitigate the effects of urban flooding.

FEMA is directed to improve coordination across agencies that have a role in managing small or large urban floods. This should include both intergovernmental coordination among Federal and SLTT government entities and interdisciplinary coordination among organizations responsible for storm water systems, flood control, removal of damaged property, severe storm warnings, evacuation, community redevelopment, and flood mitigation.

PREPAREDNESS AND PROTECTION

FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on the ongoing efforts to address gaps in tribal emergency management capabilities. The

briefing shall include information regarding efforts to complete a survey of baseline tribal emergency management capabilities and subsequent steps to close capability gaps and an assessment of the need to establish a Center of Excellence for Tribal Emergency Services and resources necessary for establishing such a Center.

The Committee encourages FEMA to evaluate the need for new technologies, including an inventory of atmospheric water generation machines, to better prepare for a disaster response.

The Committee acknowledges the necessity of disaster readiness, support, and response activities that target vulnerable water and wastewater utilities lacking adequate financial resources and human capital to sufficiently address reoccurring disasters. The Committee directs \$1,000,000 to enable these vulnerable water and wastewater utilities in coastal States along the Gulf of Mexico to better prepare for and respond to disasters. As noted in the 2015 Water and Wastewater Systems Sector-Specific Plan, the Committee directs FEMA to collaborate with the Environmental Protection Agency on best practices to ensure resiliency of these facilities during disasters.

The Committee is concerned about the prevalence of cancer among firefighters, who have a 14 percent higher risk of dying from the disease than the public due to exposure to carcinogens and other hazardous chemicals and environments. The Committee urges FEMA to collaborate with fire departments to find cost-effective procedures to reduce exposure.

The Committee notes deployment of FEMA Integration Teams has begun to enhance intergovernmental coordination by co-locating Federal partners with SLTT. FEMA is directed to brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on how many teams have been deployed, which States are still lacking teams, and the metric FEMA intends to use to measure outcomes.

RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Of the total amount provided, \$2,000,000, as requested, shall be for carrying out the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

The Committee urges FEMA to communicate to Congress, with greater transparency, how FEMA uses Public Assistance and Individual Assistance factors in determining a major disaster declaration, including whether FEMA gives greater consideration to certain factors such as estimated cost of the assistance.

FEMA is directed to provide a briefing on the steps and timeline required to promulgate rules on expenses incurred by self-employed or freelance workers to repair or replace tools that are considered eligible expenses for assistance under section 408 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5174), as a result of a major disaster or emergency. The briefing shall include a description of any obstacles to begin rulemaking and how unnecessary bureaucratic obstacles to receiving assistance can be eliminated.

Coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.—The Committee is pleased that FEMA has co-located personnel at select National Weather Service [NWS] operational centers, including the National Hurricane Center and the Storm

Prediction Center, in order to most efficiently provide FEMA with operationally-relevant weather information that improves FEMA’s ability to respond to certain natural disasters. The Committee is aware that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] is preparing the National Water Center [NWC] to serve as the NWS’s operational center for water and flood prediction and will begin delivering operational products during fiscal year 2020 that will enhance FEMA’s ability to respond to flood events. While NOAA and the NWC have made progress in developing next-generation water modeling and forecasting capabilities, it is imperative that this information be effectively disseminated to and utilized by Federal and SLTT emergency managers to assist in their decision-making. Therefore, the Committee directs FEMA to permanently co-locate personnel at the NWC no later than the date on which the NWC begins to deliver operational products. Further, the Committee directs FEMA to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date on which FEMA personnel are located at the NWC; and on the steps the FEMA and NOAA staff at the NWC have taken to familiarize FEMA headquarters staff, regional staff, and FEMA Integration Team staff with the products and capabilities of the NWC.

FEMA is directed to consider listing breastfeeding services and supplies in the Commonly Used Shelter Items and Services Listing and making such services and supplies available during a disaster, as appropriate.

The Committee understands FEMA continues to explore innovative options to ensure that disaster survivors have access to safe, accessible, and cost effective sheltering solutions. FEMA is encouraged to review modernized, collapsible, hard-walled shelters that can be rapidly deployed as it considers options that meet FEMA standards.

FEMA is directed to review its assessment and Public Assistance eligibility determination process with regard to infrastructure located in regions with scarce local government resources to maintain records of pre-disaster infrastructure quality. This review should include an assessment of FEMA’s mitigation, preparedness, and protection practices to determine whether additional outreach and assistance to local governments with limited resources is needed to properly assess infrastructure that is deemed to be at-risk should a disaster occur. The review should also focus on strategies for local governments that do not have the resources to maintain pre-disaster records of infrastructure quality. FEMA shall provide a briefing on its findings to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee recommends \$537,173,000 for mission support, which is \$2,641,000 above the budget request amount.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$133,830,000
Budget estimate, 2020	113,663,000
Committee recommendation	131,863,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$131,863,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$18,200,000 above the budget request amount and \$1,967,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operational Communications/Information Technology	11,670	15,620	15,620
Construction and Facility Improvements	71,996	39,496	57,696
Mission Support, Assets, and Infrastructure	50,164	58,547	58,547
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	133,830	113,663	131,863
(Defense)	(62,166)	(46,116)	(46,116)

Of the amount recommended, \$18,200,000 above the request is for capital improvements at the Center for Domestic Preparedness.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2019	\$3,094,210,000
Budget estimate, 2020	2,480,015,000
Committee recommendation	2,948,012,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,948,012,000 for Federal Assistance, which is \$467,997,000 above the budget request amount and \$146,198,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Grants:			
State Homeland Security Grant Program	525,000	331,939	525,000
(Operation Stonegarden)	(90,000)		(90,000)
(Tribal Security Grant)	(¹)		(15,000)
(Non-Profit Security)	(10,000)		(10,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	640,000	426,461	600,000
(Non-Profit Security)	(50,000)		(50,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance	100,000	36,358	100,000
(Amtrak Security)	(10,000)		(10,000)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)		(2,000)	(2,000)
Port Security Grants	100,000	36,358	100,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	350,000	344,344	355,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	350,000	344,344	355,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350,000	279,335	355,000
National Priorities Security Grant Program		430,350	

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE—Continued
[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program [RiskMAP]	262,531	100,000	147,531
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness	10,000	.....	10,000
High Risk Dam Safety	10,000	.....	10,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	120,000	.....	120,000
Subtotal, Grants	2,817,531	2,329,489	2,677,531
Education, Training, and Exercises:			
Center for Domestic Preparedness	66,057	66,072	66,628
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	18,000	.....	18,000
Emergency Management Institute	20,741	19,093	19,253
U.S. Fire Administration	44,179	46,605	46,844
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	101,000	.....	101,000
Continuing Training Grants	8,000	.....	.....
National Exercise Program	18,702	18,756	18,756
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	276,679	150,526	270,481
Total, Federal Assistance	3,094,210	2,480,015	2,948,012

¹ \$10,000,000 was awarded in fiscal year 2019 by the Administration.

The Committee urges FEMA to maximize support available through Federal Assistance for demonstration projects focused on improved emergency planning for elderly, disabled, and homeless individuals; and to develop best practices that can be implemented nationwide using lessons learned, including those from the 2017 fast-moving wildfires.

When awarding grants, the Administrator shall consider the needs of cybersecurity preparedness and resilience.

State Homeland Security Grant Program.—The Office of Inspector General released a report in 2017 claiming Operation Stonegarden did not conduct proper oversight of overtime pay for FEMA and CBP personnel. Although the Department considers all recommendations from the report to be implemented and resolved, the Committee directs FEMA to provide an update on oversight improvements no later than 90 days from the date of enactment of this act.

Urban Area Security Initiative [UASI] Risk Assessment.—The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Act (Public Law 110–53) requires FEMA to conduct a risk assessment of the 100 most populous metropolitan areas in the United States on an annual basis. All such areas are eligible for UASI funding based on threat, vulnerability, and consequence. FEMA shall therefore justify all funding decisions on the basis of risk. The Committee directs FEMA to provide a briefing no later than 10 days after completion of the risk assessment on how mid-sized and large metropolitan areas located within 200 miles of the southern border experiencing high rates of illegal activity are addressed in the assessment.

The Committee remains concerned that FEMA’s current risk analysis does not consider certain data points which disproportionately affect non-contiguous States and territories, particularly those with large urban population centers. In particular, FEMA does not incorporate data about the proximity of a Metropolitan

Statistical Area [MSA] and the ability to receive response resources; real-time data of international visitors; or the significance of the military mission of the defense industrial base assets. FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on how such data points are incorporated when assessing risk for awarding fiscal year 2020 UASI grants, as was directed in Senate Report 114–264. If FEMA is unable to resolve the question of how to incorporate these factors into their fiscal year 2020 risk assessment, the Committee expects FEMA to provide a report to the Committee describing what the agency has done to attempt compliance with this directive, listing specifically what obstacles prevented the agency from complying, and providing the agency’s plan to comply.

Predisaster Mitigation.—Predisaster mitigation is important to prevent the loss of life and protect property. From low frequency, high consequence areas like the Cascadia Subduction Zone and the New Madrid Seismic Zone to areas that experience more regular disaster activity such as high risk hurricane districts, mitigation grants can aid in reducing the impact of the consequences.

Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program.—The Committee recognizes that natural and man-made catastrophes continue to pose significant risks at the regional level. FEMA’s Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program provides a unique and valuable means of promoting a more cohesive approach to catastrophic planning among a region’s relevant State, local, non-profit, and private sector actors. Subsequently, the Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for the Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grant Program. Furthermore, FEMA is directed to: prioritize funding for efforts which formalize new or sustain existing working groups for continued effective coordination; ensure synchronization of plans and shared best practices; implement citizen and community preparedness campaigns; and pre-position needed commodities and equipment. FEMA is further directed to take into account the needs of both the area at risk of natural and man-made catastrophe and likely host communities.

Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams.—The Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for this newly authorized program enacted in the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–322).

Emergency Food and Shelter Program.—The Committee notes the Border Supplemental (Public Law 116–26) included \$30,000,000 to address the urgent need of communities providing services to migrants throughout the United States. FEMA should continue to work cooperatively on reimbursements with non-governmental organizations and State and local governments impacted by the surge of migrants to assess the needs and determine the best way to provide resources for this national issue.

Center for Domestic Preparedness [CDP].—The Committee is aware that on August 26, 2017, FEMA’s Office of Response and Recovery established a Personnel Mobilization Center [PMC] operation at the Center for Domestic Preparedness in response to the 2017 hurricanes and wildfires, allowing 1,434 FEMA Responders and 3,870 Surge Capacity Force [SCF] volunteers to be processed, trained, and subsequently deployed to support field operations. The Committee notes that section 763a of title 6, United States Code

requires CDP to ensure that Federal training programs do not have a deleterious effect on the capacity of CDP to provide its usual suite of training opportunities for our Nation’s first responders, emergency management professionals, law enforcement officers, and healthcare professionals. The Committee expects the Office of Response and Recovery to be mindful of this statutory requirement of CDP.

Center for Homeland Defense and Security.—The recommendation includes full funding for this Center and rejects the budget request proposal to eliminate the program. The Committee notes the Center’s critical mission to provide leadership development curriculum to improve how public safety officials view an increasingly complex homeland security mission.

Emergency Management Institute.—The recommendation includes \$19,253,000, an increase of \$160,000 above the budget request for the Institute to keep pace with training demands of emergency managers across the United States.

United States Fire Academy [USFA].—The recommendation includes \$46,844,000 for USFA, which is \$239,000 above the budget request amount to ensure the Academy can fulfill its mission of providing training and professional development without reducing its ability to carry out other important responsibilities. FEMA is directed to continue its traditional funding for the congressionally mandated National Fallen Firefighters Memorial.

