

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT FOR THE HOMELAND  
SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2021

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 the 18th annual appropriations cycle for the Department.

While young, the Department continues to prove its value to our nation during periods of adversity, and the Committee applauds the Department for demonstrating resiliency in maintaining our overall national security posture without forsaking the mission to safeguard the American people, our homeland, and our values. The Committee acknowledges the success in executing such mission is primarily due to the dedication of more than 240,000 Department personnel.

Throughout the Department's history, the Committee has accepted every initiative to advance the Department's quest for a common appropriations structure. Such a structure is intended to ensure the Department has the ability to use crosscutting data, including risk-based analyses, to determine where the next dollar is best spent and to recommend additional investments and tradeoffs across the enterprise in an effort to eliminate redundant activities and corresponding funding requirements. The Committee expects the Department to perform real tradeoff analyses in justifying new investments in capital or personnel. Absent these analyses, the Committee endeavored to seek potential savings across the enterprise without compromising operational capabilities.

The Committee continues to invest significant resources in personnel, technology systems, and infrastructure. While the Committee expects previous investments to be leveraged to the fullest extent practicable, particularly through Department-wide engagement, it is paramount that the Department ensures future requests for investments are informed by workload analyses and other models measuring the efficacy of proposed spending. Investments provided in this bill are designed to enable the Department to accomplish its mission in smarter and more resourceful ways.

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 expects the Department to include the data resulting from advanced analytic and modeling tools as part of the justification for requests for new resources in the fiscal year 2022 budget submission.

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 \$71,628,704,000 for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2021. Of this amount, \$69,759,000,000 is for discretionary programs including \$17,142,000,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund designated by the Congress as disaster relief pursuant to Public Law 112–25.

Fiscal year 2020 funding levels cited in this explanatory statement reflect the enacted amounts in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116–93), adjusted for comparability where noted, and do not include fiscal year 2020 supplemental appropriations. Accordingly, any comparisons to fiscal year 2020 funding levels do not reflect fiscal year 2020 supplemental appropriations. Fiscal year 2020 supplemental appropriations are included in the comparative statement of new budget authority at the end of this explanatory statement under the heading “Other Appropriations”.

The Committee recommends funds necessary to support the Department’s mission of safeguarding the American people, our homeland, and our values through investments that improve the Department’s ability to retain qualified personnel and enable the Department’s employees to operate more effectively and efficiently.

The Committee recognizes that border security continues to be of critical importance to the national security of the United States and maintains necessary funding to strengthen the security of U.S. borders. The recommendation includes funding requested for physical barriers along the Southwest border, including accompanying investments for cameras and sensors to aid in the detection and interdiction of illegal entry into the United States. In an effort to layer security measures, the recommendation includes significant funding for the deployment of mobile technology systems with the ability to target perimeter threats to better ensure the safety of U.S. Customs and Border Protection [CBP] personnel when executing frontline law enforcement duties.

Immigrations and Customs Enforcement [ICE] personnel are responsible for securing the Nation’s borders and enforcing immigra-

tion and other Federal laws throughout the interior. The Committee recommendation sustains the fiscal year 2020 staffing and other resources necessary to address apprehensions, annualize the number of attorneys to represent the Federal Government, and provides requested funds for infrastructure needed to house those apprehended. While this bill annualizes fiscal year 2020 Enforcement and Removal Operations [ERO] activities, 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, including recent operations to combat fraud and financial crimes. The Committee recommendation supports these continued efforts.

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 required to support the resiliency of the transportation infrastructure network, and, again, rejects the unauthorized passenger fee increases proposed to offset discretionary spending across the Department.

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 does not reflect the proposed transfer of the United States Secret Service to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, as authorizing legislation is necessary to effect this change; the Committee instead supports the 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, while also recommending significant enhancements to cyber-crimes investigations.

The Committee recommends significant resources above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to protect and maintain the Nation's critical infrastructure and election infrastructure as cyber-related

threats emerge. The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [CISA] facilitates these activities through information sharing with State, local, territorial, and Tribal [SLTT] governments, maintaining the security of Federal networks and conducting vulnerability assessments to address emerging threats. The Committee reflects CISA's proposed realignment of programs, projects, and activities and encourages CISA to pause to requests to shift funds.

The Committee notes the extraordinary 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 2020, including historic major disaster declarations across the country resulting from a global event. The Committee continues to provide resources necessary to fund previous major disaster declarations, while simultaneously considering future disaster preparedness and emergency response needs.

The Committee 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.

The Committee is aware of the impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on agency operations across the Federal Government. To date, Congress has provided over \$2,900,000,000,000 in emergency supplemental relief in order to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19. The Committee continues to monitor agency needs directly related to COVID-19 and, to the extent necessary, will seek to address them in future supplemental appropriations vehicles. Accordingly, funding recommended in the Committee's regular fiscal year 2021 appropriations bill is focused on annual funding needs unrelated to the COVID-19 pandemic.

#### BILL FUNDING PRIORITIES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2021	
	Request	Committee recommendation
Title I—Departmental Management Operations .....	2,402,422	2,120,890
Title II—Security, Enforcement, and Investigations .....	42,214,615	41,889,030
Title III—Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery .....	11,114,414	24,188,917
Title IV—Research, Development, Training, and Services .....	1,471,044	1,600,420
Title V—General Provisions .....	– 70,000	– 41,257
Total, new budget (obligational authority) .....	57,132,495	69,759,000

## REFERENCES

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

Any reference to the Department 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 2021 and addendum that was proposed to Congress on February 12, 2020.

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 [OSEM] supports the Department by providing direction, management, and policy guidance to operating components. The programs, projects, and activities funded by this appropriation include: the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans; Operations and Engagement; and Management and Oversight. Within these PPAs, this appropriation funds 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; the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman; and the Privacy Office.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$168,808,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	150,359,000
Committee recommendation .....	162,319,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$162,319,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$11,960,000 above the budget request amount and \$6,489,000 below the fiscal year 2020 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 2020 enacted and budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Office of the Secretary .....	18,567	.....	.....
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans .....	.....	52,121	48,939
Office of Policy .....	48,571	.....	.....
Office of Public Affairs .....	5,255	.....	.....
Office of Legislative Affairs .....	5,830	.....	.....
Privacy Office .....	9,993	.....	.....
Office of General Counsel .....	21,570	.....	.....
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties .....	28,824	.....	.....
Office of Citizenship & Immigration Services Ombudsman .....	8,216	.....	.....

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued  
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman .....	10,000	.....	.....
Operations and Engagement .....	.....	43,740	58,448
Management and Oversight .....	.....	54,498	54,932
Office of Partnership & Engagement .....	11,982	.....	.....
Total, Office of Secretary and Executive Management ....	168,808	150,359	162,319

*OSEM Programs, Projects, and Activities Structure.*—The Committee adopts the requested budget structure proposal to consolidate the previous smaller offices into a more efficient and effective configuration. The Department shall prioritize visibility of the legacy structure to ensure continued transparency of the various offices.

*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 2022 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.

*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 continue to provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on its outreach efforts to rural communities and Tribes in their efforts to support the homeland security mission.

*Future Goods and Services for Homeland Security Feasibility Report.*—During times of major incidents, the Department is often sought out as a focal point for the coordination of procuring goods and services which may be in short supply affecting many government and private disciplines and sectors in response to an event. A reactive approach to visibility and coordination of such procure-

ments is often too slow and exorbitantly expensive, putting homeland security and economic security at a disadvantage, if not at risk. In order to provide strategic context about ways to avoid reactive measures during future disasters, the Secretary, in conjunction with Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA] and Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency [CISA], as well as relevant departmental components and other Federal agencies and departments, shall provide a report to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the feasibility of producing an annual projection of needs for goods and services regarding response to and recovery from nationwide events. The feasibility report shall detail the ways in which sourcing domestic and foreign supplies affects response and recovery preparedness and shall include the potential impact of the development of a program that communicates anticipated national needs on the reliability of the supply chain.

*State Police and Crime Labs.*—The work of Customs and Border Protection [CBP], Immigration and Customs Enforcement [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 fiscal years, 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 each appropriations law since fiscal year 2016, a similar report shall be provided for fiscal year 2021 not later than 45 days after the end of fiscal year 2021. The report shall include options for making this information available in a routine and public manner annually.



*Tribal Consultation.*—Department personnel interact with Tribes and thousands of Tribal members every day. Some Department personnel do not have training on Tribal issues, which may lead to misunderstandings that negatively impact Tribes and Tribal members. The Committee recognizes that the Department is required under Executive Order 13175 to consult and coordinate with Indian governments. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall consult and work with Tribes to update the mandatory base level Tribal training course for Department personnel, including but not limited to full time employees, part time employees, and contractors, that have regular interactions with Tribal members or are likely to encounter Tribal members at their duty station.

*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 two new locations in fiscal year 2020, totaling 27 locations with biometric exit. Facial comparison technology in the land environment, as of May 2020, has identified 273 imposters, including 78 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 May 2020, through CBP’s biometric exit program, over 52,278 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, 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 ongoing actions 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; and 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 remain 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, instead of 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, currently 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 and provide the appropriate committees of jurisdiction with an updated comprehensive study on human trafficking report as required in the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457).

*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 sec-

tion 552(b) of title 5, United States Code or is otherwise prohibited by law.

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

*REAL ID.*—The Committee is aware that States and citizens will require support in ensuring appropriate preparation for the transition to REAL ID (Public Law 108–13). The Office of the Secretary, in conjunction with TSA and other appropriate components, should make every effort to support the needs of the REAL ID transition.

#### OFFICE OF STRATEGY, POLICY, AND PLANS

*Office for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention [OTVTP].*—The Committee recommendation includes increases above the fiscal year 2020 levels across several PPAs, as requested, to support the OTVTP. The Office will continue to provide a briefing to the Committee within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act on its plans to continue to carry out the local community awareness and training program and the intended goals of the grant program. The briefing shall include the status of hiring regional coordinators; a description of all threats; how threats are communicated to SLTT governments, the public, and the private sector; the resources and training currently 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.