National Domestic Preparedness Consortium [NDPC].—The recommendation includes \$101,000,000, which is consistent with the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. The Committee acknowledges the crucial impact of the NDPC and encourages the continued use of mobile training, specifically for active shooter and complex coordinated attacks, to better prepare first responders for these national preparedness gaps. Additionally, the National Center for Spectator Sports Safety and Security [NCS4] is recognized as an academic leader in addressing and mitigating potential threats inherent to large spectator sports and special events. The Committee encourages FEMA to include NCS4 as a member to the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium and utilize the Center as a training partner to enhance domestic preparedness at such events.

National Exercise Program.—The recommendation includes \$18,756,000, which is \$54,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriations (regular), 2019	\$12,558,000,000
Budget estimate, 2020	14,549,684,000
Committee recommendation	17,826,684,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$17,826,684,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF], of which \$17,352,000,000 is provided under the disaster relief adjustment pursuant to Public Law 112–25. The recommendation continues to include bill language regarding the monthly spending reporting requirements set forth in Public Law 144–4.

The Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6) directed FEMA to brief the Committee on policy changes under consideration related to the criteria that determine declarations pursuant to section 401 of the Stafford Act (Public Law 100–707). The Committee continues this requirement and requests this briefing not later than 30 days after enactment of this act in which FEMA shall outline the importance placed on State population when evaluating disaster impact and how certain data is accounted for in such declarations. Such data should include: the local assessable tax base; the local sales tax; the median income as it compares to that of the State; the poverty rate of the local affected area as it compares to that of the State; and the economy of the State, including factors such as the unemployment rate of the State as compared to the unemployment rate of the United States.

Sheltering and Temporary Essential Power Program Contractor Payments.—The Committee is concerned over the growing backlog of unpaid contractors, such as in the U.S. Virgin Islands. Extended payment delays, for work properly and completely performed pursuant to contract requirements will increase the contract cost of future disasters. For example, if disaster contracts are regularly delayed beyond a reasonable time, fewer contractors can afford to compete and bids will have to include the financing costs arising from anticipated payment delays of substantial duration. FEMA is encouraged to increase its commitment to the recently initiated strike team endeavor by jointly meeting with the involved parties on at least a bi-weekly basis until this matter is resolved. FEMA is directed to brief the Committee, not later than 15 days after the date of enactment of this act on its efforts to ensure timely payments for legitimate contracted work and outline, the extent and cause of the payment delays, planned resolution, and the expected date of resolution. FEMA is directed to provide a briefing each month thereafter on any issues related to unresolved payment delays.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2019	\$202,153,000
Budget estimate, 2020	206,166,000
Committee recommendation	206,166,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$206,166,000 for National Flood Insurance Fund [NFIF] activities related to flood plain management, flood mapping and mitigation, and flood insurance operations.

Community Rating System.—Since 1990, the Community Rating System [CRS] has encouraged voluntary community flood plain management activities in excess of NFIP minimum standards. As a community takes mitigation actions, local residents become eligible for NFIP policy discounts. In recent years, the Committee has repeatedly provided direction to FEMA to utilize existing partnerships with public-private, higher education, not-for-profit, and other institutions with expertise in the CRS program to provide technical assistance to communities and to ensure that all affected communities are aware of its benefits. The Committee encourages

FEMA to consider how to better leverage these partnerships through competitive grant programs or other incentives.

The Committee notes the importance of the long-term financial stability of the NFIF and recognizes FEMA's recent efforts to publish a quarterly "Watermark" report on the NFIF's finances. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue its commitment to quarterly reporting on the NFIF in a public and transparent manner while complying with other reporting requirements in statute.

The Committee urges FEMA to implement the final recommendations of the Technical Mapping Advisory Council's Annual Reports. FEMA should coordinate with State agencies and other experts that have developed mapping expertise and models that can be useful in FEMA's efforts to consider future conditions.

TITLE III

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 301. The Committee continues a provision limiting expenses for the administration of grants.

Section 302. The Committee continues a provision specifying timeframes for grant applications and awards.

Section 303. The Committee continues a provision requiring five day advance notification for certain grant awards under "FEMA—Federal Assistance".

Section 304. The Committee continues a provision that addresses the availability of certain grant funds for the installation of communications towers.

Section 305. The Committee continues a provision requiring a report on the expenditures of the DRF.

Section 306. The Committee continues a provision providing for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program, as authorized by Public Law 105-276.

TITLE IV
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

United States Citizenship and Immigration Services [USCIS] carries out activities necessary for the administration of laws and the provision of services related to people seeking to enter, reside, work, and naturalize in the United States. In addition to directly appropriated resources, fee collections are available for the operations of USCIS.

Immigration Examinations Fees.—USCIS collects fees from persons applying for immigration benefits to support the adjudication of applications, as authorized by the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356).

H-1B and L Fraud Prevention and Detection Fees.—USCIS collects fees from petitioners seeking a beneficiary’s initial grant of H-1B or L nonimmigrant classification or those petitioners seeking to change a beneficiary’s employer within those classifications pursuant to Public Law 108–447.

H-1B Nonimmigrant Petitioner Fees.—USCIS collects fees from petitioners under the H-1B program pursuant to Public Law 108–447.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends total appropriations of \$121,586,000 for USCIS, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$20,940,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	109,688	121,586	121,586
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	22,838	.....	.....
Federal Assistance	10,000	.....	.....
Total	142,526	121,586	121,586

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$109,688,000
Budget estimate, 2020	121,586,000
Committee recommendation	121,586,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides for ongoing operations, mission support, and management and administration costs for the Employment Status Verification [E-Verify] program, which allows businesses to determine the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$121,586,000 in discretionary funding for O&S, which is the same amount as the budget request amount and \$11,898,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Employment Status Verification	109,688	121,586	121,586
Total	109,688	121,586	121,586

H-2B Visa Distribution.—The Committee remains concerned that the current semiannual distribution of H-2B visas on April 1 and October 1 of each year unduly disadvantages employers that need H-2B workers to begin work later in a semiannual period than other employers participating in that period. The Committee directs the Department, in consultation with the Department of Labor, to review options to ameliorate this problem consistent with the H-2B provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1356) and to report to the Committee on these options not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this act.

Processing Backlogs.—The Committee is concerned about the prolonged delays at USCIS processing centers. Therefore, the Committee directs USCIS to provide a briefing within 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on the reasons for delays in processing applications and petitions, including employment authorizations and what steps USCIS is taking to address the delays. The Committee also directs USCIS to provide a briefing on specific actions, if any, that the agency is taking to reduce the backlog of asylum applications while ensuring that asylum applicants are properly reviewed for security purposes.

The Committee is concerned about the slow pace of refugee admissions experienced since fiscal year 2017. The Committee directs the Department to submit to the Committee and make available to the public on its website not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act the following information for each of fiscal years 2016 through 2019: the number of USCIS staff assigned to the Refugee Corps at the Refugee Affairs Division of USCIS; the number of refugee processing circuit rides conducted; the number of USCIS Refugee Corps officers assigned to each circuit ride; the destination region and country for each circuit ride; the number of refugee interviews conducted by USCIS; and the number of approvals and denials issued by USCIS.

Fee Study.—As USCIS undertakes its biennial fee study, the Committee urges the agency to determine and include in its final report and in publications to the Federal Register information regarding the total revenue or appropriations needed to clear backlogs of applications for temporary status, adjustment of status, and naturalization and to limit future wait times from submission to initial adjudication to no more than 1 year for all petitions and applications processed by the agency.

The Committee understands that USCIS does not currently track the adjudication of non-military deferred action requests and directs USCIS to begin tracking their adjudication at local USCIS field offices within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act. USCIS shall provide the Committee within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act with quarterly reports and accompanying briefings detailing the number of such requests submitted; the number of those requests approved; the number of those requests denied; the number of Notices to Appear, if any, issued by USCIS in connection with such denied requests; and the average processing times for these adjudications. Those reports will include copies of any Standard Operating Procedures, training materials, or other guidance relating to such deferred action requests, including but not limited to the intake, adjudication, and quality control review of those requests.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$22,838,000
Budget estimate, 2020	
Committee recommendation	

The Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I] appropriation provides for the planning and acquisition costs of the E-Verify program.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends no funding for PC&I, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$22,838,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Verification Modernization	22,838	.....	.....
Total	22,838	.....	.....

The recommendation reflects the completion of the Verification Modernization Investment project and its transition to an operations and maintenance phase.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers [FLETC] serve as an interagency law enforcement training organization for more than 90 Federal agencies and certain SLTT and international law enforcement agencies on a space-available basis.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$277,876,000
Budget estimate, 2020	304,586,000
Committee recommendation	304,586,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$304,586,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$26,710,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and the same as the request.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Law Enforcement Training	248,681	275,420	275,420
Mission Support	29,195	29,166	29,166
Subtotal, Operations and Support	277,876	304,586	304,586

Funding above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level is provided to meet a projected increase in basic training requirements. The Committee expects FLETC to maintain training at or near facility capacity before entering into new leases or establishing new partnerships with training organizations. To that end, the Committee directs FLETC to provide a cost analysis detailing, at minimum, each training center’s maximum instructional capacity by course and measured against its annual student occupancy.

FLETC should review opportunities to complete unmet training needs at National Guard facilities where practicable.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$50,943,000
Budget estimate, 2020	46,349,000
Committee recommendation	46,349,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$46,349,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$4,594,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level and the same as the budget request.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Construction and Facility Improvements	50,943,000	46,349,000	46,349,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	50,943,000	46,349,000	46,349,000

Funding is provided for identified modular dormitories and classrooms, as well as water and sewer enhancements, to accommodate an increase in the student population.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The mission of Science and Technology [S&T] is to conduct, stimulate, and enable homeland security research, development, and testing and to facilitate the timely transition of capabilities to the Department's components and, as practicable, to other Federal and SLTT end users.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$710,403,000 for S&T, which is \$128,286,000 above the budget request amount and \$109,382,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2019 enacted and budget request levels:

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	308,520	278,954	294,715
Research and Development	511,265	303,163	415,688
Total, Science and Technology	819,785	582,117	710,403

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$308,520,000
Budget estimate, 2020	278,954,000
Committee recommendation	294,715,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation funds the management functions necessary to facilitate the research and development mission of S&T.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$294,715,000 for O&S, which is \$15,761,000 above the budget request amount and \$13,805,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. This level of funding will continue support for fiscal year 2019 personnel levels and enable S&T to hire 25 new FTEs, representing the first time in many years S&T will be able to hire a significant number of new FTEs. Of the amount provided, the Committee recommends not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses. Funds

provided in excess of the amount provided in fiscal year 2019 for this purpose are to accommodate S&T's increasing engagement with international partners.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Laboratory Facilities	121,952	115,965	122,889
Acquisition and Operations Analysis	48,510	33,772	38,772
Mission Support	138,058	129,217	133,054
Total Operations and Support	308,520	278,954	294,715

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The recommendation includes \$122,889,000 for Laboratory Facilities operations, which is \$6,924,000 above the budget request amount and \$937,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

Reductions to the fiscal year 2019 level reflect a realignment of National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility operations to the Department of Agriculture, as requested, and a partial realignment of funding for the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center [NBACC] operations to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as requested. While the budget request suggested discontinuing the operations of the Chemical Security and Analysis Center [CSAC] and the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory [NUSTL], the recommendation fully funds the operations of these facilities by including \$1,900,000 for CSAC operations and \$3,400,000 for NUSTL operations. The recommendation also includes a total of \$28,689,000 for NBACC operations, the Department's full share.

ACQUISITION AND OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

The Committee recommends \$38,772,000 for Acquisition Operations and Analysis, which is \$5,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$9,738,000 below the amount provided in fiscal year 2019.

Requirements Development.—The Committee is pleased with S&T's continued support of the Joint Requirements Council [JRC]. The Committee encourages S&T to continue to make its Department-wide perspective and technical expertise available to the JRC and the Under Secretary for Management to support efforts to determine component capability gaps, the maturity of technologies that could fill such gaps, and the feasibility of cross-component solutions. To support these activities, the Committee recommendation includes \$3,773,000 for JRC Support and \$2,396,000 for Operational Test and Evaluation, the same as the amounts provided in fiscal year 2019.

Systems Engineering.—The Committee is encouraged with the Department's efforts to establish systems engineering policies and processes to improve its acquisition programs through systems en-

gineering research and development. The recommendation includes \$4,365,000 for Systems Engineering, and the Committee encourages S&T to continue to leverage partnerships with Federal entities with expertise in this area.

Standards.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 for Standards. This level of funding will enable S&T to update aging standards and to develop new standards in a manner that enables quality, consistency, and certainty to researchers, developers, manufacturers and consumers across the Homeland Security Enterprise. During fiscal year 2020, the Committee expects S&T will utilize these funds for planned standards development related to robotics, explosives, screening equipment, and technology to combat the flow of opioids.

Knowledge Management and Tech Foraging.—The recommendation does not include funding for Knowledge Management and Tech Foraging, as this activity is provided for via the R&D appropriation’s new Innovative Industry Collaboration and Outreach effort, which is a cornerstone of S&T’s recent revitalization plan.

SAFETY Act.—The recommendation includes \$8,043,000 for the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies [SAFETY] Act program. This program encourages anti-terrorism preparedness and mitigation by providing liability protections for technologies or processes the program certifies or designates as meeting certain anti-terrorism standards. Applications for certification and designation are rising by an estimated 15 percent annually, and applications increased by 36 percent between fiscal years 2015 and 2016 alone. This recommended level of funding will allow S&T to hire three FTE to help manage this increasing workload for the program.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$511,265,000
Budget estimate, 2020	303,163,000
Committee recommendation	415,688,000

S&T supports the mission of the Department through basic and applied research, fabrication of prototypes, R&D to mitigate the effects of weapons of mass destruction, and acquiring and field testing equipment.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$415,688,000 for R&D, which is \$112,525,000 above the budget request amount and \$95,577,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The Committee directs S&T to continue to prioritize applied research activities that provide innovative solutions to the Department, its components, and their most integral stakeholders. Despite the inclusion of R&D appropriations for each component under the common appropriations structure, S&T should be the central component for departmental R&D, including R&D for other components. Ensuring that S&T is the principle R&D component will contribute to the goal of Departmental unity of effort, a goal shared by the Committee and the Department. Therefore, the Committee directs the Secretary to notify the Committee not less than 60 days in advance of any reduction, discontinuation, or transfer

from the custody of the Undersecretary for Science and Technology of any research and development activity that is being carried out by S&T as of the date of enactment of this act.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 enacted and fiscal year 2020 budget request levels.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research, Development, and Innovation	470,765	281,417	375,188
University Programs	40,500	21,746	40,500
Total	511,265	303,163	415,688

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND INNOVATION

Innovative Research Technology Centers.—The recommendation includes funding to support Technology Centers, formally referred to as Apex Engines. Technology Centers provide S&T with a persistent, multi-program baseline repository of research and development expertise and capability. The recommendation includes \$4,500,000 for the Biometrics and Identity Technology Center, and the Committee directs S&T to utilize funding to leverage existing biometric expertise by developing a long-term cooperative relationship with a research entity that has a history of successfully collaborating with other Federal agencies that utilize biometrics and that offers degrees in biometric systems. These types of cooperative relationships can be leveraged to assist S&T and the Office of Biometric Identity Management in making use of the latest advances in technology to improve and adapt Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology to the needs of the Homeland Security Enterprise. Additionally, the Committee is pleased with S&T's work and cooperation with the other components in social media and open source analytics, which have the potential to significantly increase the Department's capabilities across its mission areas, including screening, vetting, soft target defense, infrastructure monitoring, disaster preparedness and response, and other critical homeland security missions. The recommendation includes \$9,402,000 for the Data Analytics Technology Center, and the Committee encourages S&T to seek strategic partnerships to advance the Department's technical capabilities and mature this practice area.

Cargo and Port of Entry Security.—The Committee supports continued development and deployment of technologies to ensure the safety and integrity of cargo shipments. Therefore, the Committee recommendation includes not less than \$36,499,222 to continue Cargo Security and Port of Entry programs. The Committee is aware of Presidential Determination No. 2017–09, which identifies a critical item shortfall of industrial capacity related to secure composite shipping containers, and concurs with this determination. To remedy this shortfall, the Committee encourages S&T to continue its work with the Defense Production Act (Public Law 81–774) Title III program to develop thermoplastic composite materials that re-

duce costs and improve intrusion sensor integration; and includes \$2,000,000 for this purpose. In addition, the Committee understands the important role S&T can play in improving the data analytics and visualization tools available to the Department to track and inspect people, baggage, and cargo entering and exiting the United States, particularly for opioids. Therefore, the recommendation for Cargo Security includes \$6,000,000 to develop algorithms for cargo imaging equipment and to pursue advanced analytics for targeting and determining criminal networks on the basis of cargo movement.

This recommendation also includes \$5,000,000 for the development of a multi-purpose, high yield active neutron interrogation system that does not require the use of radioactive material, including efforts to reduce system size and improve operator safety.

Port and Coastal Surveillance.—The recommendation includes \$16,750,000 for Port and Coastal Surveillance. The Committee is aware of maritime threats and concerned with the technical challenges associated with maintaining persistent maritime domain awareness in a scalable and affordable manner. The Committee is also aware of an ongoing analysis of alternatives that will better equip S&T to understand and meet these challenges. Within the amount provided for Port and Coastal Surveillance, the Committee includes \$8,000,000 for research, development, testing, and evaluation of existing unmanned, self-powered maritime sensor platforms capable of detecting maritime threats. In carrying out this activity, S&T shall consider how multiple such platforms could be operationally deployed and shall strongly consider the current and future requirements of the Coast Guard.

Opioid and Fentanyl Detection.—Transnational criminal organizations are trafficking deadly heroin, fentanyl, and other opioids across U.S. borders, through U.S. POEs, and via mail shipments, distributing them across a sophisticated transportation network, and pushing them onto the streets of American communities. The Department is working to mitigate the flow of these substances domestically, at the borders, and internationally, but the substances and the networks that distribute them can be difficult to detect using current technology. Through fiscal year 2019 appropriations, the Committee worked successfully to provide funding dedicated specifically to opioid and fentanyl detection, for the first time. This funding is being used to develop new tools for the Department and its partners to improve their capability to stop the flow of opioids. This recommendation includes \$8,500,000 to continue this effort in fiscal year 2020. Within amounts provided for Opioid/Fentanyl Detection, \$1,500,000 is for S&T to collaborate with HSI and its university partner in this effort by developing opioid related investigative, training, analytical, and other capabilities.

Laboratory Facilities Research and Development.—In addition to including full funding to continue the operations of NBACC, CSAC, and NUSTL, the recommendation also includes sufficient funding to wholly continue research and development activities at these laboratories. Specifically, the recommendation includes: \$3,099,000 for Multifunction Detectors; \$18,427,000 for Bio-Threat Characterization; \$4,393,000 for CSAC Research and Development; \$12,500,000 for Homemade Explosives Identification, Detection,

and Mitigation; and \$5,000,000 for Explosives and Radiation/Nuclear Attack Resiliency.

Detection Canine.—The recommendation includes not less than \$15,269,000 for the Detection Canine program to collaborate with end users to provide a central focal point for the Department's canine research and development and test and evaluation; promote intra-Department and interagency coordination to drive the development of canine technologies with broad application for the whole of the Homeland Security Enterprise; and provide a specific focus on the Person Borne Improvised Explosive Device [PBIED] detection canine. Within the amount provided for this purpose, not less than \$10,000,000 is to continue scientifically validated canine mobile sensing technology for explosives detection, to be developed in collaboration with academia, that integrates best scientific practices in genetics, genomics, breeding, olfaction, behavior, training, physiology, and metrology.

Soft Target and Crowded Places.—The Committee recognizes the evolving nature of terrorist threats and believes that S&T should continue its focus on funding for Soft Target and Crowded Places research. The Committee notes that the Department's May 2019 Soft Targets and Crowded Places Security Plan Overview called for research and development to identify novel ways to develop and transition to operational use affordable and scalable technologies. These technologies reduce risk and work within a free and open society that values individual rights and privacy. This could include enhanced detection, screening, and countermeasures. The recommendation includes \$7,000,000 for this activity in fiscal year 2020, a \$2,000,000 increase over the fiscal year 2019 enacted level, to allow S&T, in collaboration with CISA and Department of Defense research partners, to address identified needs and requirements for soft target protection.

Explosives Threat Assessment.—Within the amount recommended, not less than \$6,195,000 is provided for Explosives Threat Assessment. The Committee is aware of S&T's robust and ongoing partnership with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Terrorist Explosive Device Analysis Center to better understand and characterize home-made explosives and encourages S&T to continue to seek ways to fully utilize and expand this important partnership. The Committee is also pleased with S&T's outreach to other Federal research laboratories, including those operated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, that have relevant expertise in high performance computing, computer-aided and interdisciplinary engineering, computer science, and instrumentation systems.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The recommendation includes \$13,000,000 for continued investments in research, development, testing, and evaluation of Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems [Counter-UAS] technology. The Committee is pleased that the Department has been granted the authority to expand testing and development of Counter-UAS technology and directs S&T to prioritize collaborations on Counter-UAS detection and interdiction and traditional UAS research and development, including small UAS research and development, with qualified research universities and other qualified research entities with demonstrated expertise regarding Unmanned Aerial Systems. The Committee also

supports S&T's investments in Counter-UAS to date, including the Counter-UAS Mitigation Challenge and the Air Domain Awareness Testbed, and encourages S&T to build on these investments by partnering with industry and qualified universities to test and validate Counter-UAS capabilities and technologies.

Enabling Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Committee is pleased that S&T has established and is utilizing a common site for demonstration and research of small unmanned aircraft systems. In January 2019, the Coast Guard utilized the site for a maritime sensor demonstration. In April and May 2019, Customs and Border Protection utilized the site for a border sensor demonstration. The Committee is pleased that further demonstrations are planned for the coming months and S&T has made the small-UAS demonstration site available to other Federal partners. Of the amount recommended, not less than \$4,000,000 shall be for Enabling UAS Technologies, of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be to test sensors as parts of systems to solve more complex maritime problems. To the greatest extent practicable, these funds should be used to harness the resources and expertise at the small-UAS demonstration site and the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] UAS Center of Excellence.

Silicon Valley Innovation Program.—While the Committee worked to extend and improve the Department's Other Transaction Authority in fiscal year 2019, which enables innovation through non-traditional government contracting, the Committee is concerned with the output of the Silicon Valley Innovation Program, which benefits from this authority. The Committee expects this program to deliver rapid results with fiscal year 2019 funds and recommends \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2020. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, S&T shall brief the Committee on the program's current and projected return on investment.

Cybersecurity Research.—The Committee notes that the budget request sought to eliminate a vast majority, more than \$70,000,000, in S&T cybersecurity research. While the Committee strongly believes that S&T should refocus its cybersecurity research to align much more closely with CISA requirements, the Committee does not believe that the Department should limit its cybersecurity research to CISA requirements alone, nor does the Committee believe that de facto transfers of research and development resources from S&T to operational components contribute to an efficient or unified Department. The Committee also directs S&T to continue Software Assurance research and that not less than \$3,000,000 shall be for self-adapting security mechanisms that utilize data analytics-driven scoring to measure weaknesses in software design. The Committee further directs S&T to continue its efforts to ensure the effectiveness of cyber training for law enforcement and vulnerable populations, and includes \$1,000,000 for S&T to continue working with a university partner to evaluate cybersecurity training materials and the social and behavioral impacts on protecting local law enforcement entities and their respective operations. Additionally, this amount shall continue to be used to research how to implement routine activity theory and other crime control methods on the cyber platforms most commonly used

by the aging work force, the elderly, small businesses and other vulnerable targets of online criminal schemes.