The Committee directs the Department to coordinate with the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and key public safety officials across the Nation to promote information sharing and ensure an effective, responsive, and organized joint effort to combat domestic terrorism. The Committee further directs the Department to review the anti-terrorism training and resource programs that the Department provides to Federal and SLTT law enforcement agencies and ensure that such programs include training and resources to assist SLTT law enforcement agencies in understanding, detecting, deterring, and investigating acts of domestic terrorism and extremists’ activities targeting infiltration of law enforcement agencies. The Committee also directs the Department to report to the Committees on Appropriations and Judiciary of the House and the Senate within 90 days of enactment of this act on the Department’s assessment of the domestic terrorism threat, including extremists’ activities targeting infiltration of Federal and SLTT law enforcement agencies. Such report shall also include an analysis of incidents or attempted incidents of domestic terrorism that occurred in the United States during the preceding fiscal year.

#### OFFICE OF PARTNERSHIPS AND ENGAGEMENT

A total of \$11,308,000 is provided for the Office of Partnerships and Engagement, which is \$123,000 below the budget request amount and \$674,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

*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 2021 request proposed \$1,600,000 for the program, which maintains fiscal year 2020 levels, but continues reliance on component contributions. The Department is directed to sustain the program at not less than its total fiscal year 2020 level of \$5,150,000 in fiscal year 2021 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.

#### OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

A total of \$18,811,000 is provided for the Office of General Counsel [OGC], \$317,000 below the request and \$2,759,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

#### OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

A total of \$29,094,000 is provided for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties [OCRCL], which is \$4,345,000 above the budget request amount and \$270,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The funding above the budget request is to accommodate the increased workload expected in fiscal year 2021. OCRCL shall maintain its independence and oversight functions, which are vital to monitoring and investigating complaints.

*Language Access Programs.*—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, OCRCL shall conduct an analysis of existing language access plans for the Department. The report shall include but not be limited to: (1) an assessment of current language access plans; (2) whether existing language access plans meet applicable requirements; and (3) whether any legal rights orientations are provided in the appropriate language for migrants participating in agency programs, including but not limited to, Migrant Protection Protocols, Prompt Asylum Claim Review, Humanitarian Asylum Review Process, and expulsions under section 265 of title 42, United States Code. Any recommendations developed after review of the existing plans shall utilize the four-factor analysis identified in Section 4 of the Department's Master Language Access plan.

#### PRIVACY OFFICE

A total of \$11,522,000 is provided for the Privacy Office, which is \$1,116,000 above the request and \$1,529,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Funding continues to sustain the increases provided to the Compliance Branch in fiscal year 2020. 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 (5 U.S.C 552a) in a timely manner.

IMMIGRATION DETENTION OMBUDSMAN

The Committee provides \$10,000,000 for the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman and reminds the Ombudsman of the existing statutory requirements in duties outlined in 6 U.S.C. 205 and expects to receive the report outlining the activities, findings, and recommendations of the Ombudsman this year. The Committee notes that the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman does not diminish or in any way alter the authorities or responsibilities of other Department offices engaging in similar or complementary work. As outlined in 6 U.S.C. 205, other Department employees shall work with the Ombudsman to ensure that the Ombudsman can carry out their duties.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The committee recommends \$10,000,000 for Federal Assistance, which shall be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for targeted violence and terrorism prevention grants.

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$10,000,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	
Committee recommendation .....	10,000,000

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, 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, the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, the Office of the Chief Information Officer, and the Office of Biometric Identity Management.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,456,339,000 for the Management Directorate, which is \$305,307,000 below the budget request amount and \$107,101,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Committee continues to support the Department’s efforts to provide greater transparency of 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.

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

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,182,142,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,402,196,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,396,244,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,396,244,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$5,592,000 below the budget request amount and \$214,102,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

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

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management .....	7,903	4,659	4,536
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer .....	101,063	179,325	177,141
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer .....	116,158	129,841	129,198
Office of the Chief Security Officer .....	83,746	135,340	134,752
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer .....	109,741	107,041	106,119
Office of the Chief Financial Officer .....	90,829	89,651	89,101
Office of the Chief Information Officer .....	418,246	502,456	501,424
Office of Biometric Identity Management .....	254,726	253,973	253,973
Identity and Screening Program Operations (non-add) .....	70,820	76,912	76,912
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology (non-add) .....	183,906	177,061	177,061
Total, Operations and Support .....	1,182,142	1,402,196	1,396,244

*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 \$177,141,000 for the Office of the Chief Readiness Officer [OCRO], which is \$2,184,000 below the budget request amount and \$76,078,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

## OFFICE OF THE CHIEF HUMAN CAPITAL OFFICER

A total of \$129,198,000 is provided for the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer [OCHCO], which is \$643,000 below the budget request amount and \$13,040,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

*Hiring in Rural Communities.*—Departmental 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 of 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 and continues to support this initiative. 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 the status of hiring 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 \$89,101,000 for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, which is \$550,000 below the request and \$1,728,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Chief Financial Officer is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2022 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 continue to 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 explanatory statement. 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 2022.
- 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 explanatory statement, a breakdown, for fiscal year 2021 enacted amounts and fiscal year 2022 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 2020 and 2021.