Natural Disaster Resiliency.—The recommendation includes a total of \$76,732,000 for Natural Disaster Resiliency projects. Within this amount, \$5,000,000 is for S&T to enter into an Educational Partnership Agreement with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and one or more educational institutions with expertise in sedimentation and experience with collaborating with relevant Federal agencies, including the Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, for the purpose of developing capabilities for maintaining and improving the integrity of the U.S. levee and dams systems.

Cyber Physical Systems.—The recommendation includes not less than \$4,167,000 for Cyber Physical Systems. Of this amount, not less than \$1,582,000 shall be for S&T to continue collaborating with the Department of Energy on Cybersecurity of Energy Delivery Systems, which utilize critical large scale electric power transmission test facilities and rely on active cooperation and integration with operational utility providers. The Committee expects that the technologies developed through this program will ultimately be transitioned to industry for commercialization and deployment of more resilient electric grid components and systems.

Partnership Intermediary Agreements.—The Committee supports the Department's efforts to establish Partnership Intermediaries, as defined under section 3715 of title 15, United States Code to support its ability to seek out, assess, and engage non-traditional small business vendors for the Department's development and acquisition efforts. The Committee provides \$7,000,000 for Partnership Intermediary Agreements to enable components across the Department to engage immediately on technology transfer and transition activities with Partnership Intermediaries. The Committee expects the Department to include similar funding for Partnership Intermediaries in future budget submissions.

Binational Cooperative Pilot.—The Committee is pleased that S&T has been engaged in a three-year binational research and development pilot. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 for continuation of this pilot. The pilot should continue its focus on border security, maritime security, biometrics, cybersecurity, and video analytics among other topics. Within 180 days of the enactment of this act, S&T shall provide a report to the Committee on the results of each grant awarded through the pilot and on any commercialization or transition to practice that has resulted from the pilot's projects.

Technology Transfer.—The Committee supports S&T's efforts to promote the transfer of innovative technologies to the commercial market through the Commercialization Accelerator Program in order to address major areas of focus within the Department, including explosives, border security, cybersecurity, biological and chemical defense, and first responders. S&T should coordinate with the Office of University Programs to accelerate the transition and commercialization of technologies developed in support of the components at the university-based Centers of Excellence.

Work for Others.—The Committee fully supports the Work for Others [WFO] program within NBACC and directs S&T to provide

a briefing within 30 days of enactment of this act and annually thereafter on the implementation and execution of the program.

First Responder Emergency Medical Communications.— The Committee recognizes the need for reliable communications capabilities during emergencies that leave normal communications networks inoperable or overwhelmed. The Committee believes that S&T should continue its focus on the development of the National Emergency Communications Plan [NECP]. The Committee includes a \$4,000,000 increase for this activity in fiscal year 2020 to allow S&T, in collaboration with the Office of Emergency Communications, to continue those projects aiding in the development of the NECP, demonstration of emergency medical communications in rural areas, and for creation and implementation of an interoperable data platform to augment public safety voice communications.

Public Safety Wireless Communications.—The recommendation includes \$13,700,000 for Public Safety Wireless Communication. Within this amount, \$8,000,000 shall be for S&T to develop wide-band radio frequency detection defense systems. The Committee recognizes S&T's existing initiatives in this area and encourages continued coordination with NUSTL to develop these systems.

UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$40,500,000 for University Programs, of which \$37,103,562 is for Centers of Excellence, including the Coastal Resilience Center, which shall continue to leverage partnerships with top research and educational institutions. The Committee recognizes the importance of the Centers of Excellence program to generate basic and applied research that delivers innovative technologies to the Homeland Security Enterprise. The recommendation wholly maintains the established plan for Centers of Excellence despite the budget request's suggestion to reduce their funding by more than half to \$18,350,000.

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

The Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction [CWMD] Office, as established through Public Law 115—387, leads the Department's efforts to develop and enhance CWMD programs and capabilities that defend against weapons of mass destruction and to combat bio-threats and pandemics.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$424,658,000 for CWMD Office, which is \$1,500,000 above the budget request amount and \$10,239,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 and budget request levels:

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support	187,095	212,573	171,826
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	100,096	78,241	118,988

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research and Development	83,043	67,681	69,181
Federal Assistance	64,663	64,663	64,663
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office ..	434,897	423,158	424,658

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2019	\$187,095,000
Budget estimate, 2020	212,573,000
Committee recommendation	171,826,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$171,826,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$40,747,000 below the budget request amount and \$15,269,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Capability and Operations Support	103,176	127,990	87,243
Mission Support	83,919	84,583	84,583
Total, Operations and Support	187,095	212,573	171,826

Since all reorganizations of the CWMD Office have been completed, the Committee expects that the fiscal year 2021 budget will contain regularized budget information, including an identifiable base budget aligned with the fiscal year 2020 appropriation, a clear demonstration of adjustments to base, and program changes with complete justifications.

The CWMD Office is directed to provide a report to the Committee no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on all research and development projects and partners for the last five completed fiscal years and the accomplishments related to such projects. The report shall also include a strategic plan for completing, maintaining, or initiating new research and development projects, along with a justification that such projects are filling a gap and are not duplicative of R&D from other partners. Finally, the report shall include a projection of R&D needs for the following 3 years.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2019	\$100,096,000
Budget estimate, 2020	78,241,000
Committee recommendation	118,988,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$118,988,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, which is \$40,747,000 above the budget request amount and \$18,892,000 above the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 and budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Large Scale Detection Systems	74,896	78,241	91,988
Portable Detection Systems	25,200	.....	27,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	100,096	78,241	118,988

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2019	\$83,043,000
Budget estimate, 2020	67,681,000
Committee recommendation	69,181,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$69,181,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which is \$1,500,000 above the budget request amount and \$13,862,000 below the fiscal year 2019 enacted level. Reductions to the request reflect anticipated contract recoveries.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 and budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Transformational Research and Development	37,002	19,581	19,581
Technical Forensics	7,100	7,100	7,100
Detection Capability Development	30,941	33,000	34,500
Rapid Capabilities	8,000	8,000	8,000
Subtotal, Research and Development	83,043	67,681	69,181

Active Interrogation Systems.—The Committee is aware of the limits of passive detection systems to effectively detect special nuclear material, conventional explosives, and narcotics that can be smuggled through ports and transportation hubs and therefore recommends \$1,500,000 for the research and development of an active neutron interrogation system. CWMD is directed to brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the accomplishments made with investments to date and what gaps in the capability still exists.

Semiconductor Materials.—The Committee recognizes the importance of radiation detection technology in emergency response to enhance mission performance and save lives. The Committee understands that the development and deployment of highly efficient

radiation detectors is necessary to adequately support proper identification and interdiction of radiological and nuclear threats. Therefore, the recommendation includes continued funding for research and development of new generation semiconductor materials.

Detecting Future Biological Threats.—The Committee is aware of the potential threats to our Nation posed by the editing of genes to create new biological agents. Accordingly, it is critical for the Department to develop the necessary capabilities to identify, protect, and respond to these potential biological threats. Advances in neutron scattering research and associated data analytics provide an avenue by which the biodefense community can develop the necessary tools to identify threats posed by gene-edited biological agents. The Committee directs the CWMD Office to provide a report not later than 180 days after enactment of this act on how neutron scattering research and technologies, such as Cryo-Electron Microscopy, can be used to develop the tools to combat future biological threats.

Bio-threats at Airports.—The CWMD Office is directed to brief the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on current efforts to develop and deploy real-time, commercially-available, and cost-effective bio-protection systems at airports to rapidly detect, identify, and mitigate the spread of aerosolized bio-pathogens. The briefing shall include a description of how the Office partners with relevant Federal agencies, private industry, and representatives of the commercial air transport system.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2019	\$64,663,000
Budget estimate, 2020	64,663,000
Committee recommendation	64,663,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$64,663,000 for Federal Assistance, which is the same as the budget request amount and the fiscal year 2019 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2019 and budget request levels:

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2019 enacted	Fiscal year 2020 budget request	Committee recommendations
Training, Exercises, and Readiness	9,110	14,470	14,470
Securing the Cities	30,000	24,640	24,640
Biological Support	25,553	25,553	25,553
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	64,663	64,663	64,663

TITLE IV

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 401. The Committee continues a provision allowing USCIS to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to five vehicles under certain scenarios.

Section 402. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting USCIS from granting immigration benefits unless the results of background checks are completed prior to the granting of the benefit and the results do not preclude the granting of the benefit.

Section 403. The Committee continues a provision limiting the use of A-76 competitions by USCIS.

Section 404. The Committee continues a provision making immigration examination fee collections explicitly available for immigrant integration grants, which are not to exceed \$10,000,000, in fiscal year 2020.

Section 405. The Committee includes a provision allowing USCIS to allocate fees for official reception and representation expenses.

Section 406. The Committee continues a provision authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Section 407. The Committee continues a provision directing the FLETC Accreditation Board to lead the Federal law enforcement training accreditation process to measure and assess Federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

Section 408. The Committee continues a provision allowing for FLETC's acceptance of transfers from government agencies into this appropriation.

Section 409. The Committee continues a provision classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain considerations.

TITLE V
GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 501. The bill includes a provision stipulating that no part of any appropriation shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly provided.

Section 502. The bill includes a provision stipulating that unexpended balances of prior appropriations may be merged with new appropriations accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Section 503. The bill includes a provision that provides authority to reprogram appropriations within an account and to transfer up to 5 percent between accounts with 15-day advance notification to the Committee. A detailed funding table identifying each Congressional control level for reprogramming purposes is included at the end of this statement. These reprogramming guidelines shall be complied with by all departmental components funded by this act.

The Committee expects the Department to submit reprogramming requests on a timely basis and to provide complete explanations of the reallocations proposed, including detailed justifications of the increases and offsets, and any specific impact the proposed changes will have on the budget request for the following fiscal year and future-year appropriations requirements. Each request submitted to the Committee should include a detailed table showing the proposed revisions at the account, program, project, and activity level to the funding and staffing FTE levels for the current fiscal year and to the levels required for the following fiscal year.

The Committee expects the Department to manage its programs and activities within the levels appropriated. The Committee reminds the Department that reprogramming or transfer requests should be submitted only in the case of an unforeseeable emergency or a situation that could not have been predicted when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer request to the Committee and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate, it is the responsibility of the Department to reconcile the House and Senate differences before proceeding, and if reconciliation is not possible, to consider the reprogramming or transfer request unapproved.

The Department shall not propose a reprogramming or transfer of funds after June 30 unless there are extraordinary circumstances that place human lives or property in imminent danger. To the extent that any reprogramming proposals are required, the Department is strongly encouraged to submit them well in advance of the June 30 deadline.

Section 504. The bill includes a provision relating to the Department's Working Capital Fund [WCF] that: extends the authority of the WCF in fiscal year 2020; prohibits funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department from being used to make payments to the WCF, except for the activities and amounts allowed in the budget request; makes WCF funds available until expended; ensures departmental components are only charged for direct usage of each WCF service; makes funds provided to the WCF available only for purposes consistent with the contributing component; and requires the WCF to be paid in advance or reimbursed at rates that will return the full cost of each service. The WCF table included in the justification materials accompanying the budget request shall serve as the control level for quarterly execution reports submitted to the Committee not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter. These reports shall identify any activity added or removed from the fund.

Section 505. The bill includes a provision stipulating that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances recorded not later than June 30 from appropriations made for salaries and expenses in fiscal year 2020 shall remain available through fiscal year 2021, subject to reprogramming.

Section 506. The bill includes a provision providing that funds for intelligence activities are specifically authorized during fiscal year 2020 until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2020.

Section 507. The bill includes a provision requiring notification to the Committee 3 business days before any grant allocation, grant award, contract award (including Federal Acquisition Regulation-covered contracts), other transaction agreement, a task or delivery order on a DHS multiple award contract, letter of intent, or public announcement of the intention to make such an award totaling in excess of \$1,000,000. If the Secretary determines that compliance would pose substantial risk to health, human life, or safety, an award may be made without prior notification, but the Committees shall be notified within 5 full business days after such award or letter is issued. Additionally, FEMA is required to brief the Committee 5 full business days prior to announcing publicly the intention to make an award under certain grant programs. The 3-day notification requirement also pertains to task or delivery order awards greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year funds as well as for any sole-source grant awards.

Section 508. The bill includes a provision stipulating that no agency shall purchase, construct, or lease additional facilities for Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Section 509. The bill includes a provision stipulating that none of the funds provided by this act may be used for any construction, repair, alteration, or acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required under chapter 33 of title 40, United States Code, has not been approved. The bill excludes funds that may be required for development of a proposed prospectus.

Section 510. The bill includes a provision that consolidates and continues by reference prior-year statutory bill language into one

provision. These provisions concern contracting officers' training and Federal building energy performance.

Section 511. The bill includes a provision stipulating that none of the funds provided by this act may be used in contravention of the Buy American Act (Public Law 72-428).

Section 512. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to amend the oath of allegiance required under section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1448).

Section 513. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to carry out section 872 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-296).

Section 514. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds from being used to plan, test, pilot, or develop a national identification card.

Section 515. The bill includes a provision directing that any official required by this act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this act.

Section 516. The bill includes a provision extending current law concerning individuals detained at the Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Section 517. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds provided by this act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 518. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds provided by this act to be used to employ workers in contravention of section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 519. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this act to pay for award or incentive fees for contractors with below satisfactory performance or performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Section 520. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this act for the Department to enter into a Federal contract unless the contract meets requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 or chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless the contract is otherwise authorized by statute without regard to this section.

Section 521. The bill includes a provision requiring the Secretary to reduce administrative expenses from certain accounts.

Section 522. The bill includes a provision regarding restrictions on electronic access to pornography.

Section 523. The bill includes a provision regarding the transfer of an operable firearm by a Federal law enforcement officer to an agent of a drug cartel.

Section 524. The bill includes language regarding the number of employees permitted to attend international conferences.

Section 525. The bill includes a provision prohibiting funds made available by this act to reimburse any Federal department or agency for its participation in an NSSE.

Section 526. The bill includes a provision on structural pay reform that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000 in a single year.

Section 527. The bill includes a provision directing the Department to post on a public website reports required by the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Section 528. The bill continues a provision allowing Operations and Support funding to be used for certain activities.

Section 529. The bill includes a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 530. The bill includes a provision related to schooling for certain overseas dependents.

Section 531. The bill includes a provision regarding the Department's carrying out certain prototype projects.

Section 532. The bill includes a provision regarding congressional visits to detention facilities.

Section 533. The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in the Department's custody except in certain circumstances.

Section 534. The bill includes a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of records related to the sexual abuse or assault of detainees in custody.

Section 535. The bill includes a provision related to user fee proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to submission of the budget request.

Section 536. The bill rescinds unobligated balances from prior year appropriations, including unobligated balances for technology with unclear execution timelines.

PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

In fiscal year 2019, for purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended, the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for the components of the Department of Homeland Security under the jurisdiction of the Homeland Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2019, the House and Senate Committee reports, and the conference report and the accompanying Joint Explanatory Statement of the managers of the committee of conference.

If a percentage reduction is necessary, in implementing that reduction, components of the Department of Homeland Security shall apply any percentage reduction required for fiscal year 2019 to all items specified in the justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives in support of the fiscal year 2019 budget estimates, as amended, for such components, as modified by congressional action.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7, RULE XVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 7 of rule XVI requires that Committee reports accompanying general appropriations bills identify each recommended amendment which proposes an item of appropriation which is not made to carry out the provisions of an existing law, a treaty stipulation, or an act or resolution previously passed by the Senate during that session.

The Committee recommends funding for the following programs or activities which currently lack authorization for fiscal year 2020: Analysis and Operations: Operations and Support.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection: Operations and Support; and Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement: Operations and Support; and Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.

Transportation Security Administration: Operations and Support; Procurement Construction and Improvements; and Research and Development.

Coast Guard: Operations and Support; Procurement Construction and Improvements; and Research and Development; and Retired Pay.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency: Operations and Support; Procurement Construction and Improvements; and Research and Development.

Federal Emergency Management Agency: Operations and Support; Procurement, Construction and Improvements; and Federal Assistance Programs.

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 7(C), RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Pursuant to paragraph 7(c) of rule XXVI, on September 26, 2019, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 2582) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, provided that the bill be subject to amendment and that the bill be consistent with its budget allocation, and provided that the Chairman of the Committee or his designee be authorized to offer the substance of the original bill as a Committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to the House companion measure, by a recorded vote of 17–14, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

Yeas	Nays
Chairman Shelby	Mr. Leahy
Mr. McConnell	Mrs. Murray
Mr. Alexander	Mrs. Feinstein
Ms. Collins	Mr. Durbin
Ms. Murkowski	Mr. Reed
Mr. Graham	Mr. Tester
Mr. Blunt	Mr. Udall
Mr. Moran	Mrs. Shaheen
Mr. Hoeven	Mr. Merkley
Mr. Boozman	Mr. Coons
Mrs. Capito	Mr. Schatz
Mr. Kennedy	Ms. Baldwin
Mrs. Hyde-Smith	Mr. Murphy
Mr. Daines	Mr. Van Hollen
Mr. Rubio	
Mr. Lankford	
Mr. Manchin	

COMPLIANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12, RULE XXVI OF THE
STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Paragraph 12 of rule XXVI requires that Committee reports on a bill or joint resolution repealing or amending any statute or part of any statute include “(a) the text of the statute or part thereof which is proposed to be repealed; and (b) a comparative print of that part of the bill or joint resolution making the amendment and of the statute or part thereof proposed to be amended, showing by stricken-through type and italics, parallel columns, or other appropriate typographical devices the omissions and insertions which would be made by the bill or joint resolution if enacted in the form recommended by the committee.”

In compliance with this rule, the following changes in existing law proposed to be made by the bill are shown as follows: existing law to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman.

TITLE 6—DOMESTIC SECURITY

CHAPTER 1—HOMELAND SECURITY ORGANIZATION

SUBCHAPTER VIII—COORDINATION WITH NON-FEDERAL ENTITIES;
INSPECTOR GENERAL; UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE; COAST
GUARD; GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 391. Research and development projects

(a) Authority

Until [September 30, 2015,] *September 30, 2020*, and subject to subsection (d), the Secretary may carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary may exercise the following authorities:

* * * * *

(c) Additional requirements

(1) In general

The authority of the Secretary under this section shall terminate [September 30, 2017,] *September 30, 2020*, unless before that date the Secretary—

**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2015, PUBLIC LAW 114-4**

TITLE III

PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses in carrying out the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), \$7,033,464,494, to remain available until expended, of which \$24,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Homeland Security Office of Inspector General for audits and investigations related to disasters: *Provided*, That the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives the following reports, including a specific description of the methodology and the source data used in developing such reports:

(1) an estimate of the following amounts shall be submitted for the budget year at the time that the President's budget proposal for [fiscal year 2016] *fiscal year 2021* is submitted pursuant to section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code:

* * * * *

(2) an estimate or actual amounts, if available, of the following for the current fiscal year shall be submitted not later than the fifth *business* day of each month, and shall be pub-

lished by the Administrator on the Agency's Web site not later than the fifth day of each month:

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF BILL

PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SEC. 308(a), PUBLIC LAW 93-344, AS AMENDED

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority		Outlays	
	Committee allocation	Amount in bill	Committee allocation	Amount in bill
Comparison of amounts in the bill with the subcommittee allocation for 2020: Subcommittee on Homeland Security:				
Mandatory	1,802	1,802	1,796	¹ 1,796
Discretionary	53,183	70,725	59,980	¹ 60,994
Security	2,383	2,573	NA	NA
Nonsecurity	50,800	68,152	NA	NA
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:				
2020				² 36,026
2021				11,169
2022				8,549
2023				3,524
2024 and future years				10,863
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2020	NA	11,671	NA	² 808

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

² Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

NA: Not applicable.

NOTE.—Consistent with the funding recommended in the bill for disaster funding and for overseas contingency operations and in accordance with subparagraphs (D) and (A)(ii) of section 251(b)(2) of the BBEDCA of 1985, the Committee anticipates that the Budget Committee will provide a revised 302(a) allocation for the Committee on Appropriations reflecting an upward adjustment of \$17,542,000,000 in budget authority plus associated outlays.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS, INTELLIGENCE, & OVERSIGHT					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management					
Operations and Support Office of the Secretary	18,527	18,374	18,374	- 153	.....
Office of Policy	37,950	35,680	55,980	+ 18,030	+ 20,300
Office of Public Affairs	5,321	5,185	5,185	- 136	.....
Office of Legislative Affairs	5,462	5,843	5,838	+ 376	- 5
Office of General Counsel	19,379	21,484	21,484	+ 2,105	.....
Privacy Office	8,664	8,593	8,593	- 71	.....
Operations and Engagement					
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	25,312	23,938	25,312	.....	+ 1,374
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	6,200	7,780	7,780	+ 1,580	.....
Office of Partnership and Engagement	14,566	14,433	11,823	- 2,743	- 2,610
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management	141,381	141,310	160,369	+ 18,988	+ 19,059
Management Directorate					
Operations and Support					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management	7,788	7,881	7,881	+ 93	.....
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer	90,726	100,659	98,878	+ 8,152	- 1,781
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer	106,344	115,296	115,296	+ 8,952	.....
Office of the Chief Security Officer	79,431	82,702	82,702	+ 3,271	.....
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer	104,169	108,435	108,435	+ 4,266	.....
Office of the Chief Financial Officer	67,341	90,071	90,071	+ 22,730	.....
Office of the Chief Information Officer	397,230	416,884	416,884	+ 19,654	.....
Office of Biometric Identity Management					
Identity and Screening Program Operations	70,117	70,156	70,156	+ 39	.....

IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	160,691	183,906	183,906	+ 23,215	.....
Subtotal, Office of Biometric Identity Management	230,808	254,062	254,062	+ 23,254	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,083,837	1,175,990	1,174,209	+ 90,372	- 1,781
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	120,000	223,767	.....	- 120,000	- 223,767
Construction and Facility Improvements	35,920	157,531	25,945	- 9,975	- 131,586
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	20,000	.....	15,497	- 4,503	+ 15,497
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology	175,920	381,298	41,442	- 134,478	- 339,856
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,545	.....	.....	- 2,545	.....
Research and Development	359,196	395,570	387,500	+ 28,304	- 8,070
Federal Protective Service	1,121,883	1,148,400	1,148,400	+ 26,517	.....
FPS Operations	40,031	24,030	24,030	- 16,001	.....
Operating Expenses	1,521,110	1,568,000	1,559,930	+ 38,820	- 8,070
Countermeasures	- 1,527,110	- 1,568,000	- 1,559,930	- 32,820	+ 8,070
Protective Security Officers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Technical Countermeasures .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Offsetting Collections .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Management Directorate	1,256,302	1,557,288	1,215,651	- 40,651	- 341,637
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 1,527,110)	(- 1,568,000)	(- 1,559,930)	(- 32,820)	(+ 8,070)
Total, Management Directorate (gross)	1,256,302	1,557,288	1,215,651	- 40,651	- 341,637
Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Operations and Support	253,253	276,641	276,641	+ 23,388	.....
Office of Inspector General	168,000	170,186	170,186	+ 2,186	.....
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Operations, Intelligence, and Oversight	1,818,936	2,145,425	1,822,847	+ 3,911	- 322,578
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 1,527,110)	(- 1,568,000)	(- 1,559,930)	(- 32,820)	(+ 8,070)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Operations and Support					
Border Security Operations					
U.S. Border Patrol					
Operations	3,884,735	4,068,792	4,004,578	+ 119,843	- 64,214
Assets and Support	794,117	773,948	688,497	- 105,620	- 85,451
Office of Training and Development	60,349	76,954	57,756	- 2,593	- 19,198
Subtotal, Border and Security Operations	4,739,201	4,919,694	4,750,831	+ 11,630	- 168,863
Trade and Travel Operations					
Office of Field Operations					
Domestic Operations	2,942,710	2,806,833	2,991,996	+ 49,286	+ 185,163
International Operations	155,217	145,756	148,940	- 6,277	+ 3,184
Targeting Operations	250,528	265,128	241,449	- 9,079	- 23,679
Assets and Support	892,174	980,560	963,568	+ 71,394	- 16,992
Office of Trade	260,395	297,418	293,301	+ 32,906	- 4,117
Office of Training and Development	61,677	47,560	61,843	+ 166	+ 14,283
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations	4,562,701	4,543,255	4,701,097	+ 138,396	+ 157,842
Integrated Operations					
Air and Marine Operations					
Operations	306,506	311,846	315,471	+ 8,965	+ 3,625
Assets and Support	525,867	533,768	533,768	+ 7,901	.....
Air and Marine Operations Center	37,589	44,799	35,321	- 2,268	- 9,478
Office of International Affairs	41,700	44,541	41,629	- 71	- 2,912
Office of Intelligence	59,148	66,036	59,896	+ 748	- 6,140
Office of Training and Development	6,546	6,102	6,982	+ 436	+ 880

Operations Support	112,235	139,799	160,048	+ 47,813	+ 20,249
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	1,089,591	1,146,891	1,153,115	+ 63,524	+ 6,224
Mission Support Enterprise Services	1,482,518	1,561,823	1,452,038	- 30,480	- 109,785
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund)	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)		
Office of Professional Responsibility	196,528	232,986	196,576	+ 48	- 36,410
Executive Leadership and Oversight	109,190	108,843	110,553	+ 1,363	+ 1,710
Subtotal, Mission Support	1,788,236	1,903,652	1,759,167	- 29,069	- 144,485
Subtotal, Operations and Support	12,179,729	12,513,492	12,364,210	+ 184,481	- 149,282
Appropriations	(12,179,729)	(12,513,492)	(12,364,210)	(+ 184,481)	(- 149,282)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	1,475,000	5,083,782	5,098,782	+ 3,623,782	+ 15,000
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure	625,000	66,124	66,124	- 558,876	
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure	112,612	122,189	183,071	+ 70,459	+ 60,882
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure	14,500	14,830	14,830	+ 330	
Airframes and Sensors	270,222	99,593	99,593	- 170,629	
Watercraft	18,544	13,673	13,673	- 2,871	
Construction and Facility Improvements	2,515,878	5,402,191	5,478,073	+ 2,962,195	+ 75,882
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	(2,515,878)	(5,402,191)	(5,478,073)	(+ 2,962,195)	(+ 75,882)
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	8,941	9,000	9,000	+ 59	
Appropriations					
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)					
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(769,636)	(826,447)	(826,447)	(+ 56,811)	
Immigration Enforcement Fines	(676)	(305)	(305)	(- 371)	
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee	(61,417)	(225,184)	(64,384)	(+ 2,967)	(- 160,800)
Land Border Inspection Fee	(53,512)	(56,467)	(56,467)	(+ 2,955)	
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee	(594,978)	(615,975)	(615,975)	(+ 20,997)	
APHIS Inspection Fee	(539,325)	(539,325)	(539,325)		
Global Entry Fee	(165,961)	(184,937)	(184,937)	(+ 18,976)	
Puerto Rico Trust Fund	(31,941)	(94,507)	(94,507)	(+ 62,566)	
Virgin Island Fee	(7,795)	(11,537)	(11,537)	(+ 3,742)	
Customs Unclaimed Goods	(1,461)	(1,547)	(1,547)	(+ 86)	
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account	(71,000)	(61,000)	(61,000)	(- 10,000)	
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	2,297,702	2,617,231	2,456,431	+ 158,729	- 160,800

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Administrative Provisions					
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections	255,000	267,000	267,000	+ 12,000	.....
Reimbursable Preclearance	39,000	39,000	39,000	.....	.....
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)	- 39,000	- 39,000	- 39,000	.....	.....
Total, Administrative Provisions	255,000	267,000	267,000	+ 12,000	.....
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (Non-Defense)	14,959,548	18,191,683	18,118,283	+ 3,158,735	- 73,400
(Appropriations)	(14,959,548)	(18,191,683)	(18,118,283)	(+ 3,158,735)	(- 73,400)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 39,000)	(- 39,000)	(- 39,000)	.....	.....
Fee Funded Programs	2,297,702	2,617,231	2,456,431	+ 158,729	- 160,800
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	17,296,250	20,847,914	20,613,714	+ 3,317,464	- 234,200
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Operations and Support					
Homeland Security Investigations					
Domestic Investigations	1,658,935	1,429,644	1,763,377	+ 104,442	+ 333,733
International Investigations	172,986	169,503	178,806	+ 5,820	+ 9,303
Intelligence	84,292	84,056	94,105	+ 9,813	+ 10,049
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	1,916,213	1,683,203	2,036,288	+ 120,075	+ 353,085
Enforcement and Removal Operations					
Custody Operations	3,170,845	3,691,594	3,458,774	+ 287,929	- 232,820
Fugitive Operations	125,969	220,155	141,394	+ 15,425	- 78,761
Criminal Alien Program	219,074	515,075	267,764	+ 48,690	- 247,311
Alternatives to Detention	274,621	209,913	269,704	- 4,917	+ 59,791
Transportation and Removal Program	483,348	557,329	606,128	+ 122,780	+ 48,799

Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations	4,275,857	5,194,066	4,743,764	+ 469,907	- 450,302
Mission Support	1,091,898	1,498,839	1,271,181	+ 179,283	- 227,658
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor	260,185	326,317	287,508	+ 27,323	- 38,809
Subtotal, Operations and Support	7,542,153	8,702,425	8,338,741	+ 796,588	- 363,684
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Operational Communications/Information Technology	30,859	7,800	7,800	- 23,059	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements	10,000	70,970	20,970	+ 10,970	- 50,000
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	4,700	.....	.....	- 4,700	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	45,559	78,770	28,770	- 16,789	- 50,000
Fee Funded Programs					
Immigration Inspection User Fee	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)	.....	.....
Breached Bond/Detention Fund	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)	.....	.....
Student Exchange and Visitor Fee	(128,000)	(129,800)	(129,800)	(+ 1,800)	.....
Immigration Examination Fee Account .....	.....	(207,600)	.....	.....	(- 207,600)
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	318,000	527,400	319,800	+ 1,800	- 207,600
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	7,587,712	8,781,195	8,367,511	+ 779,799	- 413,684
(Non-Defense)	(7,587,712)	(8,781,195)	(8,367,511)	(+ 779,799)	(- 413,684)
(Appropriations)	(7,587,712)	(8,781,195)	(8,367,511)	(+ 779,799)	(- 413,684)
Fee Funded Programs	318,000	527,400	319,800	+ 1,800	- 207,600
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement	7,905,712	9,308,595	8,687,311	+ 781,599	- 621,284
Operations and Support					
Aviation Screening Operations					
Screening Workforce	197,062	183,370	199,050	+ 1,988	+ 15,680
Screening Partnership Program	3,347,774	3,271,468	3,434,207	+ 86,433	+ 162,739
Screening Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits	230,234	232,356	243,852	+ 13,618	+ 11,496
Screening Training and Other	658,479	620,635	631,573	- 26,906	+ 10,938
Airport Management	164,597	153,354	165,725	+ 1,128	+ 12,371
Canines	398,137	390,240	405,450	+ 7,313	+ 15,210
Screening Technology Maintenance	114,406	114,958	115,482	+ 1,076	+ 524
Secure Flight .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations	5,110,689	4,966,381	5,195,339	+ 84,650	+ 228,958
Transportation Security Administration					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Other Operations and Enforcement					
Inflight Security					
Federal Air Marshals	763,598	743,291	752,584	- 11,014	+ 9,293
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training	22,615	16,697	19,773	- 2,842	+ 3,076
Aviation Regulation	220,235	181,487	229,812	+ 9,577	+ 48,325
Air Cargo	104,629	104,088	105,145	+ 516	+ 1,057
Intelligence and TSOC	80,324	75,905	76,705	- 3,619	+ 800
Surface programs	130,141	72,826	137,569	+ 7,428	+ 64,743
Vetting Programs	53,016	51,395	51,641	- 1,375	+ 246
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement	1,374,558	1,245,689	1,373,229	- 1,329	+ 127,540
Mission Support	924,832	903,125	921,153	- 3,679	+ 18,028
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Gross)	7,410,079	7,115,195	7,489,721	+ 79,642	+ 374,526
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections)	- 2,670,000	- 2,830,000	- 2,830,000	- 160,000	.....
Passenger Security Fee Increase (offsetting collections)(legislative proposal)	.....	- 550,000	.....	.....	+ 550,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Net)	4,740,079	3,735,195	4,659,721	- 80,358	+ 924,526
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Aviation Screening Infrastructure	94,422	148,600	156,600	+ 62,178	+ 8,000
Checkpoint Support	75,367	14,023	54,023	- 21,344	+ 40,000
Checked Baggage					
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	169,789	162,623	210,623	+ 40,834	+ 48,000
Research and Development	20,594	20,902	22,902	+ 2,308	+ 2,000
Fee Funded Programs					
TWC Fee	(65,535)	(61,364)	(61,364)	(- 4,171)	.....
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee	(18,500)	(18,600)	(18,600)	(+ 100)	.....
General Aviation at DCA Fee	(700)	(700)	(700)	.....	.....