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 2022 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 2022 budget request, for fiscal years 2022 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 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 \$501,424,000 for OCIO O&S, which is \$1,032,000 below the request and \$83,178,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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. The Committee remains committed to OCIO's 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 co-locate 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 \$253,973,000 for the Office of Biometric Identity Management [OBIM], which is the same as the

budget request amount and \$753,000 below the fiscal year 2020 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, 2020 .....	\$381,298,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	359,450,000
Committee recommendation .....	60,095,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$60,095,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$299,355,000 below the budget request amount and \$321,203,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	223,767	199,839	.....
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure .....	142,034	129,941	30,424
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology .....	15,497	29,670	29,671
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	381,298	359,450	60,095

*DHS Headquarters Consolidation.*—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide the Committee with an updated plan for St. Elizabeths certified by the Secretary to include cost savings associated with buildout of new facilities for Intelligence and Analysis [I&A] and ICE. The Committee will not consider additional funding beyond funds already appropriated until the plan is completed in fiscal year 2021.

*Financial Modernization.*—The Department continues to pursue financial systems modernization [FSM] for which Congress has provided over \$250,000,000 since 2003. The Committee continues to have concerns regarding the cost of this effort, as well as the consistent delays in implementing the program and subsequent carry-over funding from previous fiscal years. The Committee continues to direct 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, 2020 .....	\$1,559,930,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,588,748,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,588,748,000

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 \$1,588,748,000 for FPS, as requested, and these amounts are offset by collections paid by GSA tenants and credited to the account.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE  
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
FPS Operations .....	387,500	387,500	387,500
Countermeasures .....	1,172,430	1,201,248	1,201,248
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service .....	1,559,930	1,588,748	1,588,748
Offsetting fee collections .....	1,559,930	1,588,748	1,588,748

*Federal Facilities.*—The Committee is aware of recent occurrences at Federal facilities that exposed vulnerabilities in the current security protocols of the FPS. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, FPS is directed to provide a report on current protocols for security assessments of Immigration and Customs Enforcement [ICE] offices and facilities. Such report shall detail the frequency of security assessments and whether existing funds are sufficient for security requirements at ICE facilities.

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, 2020 .....	\$284,141,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	312,638,000
Committee recommendation .....	300,232,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$300,232,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$12,406,000 below the budget request amount and \$16,091,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The details of these recommendations are included in a classified annex accompanying this explanatory statement.

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

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	284,141	312,638	300,232
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	284,141	312,638	300,232

*Annual Budget Justification Materials.*—The Committee directs that the fiscal year 2022 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 2021 within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act. The plan shall include the following:

- fiscal year 2021 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2017 through 2020;
- 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 2021; and
- items outlined in the classified annex accompanying this explanatory statement.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

The Office of Inspector General [OIG] conducts audits, inspections, investigations, and other reviews of the Department’s programs and operations. OIG promotes economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of the Department, with the goal of preventing and detecting fraud, waste, and abuse.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$190,186,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	177,779,000
Committee recommendation .....	192,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$192,000,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$14,221,000 above the budget request and \$1,814,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

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

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	190,186	177,779	192,000
Total, Operations and Support .....	190,186	177,779	192,000

Inspectors General across the government, including the Department’s OIG, perform a critical function on 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.*—Information accompanying OIG’s fiscal year 2022 budget request shall include a detailed expenditure plan and 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

Section 101. 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 102. 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 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 the 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 \$18,132,219,000 for CBP, which is \$74,418,000 below the budget request amount and \$720,921,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	12,735,399	12,987,432	12,882,091
Small Airport User Fee .....	9,000	9,000	9,000
Columbia Free Trade Collections .....	267,000	281,000	281,000
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	1,904,468	2,281,360	2,312,283
<b>Total, Customs and Border Protection .....</b>	<b>14,915,867</b>	<b>15,558,792</b>	<b>15,484,374</b>
<b>Estimated fee collections:</b>			
Immigration inspection user fee .....	826,447	793,876	793,876
Immigration enforcement fines .....	305	227	227
ESTA .....	64,384	63,417	63,417
Land border inspection fee .....	56,467	59,364	59,364
COBRA fee .....	615,975	681,412	681,412
APHIS inspection fee .....	539,325	582,187	582,187
Global entry user fee .....	184,937	199,939	199,939
Puerto Rico Trust Fund .....	94,507	152,291	152,291
Virgin Island fee .....	11,537	11,442	11,442
Customs Unclaimed Goods .....	1,547	3,690	3,690
9/11 Response and Biometric Account .....	61,000	61,000	61,000
<b>Total, Estimated fee collections .....</b>	<b>2,456,431</b>	<b>2,608,845</b>	<b>2,608,845</b>
Reimbursable Preclearance .....	39,000	39,000	39,000
<b>Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, available funding .....</b>	<b>17,411,298</b>	<b>18,206,637</b>	<b>18,132,219</b>

*Opioid Enforcement Activities.*—The Committee notes the critical role CBP plays in preventing the flow of opioids into the United

States. The Office of Field Operations [OFO] and U.S. Border Patrol [USBP] personnel seizures of illicit fentanyl have increased significantly from approximately two pounds seized in fiscal year 2013 to 1,796 pounds seized in fiscal year 2020, as of May 2020. The Committee continues to prioritize funding for personnel and technology in support of increased detection and seizures of illegal narcotics. The Committee’s recommendation strengthens opioid targeting and detection activities and provides additional resources for laboratory personnel.