Commercial Aviation and Airports Fee	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(+ 1,000)	.....
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee	(50)	(50)	(50)	.....	.....
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	.....	.....
TSA PreCheck Fee	(136,900)	(137,000)	(137,000)	(+ 100)	.....
Allen Flight School Fee	(5,200)	(5,200)	(5,200)	.....	.....
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs	(239,885)	(236,914)	(236,914)	(- 2,971)	.....
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	.....	.....
Total, Transportation Security Administration	4,930,462	3,918,720	4,893,246	- 37,216	+ 974,526
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 2,670,000)	(- 3,380,000)	(- 2,830,000)	(- 160,000)	(+ 550,000)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory)	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....	.....
Fee Funded Programs	239,885	236,914	236,914	- 2,971	.....
Gross Budget Authority, Transportation Security Administration	8,090,347	7,785,634	8,210,160	+ 119,813	+ 424,526
Coast Guard					
Operations and Support:					
Military Pay and Allowances	3,864,816	3,996,812	4,006,283	+ 141,467	+ 9,471
Civilian Pay and Benefits	939,707	986,429	988,865	+ 49,158	+ 2,436
Training and Recruiting	189,983	194,930	196,922	+ 6,939	+ 1,992
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance	919,533	927,674	938,813	+ 19,280	+ 11,139
Centrally Managed Accounts	161,441	150,236	161,236	- 205	+ 11,000
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance	1,436,494	1,478,270	1,475,716	+ 39,222	- 2,554
Reserve Training	117,758	124,549	124,583	+ 6,825	+ 34
Environmental Compliance and Restoration	13,469	13,495	20,048	+ 6,579	+ 6,553
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (Defense)	165,000	.....	190,000	+ 25,000	+ 190,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support	7,808,201	7,872,395	8,102,466	+ 294,265	+ 230,071
(Non-Defense)	(7,303,201)	(7,532,395)	(7,572,466)	(+ 269,265)	(+ 40,071)
(Defense)	(505,000)	(340,000)	(530,000)	(+ 25,000)	(+ 190,000)
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(165,000)	.....	(190,000)	(+ 25,000)	(+ 190,000)
(Other Defense)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	.....	.....
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Vessels					
Survey and Design-Vessels and Boats	5,500	500	5,500	.....	+ 5,000
In-Service Vessel Sustainment	63,250	77,900	77,900	+ 14,650	.....
National Security Cutter	72,600	60,000	60,000	- 12,600	.....
Offshore Patrol Cutter	400,000	457,000	457,000	+ 57,000	.....
Fast Response Cutter	340,000	140,000	240,000	- 100,000	+ 100,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Cutter Boats	5,000	4,300	15,100	+ 10,100	+ 10,800
Polar Security Cutter	675,000	35,000	35,000	- 640,000	.....
Inland Waterways and Western River Cutters	5,000	2,500	2,500	- 2,500	.....
Polar Sustainment	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Vessels	1,581,350	792,200	908,000	- 673,350	+ 115,800
Aircraft					
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment	17,000	17,000	17,000	.....	.....
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment	80,000	103,200	103,200	+ 23,200	.....
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment	105,000	.....	.....	- 105,000	.....
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects	28,000	50,000	50,000	+ 22,000	.....
MH-60T Sustainment	120,000	20,000	150,000	+ 30,000	+ 130,000
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems	6,000	9,400	9,400	+ 3,400	.....
Subtotal, Aircraft	356,000	199,600	329,600	- 26,400	+ 130,000
Other Acquisition Programs					
Other Equipment and Systems	3,500	3,500	3,500	.....	.....
Program Oversight and Management	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
C4ISR	23,300	25,156	25,156	+ 1,856	.....
CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS)	9,200	6,400	6,400	- 2,800	.....
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform .....	.....	14,200	14,200	+ 14,200	.....
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs	56,000	69,256	69,256	+ 13,256	.....
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation					
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design	74,510	52,000	87,550	+ 13,040	+ 35,550
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure	175,400	116,600	118,100	- 57,300	+ 1,500
Minor Shore	5,000	5,000	5,000	.....	.....

Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation	254,910	173,600	210,650	-44,260	+37,050
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	2,248,260	1,234,656	1,517,506	-730,754	+282,850
Research and Development	20,256	4,949	4,949	-15,307	.....
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary)	199,360	205,107	205,107	+5,747	.....
Retired Pay (Mandatory)	1,739,844	1,802,309	1,802,309	+62,465	.....
Total, Coast Guard	12,015,921	11,119,416	11,632,337	-383,584	+512,921
(Non-Defense)	(9,771,077)	(8,977,107)	(9,300,028)	(-471,049)	(+322,921)
(Defense)	(505,000)	(340,000)	(530,000)	(+25,000)	(+190,000)
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(165,000)	.....	(190,000)	(+25,000)	(+190,000)
(Other Defense)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	.....	.....
United States Secret Service					
Operations and Support .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protective Operations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protection of Persons and Facilities	740,895	744,908	749,408	+8,513	+4,500
Protective Countermeasures	56,917	61,543	61,543	+4,626	.....
Protective Intelligence	49,395	49,710	49,710	+315	.....
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events	37,494	155,172	155,172	+117,678	.....
Subtotal, Protective Operations	884,701	1,011,333	1,015,833	+131,132	+4,500
Field Operations .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Domestic and International Field Operations	647,905	635,174	639,674	-8,231	+4,500
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	6,000	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Support for Computer Forensics Training	25,022	4,000	30,377	+5,355	+26,377
Subtotal, Field Operations	678,927	645,174	676,051	-2,876	+30,877
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development	102,923	110,258	110,258	+7,335	.....
Mission Support	481,977	474,968	474,968	-7,009	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support	2,148,528	2,241,733	2,277,110	+128,582	+35,377
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	85,286	55,289	55,289	-29,997	.....
Operational Communications/Information Technology	8,845	.....	.....	-8,845	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements	3,000	1,000	1,000	-2,000	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	97,131	56,289	56,289	-40,842	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Research and Development	2,500	10,955	15,955	+ 13,455	+ 5,000
Total, United States Secret Service	2,248,159	2,308,977	2,349,354	+ 101,195	+ 40,377
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	41,741,802	44,319,991	45,360,731	+ 3,618,929	+ 1,040,740
(Non-Defense)	(39,496,958)	(42,177,682)	(43,028,422)	(+ 3,531,464)	(+ 850,740)
(Appropriations)	(42,205,958)	(45,596,682)	(45,897,422)	(+ 3,691,464)	(+ 300,740)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 2,709,000)	(- 3,419,000)	(- 2,869,000)	(- 160,000)	(+ 550,000)
(Defense)	(505,000)	(340,000)	(530,000)	(+ 25,000)	(+ 190,000)
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(165,000)	(340,000)	(190,000)	(+ 25,000)	(+ 190,000)
(Other Defense)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	.....	.....
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....	.....
Fee Funded Programs	2,855,587	3,381,545	3,013,145	+ 157,558	- 368,400
TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY					
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency					
Operations and Support					
Cybersecurity					
Cyber Readiness and Response	272,235	248,311	444,055	+ 171,820	+ 195,744
Cyber Infrastructure and Resilience	46,571	61,976	81,251	+ 34,680	+ 19,275
Federal Cybersecurity	463,267	450,595	478,076	+ 14,809	+ 27,481
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	782,073	760,882	1,003,382	+ 221,309	+ 242,500
Infrastructure Security					
Infrastructure Capacity Building	128,470	126,653	134,258	+ 5,788	+ 7,605
Infrastructure Security Compliance	74,435	56,038	75,511	+ 1,076	+ 19,473
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security	202,905	182,691	209,769	+ 6,864	+ 27,078

Emergency Communications	54,069	51,959	52,338	-1,731	+379
Emergency Communications Preparedness	64,000	64,595	64,663	+663	+68
Priority Telecommunications Service					
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	118,069	116,554	117,001	-1,068	+447
Integrated Operations					
Cyber and Infrastructure Risk Analysis and Management	77,136	62,199	86,153	+9,017	+23,954
Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness (Defense)	27,351	23,914	24,897	-2,454	+983
(24,889)	(21,762)	(22,656)	(-2,233)	(+894)	
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	45,386	42,070	46,542	+1,156	+4,472
(Defense)	(40,847)	(37,863)	(41,888)	(+1,041)	(+4,025)
Strategy, Policy and Plans	12,979	12,426	12,726	-253	+300
(Defense)	(8,566)	(8,201)	(8,399)	(-167)	(+198)
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	162,852	140,609	170,318	+7,466	+29,709
Mission Support (Defense)	79,903	77,814	79,447	-456	+1,633
(24,770)	(24,122)	(24,629)	(-141)	(+507)	
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,345,802	1,278,550	1,579,917	+234,115	+301,367
Cybersecurity					
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	160,000	137,630	137,630	-22,370	
National Cybersecurity Protection System	95,078	105,838	234,812	+139,734	+128,974
Subtotal, Cybersecurity	255,078	243,468	372,442	+117,364	+128,974
Emergency Communications					
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	42,551	50,729	50,729	+8,178	
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure Modeling Capability Transition Environment	413			-413	
Infrastructure Protection					
Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway	9,787	4,881	4,881	-4,906	
Construction and Facilities Improvements					
Cybersecurity Support Facility	15,000			-15,000	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	322,829	299,078	428,052	+105,223	+128,974
Research and Development					
Cybersecurity	4,695	24,091	3,000	-1,695	-21,091
Infrastructure Protection	3,216	1,216	1,216	-2,000	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Integrated Operations	5,215	5,215	5,215		
Subtotal, Research and Development	13,126	30,522	9,431	- 3,695	- 21,091
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	1,681,757	1,608,150	2,017,400	+ 335,643	+ 409,250
(Non-Defense)	(66,547)	(64,276)	(66,040)	(- 507)	(+ 1,764)
(Appropriations)	(66,547)	(64,276)	(66,040)	(- 507)	(+ 1,764)
(Defense)	(1,615,210)	(1,543,874)	(1,951,360)	(+ 336,150)	(+ 407,486)
Gross Budget Authority, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	1,681,757	1,608,150	2,017,400	+ 335,643	+ 409,250
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Operations and Support					
Regional Operations	159,971	163,234	165,277	+ 5,306	+ 2,043
Mitigation	37,999	37,862	39,313	+ 1,314	+ 1,451
Preparedness and Protection	133,455	142,457	143,300	+ 9,845	+ 843
Response and Recovery					
Response	194,419	188,690	190,114	- 4,305	+ 1,424
(Urban Search and Rescue)	(45,330)	(37,832)	(37,832)	(- 7,498)	
Recovery	48,252	48,428	49,013	+ 761	+ 585
Mission Support	492,162	534,532	537,173	+ 45,011	+ 2,641
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,066,258	1,115,203	1,124,190	+ 57,932	+ 8,987
(Defense)	(42,213)	(45,524)	(45,524)	(+ 3,311)	
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Operational Communications/Information Technology	11,670	15,620	15,620	+ 3,950	
Construction and Facility Improvements	71,996	39,496	57,696	- 14,300	+ 18,200
Mission Support, Assets, and Infrastructure	50,164	58,547	58,547	+ 8,383	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	133,830	113,663	131,863	- 1,967	+ 18,200
(Defense)	(62,166)	(46,116)	(46,116)	(- 16,050)	