*Integrating CBP Budget Requests.*—CBP requires a wide range of investments, including personnel, equipment, infrastructure, technology, and other assets in order to effectively execute their varied and complex missions. To date, the Committee receives individual requests for funding and must assess and fund these requests as stand-alone budget proposals with limited justifications that do not take into account the relationships between these investments. To improve the Committee’s ability to make informed decisions on the use of taxpayer dollars, the Committee directs CBP to include with any requests for new funds the following information as part of detailed budget justifications: a description of the relationship between investments; data on how a change in one investment may impact another; and how the investments will impact the measures used to assess performance improvements. In providing this data, CBP should use advanced analytics and modeling tools that capture how changes in resources may impact operational capabilities to inform investment decisions in priority programs. The Committee directs CBP to accelerate efforts to adopt and incorporate these types of tools and provide a briefing within 60 days of the date of the enactment of this act on how the agency will comply with this requirement.

*Developing and Using Predictive Analytics.*—From projecting changes in legitimate travel and trade to the United States to estimating the flow of people and illicit items to our borders, the use of predictive analytics brings a vital new understanding of how CBP can respond to future behaviors and situations in a more prepared and cost effective manner. The Committee directs CBP to marshal its considerable resources to develop and apply predictive analytics to start informing both the fiscal year 2022 budget submission and other planning activities. CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on a plan to comply with this requirement within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$12,735,399,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	12,987,432,000
Committee recommendation .....	12,882,091,000

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 ranging from immigration, cargo, and agriculture inspections; public-private partnership reimbursements, travel authorizations; reg-



istered traveler programs; and other programs are available for the operations of CBP.

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$12,882,091,000 for O&S, which is \$105,341,000 below the budget request amount and \$146,692,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. This total includes \$3,274,000 from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund and \$2,731,755,517 from the merchandise processing fee. Reductions to the requested pay adjustments due to the under-execution of planned hiring in fiscal year 2020 are reflected in the appropriate PPAs.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

#### OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
<b>Border Security Operations:</b>			
U.S. Border Patrol:			
Operations .....	3,958,450	4,205,954	4,100,262
Assets and Support .....	696,858	754,832	681,935
Office of Training and Development .....	60,236	76,699	61,523
Subtotal, Border Security Operations .....	4,918,544	5,037,485	4,843,720
<b>Trade and Travel Operations:</b>			
Office of Field Operations:			
Domestic Operations .....	3,074,199	3,060,903	3,251,571
International Operations .....	144,940	152,390	148,389
Targeting Operations .....	241,449	288,031	257,648
Assets and Support .....	983,568	1,016,908	999,916
Office of Trade .....	279,362	292,557	278,362
Office of Training and Development .....	65,515	63,163	65,445
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations .....	4,789,033	4,873,952	5,001,331
<b>Integrated Operations:</b>			
Air and Marine Operations:			
Operations .....	314,425	306,541	317,965
Assets and Support .....	533,768	565,554	565,554
Air and Marine Operations Center .....	36,650	41,474	40,789
Office of International Affairs .....	42,134	44,051	43,099
Office of Intelligence .....	61,685	65,724	62,447
Office of Training and Development .....	6,886	7,989	9,210
Operations Support .....	173,569	153,555	148,174
Subtotal, Integrated Operations .....	1,169,117	1,184,888	1,187,238
<b>Mission Support:</b>			
Enterprise Services .....	1,537,332	1,545,636	1,523,063
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund) .....	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)
Office of Professional Responsibility .....	209,052	227,500	210,509
Executive Leadership and Oversight .....	112,321	117,971	116,230
Subtotal, Mission Support .....	1,858,705	1,891,107	1,849,802
Total, Operations and Support .....	12,735,399	12,987,432	12,882,091

*Resource Prioritization.*—Appropriately resourcing the varied and complex missions of CBP requires a clear understanding of how

changes in personnel, equipment, and other assets are expected to impact mission performance. The Committee recognizes that OFO has a series of models in use to provide understanding of how new resources as well as changes in business processes are likely to affect operational capabilities and day-to-day performance. Without similar types of models in other mission areas, the Committee is unable to make informed decisions on the value of additional personnel. The Committee again requests CBP leverage the work done by OFO to provide similar model output for any requests for increased staffing. Because 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, the Committee is unable to consider this request. 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 2022 budget request.

*Recruitment, Hiring, and Retention.*—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its efforts to improve hiring and retention at all of its law enforcement components, including existing and planned strategies and initiatives to accomplish this goal. CBP shall prioritize and continue efforts to use available incentives to recruit and retain employees in rural and remote areas and explore other strategies, such as innovative pilot programs that include successful strategies from the private sector, career path enhancements, alternative schedules, and workforce support programs 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 directs CBP to submit a report on the effectiveness of polygraph tests within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act as was previously required in Senate Report 115–283. The report shall again include data comparing CBP's failure rates to those of other Federal law enforcement agencies; a list of admissions elicited during polygraph tests since CBP implemented a mandatory polygraph test requirement; and details regarding the total and annualized number of such admissions and types of admissions. The Committee directs CBP to continue to administer the Law Enforcement Pre-Employment Test, the standard pre-employment screening polygraph examination used by multiple Federal law enforcement agencies, to all applicants.

*Northern Border Strategy Implementation Plan.*—The Committee remains concerned about threats to the United States passing through the northern border. In 2016, through the Northern Border Security Review Act (Public Law 114–267), Congress directed the Department to conduct a northern border threat analysis, which culminated in a strategy to secure the northern border and an accompanying implementation plan in order to achieve the strategy.

The Northern Border Strategy Implementation Plan is a 5-year action plan identifying the milestones necessary to fully achieve the strategic plan by 2023. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, CBP shall brief the Committee on the status of the Northern Border Strategy Implementation Plan, including whether the fiscal year 2019 milestones have been achieved, the status of the fiscal year 2020 milestones, and, in the case where a milestone has not been achieved, detailed justifications explaining the failure to achieve the milestone. Further, the Committee expects the fiscal year 2022 budget request to detail specific northern border staffing and technology requirements and request specific funding for implementation of planned northern border enforcement initiatives enumerated in the analysis.

*Family Separation.*—The Committee recognizes that each year children and families seek to enter the United States for a variety of reasons, including the desire to obtain humanitarian protection. The Committee notes that CBP has asserted that family separation at ports of entry [POEs] is very rare and done under exigent circumstances in order to protect the child and to ensure the wellbeing of the child. Given the serious implication of family separation for children and families, within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, the Committee directs CBP to report to the Committee the following: (1) the number of children separated from their parents at the border, which shall include the age and nationality of the children and parents or legal guardians; (2) the basis for the separation; (3) whether child welfare experts were consulted prior to the family's physical separation; (4) whether a family unit arrived at the border, but the accompanying adult was not the parent or legal guardian and separation by CBP subsequently occurred; and (5) in cases where CBP separates individuals claiming to be a family unit on the basis of suspected human trafficking, information about whether any person in the family unit was subsequently charged civilly or criminally with a trafficking offense. Additionally, CBP shall report on the type and frequency of child welfare training provided to CBP agents and officers.

#### BORDER SECURITY OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends \$4,843,720,000 for Border Security Operations, which is \$193,765,000 below the budget request amount and \$128,176,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level when not including the \$203,000,000 provided as an emergency appropriation in fiscal year 2020. This emergency appropriation was a one-time repurposing of previously provided emergency funds.

*Workload Staffing Model for Between the Ports.*—The Committee has provided significant resources toward border security across all resource types, ranging from personnel, infrastructure, equipment, aircraft, and ground, air, and marine surveillance capabilities. To understand how these investments impact requirements for Border Patrol agents, Border Patrol Processing Coordinators, and other mission support staff, the Committee reiterates its request for CBP to develop a comprehensive workload staffing model that takes into account how these investments inform the operational requirement for agents, coordinators, and support staff. Within 90 days of the

date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the development of a model that clearly demonstrates the impact, with data, that existing and potential resources are expected to have on personnel needs. Within 6 months of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report detailing the model and the process that CBP used to create and validate the model. The report shall include descriptions of: (1) steps and associated timelines taken to create the model and resources used to develop it; (2) data sources and methodology used to generate the model; (3) actions taken to independently verify the model, including on the following dimensions: data source analysis and findings; variables and assumptions; processes, information, distribution, and reporting; advanced analytics; and probability and risk analysis; (4) an inventory of Border Patrol technology assets; and (5) a plan for periodically updating and improving upon the model, including a plan for incorporating planned technological investments and associated force multiplier effects into the model, including changes in programs and processes, air and marine assets, and deployment of additional surveillance technologies.

*Operational Impact of Border Patrol Processing Coordinators.*—The Committee recognizes that some of the functions currently being performed by Border Patrol agents can be carried out by non-law enforcement personnel and previously provided funding for CBP to hire 200 Border Patrol Processing Coordinators in fiscal year 2020. The Committee understands this level of coordinators is expected to return the equivalent of 160 Border Patrol agents to the frontline. Those coordinators will be performing administrative and other duties at a fraction of the costs of agents. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the status of this hiring activity, including the status of all such Border Patrol agents returned to the field as a result of new coordinators, the measures the agency is using to assess the cost and benefit of this position, and a summary of all training and certifications coordinators must take or meet in order to qualify for the position. Future funding requests for these coordinators shall be accompanied with measures clearly detailing the operational impact of additional investment.

*Specialty Units.*—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall report to the Committee about the needs of specialty units, including horses and off-road vehicles, within each sector along the U.S. Mexico border to better identify whether resources or additional specialty unit needs exist.

*Care for Migrants at Southern Border.*—The Committee provides the requested amount of \$32,219,000 for activities to support the care for migrants in CBP custody. The funding will enhance migrant medical support with contracted healthcare practitioners to work out of Border Patrol Stations and other forward deployed locations to address medical concerns and provide first aid and triage and low acuity treatment of detainees within CBP custody. The scope of services includes administrative requirements, logistical support, medical screening, evaluation and treatment, reporting tasks, and program management support. These services address detainee medical concerns, while also increasing efficiencies in processing and decreasing the amount of time detainees remain in

CBP custody. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide to the Committee a briefing on the number of migrants this level of funding allows them to support.