Federal Assistance Grants								
State Homeland Security Grant Program	525,000	331,939	525,000					+193,061
(Operation Stonegarden)	(90,000)		(90,000)					(+ 90,000)
(Tribal Security Grant)	(15,000)		(15,000)			(+ 15,000)		(+ 15,000)
(Nonprofit Security)	(10,000)		(10,000)					(+ 10,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	640,000	426,461	600,000			-40,000		+173,539
(Nonprofit Security)	(50,000)		(50,000)					(+ 50,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance	100,000	36,358	100,000					+ 63,642
(Antrak Security)	(10,000)		(10,000)					(+ 10,000)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(2,000)		(2,000)					(+ 2,000)
Port Security Grants	100,000	36,358	100,000					+ 63,642
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	350,000	344,344	355,000			+ 5,000		+ 10,656
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	350,000	344,344	355,000			+ 5,000		+ 10,656
Emergency Management Performance Grants	350,000	279,335	355,000			+ 5,000		+ 75,665
National Priorities Security Grant Program		430,350						- 430,350
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	262,531	100,000	147,531			- 115,000		+ 47,531
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	10,000		10,000					+ 10,000
High Hazard Potential Dams	10,000		10,000					+ 10,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	120,000		120,000					+ 120,000
Subtotal, Grants	2,817,531	2,329,489	2,677,531			- 140,000		+ 348,042
Education, Training, and Exercises								
Center for Domestic Preparedness	66,057	66,072	66,628			+ 571		+ 556
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	18,000		18,000					+ 18,000
Emergency Management Institute	20,741	19,093	19,253			- 1,488		+ 160
U.S. Fire Administration	44,179	46,605	46,844			+ 2,665		+ 239
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	101,000		101,000					+ 101,000
Continuing Training Grants	8,000					- 8,000		
National Exercise Program	18,702	18,756	18,756			+ 54		
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	276,679	150,526	270,481			- 6,198		+ 119,955
Disaster Relief Fund								
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	3,094,210	2,480,015	2,948,012			- 146,198		+ 467,997
Base Disaster Relief	558,000	474,684	474,684			- 83,316		
Major Disasters (BCA Cap)	12,000,000	14,075,000	17,352,000			+ 5,352,000		+ 3,277,000
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Gross)	12,558,000	14,549,684	17,826,684			+ 5,268,684		+ 3,277,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Base DRF Offset from Prior Year Unobligated Funds)	-300,000	.....	-250,000	+50,000	-250,000
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Net)	12,258,000	14,549,684	17,576,684	+5,318,684	+3,027,000
National Flood Insurance Fund					
Floodplain Management and Mapping	188,295	192,260	192,260	+3,965	.....
Mission Support	13,858	13,906	13,906	+48	.....
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund	202,153	206,166	206,166	+4,013	.....
Offsetting Fee Collections	-202,153	-206,166	-206,166	-4,013	.....
Administrative Provisions					
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	-665	-1,000	-1,000	-335	.....
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (Sec. 309) (rescission) .....	.....	-250,000	.....	.....	+250,000
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	16,551,633	18,007,565	21,779,749	+5,228,116	+3,772,184
(Non-Defense)	(16,447,254)	(17,915,925)	(21,688,109)	(+5,240,855)	(+3,772,184)
Appropriations	(4,949,407)	(4,297,091)	(4,792,275)	(-157,132)	(+495,184)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-202,153)	(-206,166)	(-206,166)	(-4,013)	.....
(Disaster Relief Category)	(12,000,000)	(14,075,000)	(17,352,000)	(+5,352,000)	(+3,277,000)
(Derived from Prior Year Unobligated Balances)	(-300,000)	.....	(-250,000)	(+50,000)	(-250,000)
(Defense)	(104,379)	(91,640)	(91,640)	(-12,739)	.....
Gross budgetary resources, Federal Emergency Management Agency	17,053,786	18,213,731	22,235,915	+5,182,129	+4,022,184
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery	18,233,390	19,615,715	23,797,149	+5,563,759	+4,181,434
(Non-Defense)	(16,513,801)	(17,980,201)	(21,754,149)	(+5,240,348)	(+3,773,948)
Appropriations	(5,015,954)	(4,361,367)	(4,858,315)	(-157,639)	(+496,948)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-202,153)	(-206,166)	(-206,166)	(-4,013)	.....
(Disaster Relief Category)	(12,000,000)	(14,075,000)	(17,352,000)	(+5,352,000)	(+3,277,000)
(Derived from Prior Year Unobligated Balances)	(-300,000)	.....	(-250,000)	(+50,000)	(-250,000)

(Defense)	(1,719,589)	(1,635,514)	(2,043,000)	(+ 323,411)	(+ 407,486)
Gross budgetary resources, Title III	18,735,543	19,821,881	24,253,315	+ 5,517,772	+ 4,431,434
TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Operations and Support					
Employment Status Verification	109,688	121,586	121,586	+ 11,898	.....
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	22,838	.....	.....	- 22,838	.....
Federal Assistance	10,000	.....	.....	- 10,000	.....
Fee Funded Programs					
Immigration Examinations Fee Account					
Adjudication Services					
District Operations	(1,883,816)	(1,934,033)	(1,934,033)	(+ 50,217)	.....
(Immigrant Integration Grants) .....	.....	(10,000)	(10,000)	(+ 10,000)	.....
Service Center Operations	(731,654)	(746,687)	(746,687)	(+ 15,033)	.....
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	(337,544)	(349,295)	(349,295)	(+ 11,751)	.....
Records Operations	(152,649)	(155,150)	(155,150)	(+ 2,501)	.....
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)	(648,007)	(658,190)	(658,190)	(+ 10,183)	.....
Subtotal, Adjudication Services	(3,753,670)	(3,843,355)	(3,843,355)	(+ 89,685)	.....
Information and Customer Services					
Operating Expenses	(119,450)	(125,335)	(125,335)	(+ 5,885)	(- 200)
Administration					
Operating Expenses	(616,622)	(651,808)	(651,808)	(+ 35,186)	.....
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)	(35,112)	(34,868)	(34,868)	(- 244)	.....
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account	(4,524,854)	(4,655,366)	(4,655,166)	(+ 130,312)	(- 200)
HI-B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account					
Adjudication Services					
Service Center Operations	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	.....	.....
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account					
Adjudication Services					
District Operations	(27,333)	(27,773)	(27,773)	(+ 440)	.....
Service Center Operations	(20,156)	(20,377)	(20,377)	(+ 221)	.....
Asylum and Refugee Operating Expenses	(308)	(308)	(308)	.....	.....
Subtotal, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	(47,797)	(48,458)	(48,458)	(+ 661)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
Fee Funded Programs	(4,587,651)	(4,718,824)	(4,718,624)	(+ 130,973)	(- 200)
Total, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	142,526	121,586	121,586	- 20,940	.....
Fee Funded Programs	4,587,651	4,718,824	4,718,624	+ 130,973	- 200
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	4,730,177	4,840,410	4,840,210	+ 110,033	- 200
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers					
Operations and Support					
Law Enforcement Training	248,681	275,420	275,420	+ 26,739	.....
Mission Support	29,195	29,166	29,166	- 29	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support	277,876	304,586	304,586	+ 26,710	.....
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Construction and Facility Improvements	50,943	46,349	46,349	- 4,594	.....
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers	328,819	350,935	350,935	+ 22,116	.....
Science and Technology Directorate					
Operations and Support					
Laboratory Facilities	121,952	115,965	122,889	+ 937	+ 6,924
Acquisition and Operations Analysis	48,510	33,772	38,772	- 9,738	+ 5,000
Mission Support	138,058	129,217	133,054	- 5,004	+ 3,837
Subtotal, Operations and Support	308,520	278,954	294,715	- 13,805	+ 15,761
Research and Development					
Research, Development, and Innovation	470,765	281,417	375,188	- 95,577	+ 93,771
University Programs	40,500	21,746	40,500	.....	+ 18,754

Subtotal, Research and Development	511,265	303,163	415,688	- 95,577	+ 112,525
Total, Science and Technology Directorate	819,785	582,117	710,403	- 109,382	+ 128,286
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office					
Operations and Support					
Capability and Operations Support	103,176	127,990	87,243	- 15,933	- 40,747
Mission Support	83,919	84,583	84,583	+ 664	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support	187,095	212,573	171,826	- 15,269	- 40,747
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Large Scale Detection Systems	74,896	78,241	91,988	+ 17,092	+ 13,747
Portable Detection Systems	25,200	.....	27,000	+ 1,800	+ 27,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	100,096	78,241	118,988	+ 18,892	+ 40,747
Research and Development					
Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics	37,002	19,581	19,581	- 17,421	.....
Technical Forensics	7,100	7,100	7,100	.....	.....
Subtotal, Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics	44,102	26,681	26,681	- 17,421	.....
Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities					
Detection Capability Development	30,941	33,000	34,500	+ 3,559	+ 1,500
Rapid Capabilities	8,000	8,000	8,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities	38,941	41,000	42,500	+ 3,559	+ 1,500
Subtotal, Research and Development	83,043	67,681	69,181	- 13,862	+ 1,500
Federal Assistance					
Training, Exercises, and Readiness	9,110	14,470	14,470	+ 5,360	.....
Securing the Cities	30,000	24,640	24,640	- 5,360	.....
Biological Support	25,553	25,553	25,553	.....	.....
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	64,663	64,663	64,663	.....	.....
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction	434,897	423,158	424,658	- 10,239	+ 1,500
Total, Title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services	1,726,027	1,477,796	1,607,582	- 118,445	+ 129,786

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2019 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2019 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2019 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Non-Defense)	(1,725,027)	(1,477,796)	(1,607,582)	(- 118,445)	(+ 129,786)
Fee Funded Programs	4,587,651	4,718,824	4,718,624	+ 130,973	- 200
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Financial Systems Modernization	51,000	.....	.....	- 51,000	.....
Presidential Residence Protection Assistance (Sec. 527)	41,000	.....	.....	- 41,000	.....
TSA Operations and Support (Public Law 115-141) (FY18) (rescission)	- 33,870	.....	.....	+ 33,870	.....
Coast Guard AC&I (Public Law 114-4) (FY15) (rescission)	- 7,400	.....	.....	+ 7,400	.....
Coast Guard AC&I (Public Law 114-113) (FY16) (rescission)	- 5,200	.....	.....	+ 5,200	.....
Coast Guard RT&E (Public Law 115-31) (FY17) (rescission)	- 17,045	.....	.....	+ 17,045	.....
Coast Guard RT&E (Public Law 115-141) (FY18) (rescission)	.....	.....	- 5,000	- 5,000	- 5,000
CBP PC&I (FY18) (Public Law 115-141) (rescission)	.....	.....	- 20,000	- 20,000	- 20,000
CBP Construction 70X0532 (rescission)	.....	.....	- 4,000	- 4,000	- 4,000
DNDO Federal Assistance (Public Law 115-141) (FY18) (rescission)	- 17,200	.....	- 33,000	+ 17,200	.....
DHS administrative savings (rescission)	- 12,000	.....	.....	- 21,000	- 33,000
Legacy Funds (rescission)	- 51	.....	.....	+ 51	.....
DHS Lapsed Balances (non-defense) (rescission)	- 8,956	.....	.....	+ 8,956	.....
DHS Lapsed Balances (defense) (rescission)	- 1,589	.....	.....	+ 1,589	.....
Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund (rescission)	- 200,000	.....	.....	+ 200,000	.....
Total, Title V, General Provisions	- 211,311	.....	- 62,000	+ 149,311	- 62,000
(Rescissions/Cancellations)	(- 303,311)	.....	(- 62,000)	(+ 241,311)	(- 62,000)
(Non-defense)	(- 301,722)	.....	(- 62,000)	(+ 239,722)	(- 62,000)
(Defense)	(- 1,589)	.....	.....	(+ 1,589)	.....
Grand Total	63,308,844	67,558,927	72,526,309	+ 9,217,465	+ 4,967,382
(Non-Defense)	(59,346,000)	(63,781,104)	(68,151,000)	(+ 8,805,000)	(+ 4,369,896)
(Appropriations)	(52,385,985)	(55,149,270)	(55,746,096)	(+ 3,360,111)	(+ 596,826)
(Offsetting Collections)	(- 4,438,263)	(- 5,193,166)	(- 4,635,096)	(- 196,833)	(+ 558,070)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(12,000,000)	(14,075,000)	(17,352,000)	(+ 5,352,000)	(+ 3,277,000)

(Rescissions)	(- 301,722)	(- 250,000)	(- 62,000)	(+ 239,722)	(+ 188,000)
(Derived from Prior Year Unobligated Balances)	- 300,000	.....	- 250,000	+ 50,000	- 250,000
(Defense)	(2,223,000)	(1,975,514)	(2,573,000)	(+ 350,000)	(+ 597,486)
(Overseas Contingency on Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(165,000)	.....	(190,000)	(+ 25,000)	(+ 190,000)
(Other Defense)	(2,058,000)	(1,975,514)	(2,383,000)	(+ 325,000)	(+ 407,486)
(Appropriations)	(2,059,589)	(1,975,514)	(2,383,000)	(+ 323,411)	(+ 407,486)
(Rescissions)	(- 1,589)	.....	.....	(+ 1,589)	.....
Aviation Security Capital Fund	250,000	250,000	250,000
Fee Funded Programs	7,443,238	8,100,369	7,731,769	+ 288,531	- 368,600

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