*Body-Worn Cameras.*—The Committee directs CBP to require the use of fixed, vehicle, and body-worn cameras for officers and agents in interactions with the public, through the use of its Incident-Driven Video Recording System program, to provide an accurate representation of law enforcement encounters while allowing agents and officers to safely perform their duties. CBP shall comply with Department-wide policy to protect the privacy of both CBP law enforcement personnel and the public and to ensure the appropriate infrastructure is in place to support the implementation of body-worn cameras, including any associated storage and video management system requirements. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide an execution plan with an implementation schedule to deploy body-worn cameras to the public and the Committee.

*Transportation Checks and Roving Enforcement.*—The Committee directs CBP to collect and semiannually report to the Committee 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 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.

*Reporting Requirements for Deaths in Custody.*—The Committee is aware of and supportive of, CBP's Interim Procedures on Notifications on Deaths in Custody issued on December 17, 2018. The Committee directs CBP to ensure agents have sufficient training to carry out the policy. CBP shall ensure that all notifications, as required by the policy, occur in a timely manner, including timely notification to the applicable consulate, congressional committees, and other agency stakeholders. Any notifications required in the policy shall follow the appropriate privacy laws, where applicable. CBP shall make publicly available any change to this policy and shall keep any such active policy covering in-custody deaths available on a public facing website. CBP shall continue to provide the following data required in House Report 116–80 regarding migrant death. Not later than 90 days after the submission of the report on mi-

grant deaths described in House Report 116–80, the Comptroller General of the United States shall review such report to determine the following: (1) the validity of CBP’s statistical analysis of migrant deaths; (2) the extent to which CBP has adopted simple and low-cost measures, such as rescue beacons, to reduce the frequency of migrant deaths; (3) the extent to which CBP measures the effectiveness of its programs to address the frequency of migrant deaths; and (4) the extent of data and information sharing and cooperation between CBP, local and State law enforcement, foreign diplomatic and consular posts, and nongovernmental organizations to accurately identify deceased individuals and notify family members and compare information to missing persons registries. The remains of thousands of women, men, and children have been found along migrants’ border crossing routes and thousands more are believed to lie unrecovered. The Committee encourages CBP to expand engagement with its State and local counterparts and nongovernmental organizations to address this humanitarian challenge.

*Short Term Detention.*—The Committee is sympathetic to the operational needs of CBP which can fluctuate greatly, with surges to the border resulting in overcrowding in facilities presenting safety and health risks to individuals in custody, particularly children, as well as to CBP personnel. CBP shall maintain a sufficient supply of sleeping mats, toothbrushes, toothpaste, feminine hygiene products, other personal hygiene supplies, clothing, and diapers for CBP facilities and provide such products to individuals in custody on a daily basis upon request. CBP shall also ensure that showers are available to individuals held in custody for longer than 48 hours and that individuals with wet or soiled clothing are provided clean and dry clothing. The Committee expects that CBP will ensure that it monitors the temperature in its hold rooms and holding facilities and that it is an appropriate temperature for the health and safety of the individuals in custody. CBP shall ensure that appropriate medical supplies are made available to each Border Patrol agent with an EMT or paramedic certification and to each Border Patrol sector, including all remote stations and forward operating bases. In developing the appropriate list of medical supplies required, CBP shall consult with and consider recommendations from national organizations with expertise in emergency medical care, including emergency medical care of children. However, the Committee’s expectations should not be construed to interfere with the rights obtained, or obligations owed, by any Federal consent decree. CBP shall notify the Committee within 24 hours of any instance in which any child is held in a single CBP holding facility, centralized processing center, or temporary or soft-sided facility, for more than three days or spends more than a total of six days in CBP custody. 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 in Border Patrol stations, POEs, humanitarian care centers, and centralized processing centers, and for longer than 72 hours in temporary or soft-sided facilities. This report shall be posted on a publicly available website.

*Non-Mission Duties.*—The Committee is aware that CBP personnel are carrying out the duties of other Federal agencies or components, known as “non-mission duties.” Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall submit to the Committee a detailed report which shall include: (1) the total number of CBP agents or officers carrying out non-mission duties; (2) identification of the funding source associated with non-mission duties; (3) the rationale for CBP personnel to perform non-mission duties and the duration they are expected to perform those duties; (4) a detailed description of all required training for CBP agents and officers in order to carry out the non-mission duties; and (5) identification of any impacts to CBP’s mission due to agents and officers carrying out non-mission duties.

TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF FIELD OPERATIONS [OFO]

The Committee recommends \$4,657,524,000 for OFO, which is \$139,292,000 above the request and \$213,368,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Committee notes the budget request did not fund the annualization cost of new positions funded in fiscal year 2020 and therefore includes \$86,170,000 within the recommendation to address those costs.

*Opioid Enforcement.*—The Committee continues support for CBP’s opioid enforcement activities through funding provided in prior fiscal years for 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 includes the request for 12 new positions in CBP’s Laboratories and Scientific Services Directorate [LSS] for additional physical scientists, chemists, and digital forensic analysts to provide rapid scientific and technical forensics support to CBP’s frontline officers. These positions will staff new satellite laboratories at OFO POEs or joint forensic centers at USBP sectors, providing on-site, rapid scientific support for border security issues. The proposed increase is expected to enable LSS to fully staff 10 satellite labs and joint forensic centers located at key operational sites and increase field laboratory operational capabilities, reducing comprehensive analytical testing turnaround times by 40 percent, as well as eliminate current backlogs. Faster turnaround times will support swift law enforcement actions and intelligence-driven operations.

*Combating Transportation of Firearms and Illicit Funds.*—The Committee is concerned that illicit monetary instruments and firearms continue to be smuggled from the United States into Mexico, fueling transnational criminal organization activities, including drug trafficking and violent crime. The Committee encourages CBP to continue to collaborate with domestic and international partners to disrupt the flow of finances that support these activities and report to the Committee any additional authorities or resources needed to stymie the flow.

*International Mail and Express Consignment Facilities.*—CBP’s continued collaboration with the U.S. Postal Service and the Food and Drug Administration [FDA] at International Mail and Express Consignment Facilities is key to reducing the entry of scheduled narcotics and other illicit and restricted drugs through these facilities. The Committee recognizes that illicit substances are often

smuggled or mailed in small amounts, making it challenging for CBP to detect. The Committee supports CBP's efforts to hire additional scientists, chemists, and support staff and other efforts to improve detection. 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; and innovative technologies that apply advanced analytics and machine learning capabilities. Within funds provided, the Committee continues support for improvements to strengthen CBP enforcement efforts to detect and seize illegal, illicit, and regulated substances.

*Detecting Opioids in the Mail.*—The Committee supports the Opioid Detection Challenge, a public-private partnership initiated by the Department to foster the development of innovative technology that is capable of detecting opioids in the mail and encourages the implementation of similar partnerships in the future, as appropriate. The Committee directs the Department to provide a report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act regarding the potential impact that any such technology developed through the public-private partnership could have if it is called for broader use, based on the results of the Opioid Detection Challenge.

*Assessing Impact of Travel Restrictions on Border Communities.*—The Committee notes the businesses in States, including hospitals, medical equipment providers, agricultural producers, and others that depend on travel across the border to obtain essential supplies, can be impacted by travel restrictions at land and sea POEs. The Committee directs CBP to consider the impact of travel restrictions on families, businesses, and communities with deep economic ties across the border and provide for reasonable exemptions to travel restrictions mandated by Federal, State, and local authorities. The Committee also urges CBP to maintain regular communication with impacted stakeholders as travel restrictions change or are updated.

*Field Operations Staffing.*—The Committee provided funding in fiscal year 2020 for hiring 600 new CBP officers and support personnel to address the need for additional officers to facilitate legitimate trade and travel while simultaneously preventing the entry of illicit goods and narcotics and inadmissible persons. 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 previously 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 or duties of other Federal agencies. The Committee directs CBP to ensure that officers are appropriately deployed to large hub international airports and seaports in non-contiguous border States. 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 General Services Administration [GSA] and the Office of Management and Budget on its annual 5-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 providing significant consideration to the health, safety, and welfare needs of CBP officers. Additionally, the Committee continues to encourage CBP to explore options for 24-hour use of NEXUS at land [LPOEs] where warranted. 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 LPOEs when developing the 5-year plan for port modernization projects.

*Maritime Ports of Entry.*—The Committee continues to support robust staffing at the Nation's cargo and passenger maritime POEs. Within the funds provided for O&S, CBP shall ensure adequate staffing at new and expanded maritime POEs in order to meet peak passenger wait time goals.

*Gordie Howe International Bridge.*—The Committee continues to monitor the construction of the Gordie Howe International Bridge, a public-private partnership. CBP shall provide the Committee with a report on the agency's plan to staff the Gordie Howe International Bridge POE within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act. The report shall include information on the anticipated hiring timeline, the number of officers and other staff that CBP anticipates for the new POE, plans for recruitment, how CBP will assign staffing between existing POEs, and any other information deemed relevant by CBP in order to ensure the POE becomes fully operational according to the current schedule.

*DiConcini Port of Entry.*—The Committee is aware that the Nogales International Outfall Interceptor [IOI], property of the International Boundary and Water Commission which runs directly underneath the DiConcini POE, a GSA-owned facility operated by CBP, is damaged and in need of repairs. The IOI transports raw sewage from Nogales, Sonora, into the United States to be processed at the Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Plant, and existing cracks in the IOI allow raw sewage to occasionally flood the DiConcini POE during heavy rainfall events, impacting port operations and creating safety issues for officers and travelers. As local, State, and Federal stakeholders begin conversations to discuss repair and replacement of the IOI, the Committee is concerned about whether CBP's interests are adequately represented in these conversations. Given that any repairs of the IOI will disrupt general operations at the DeConcini POE and CBP counter-narcotics operations, the Committee directs CBP to ensure it monitors conversations about repairing the IOI so that repairs do not interfere with port operations in the long-term and provide technical assistance as the IOI and related projects are completed, as

appropriate. The Committee further directs CBP to provide a briefing within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on any such CBP actions, including consultation with GSA or other stakeholders, to ensure the strategies discussed adequately represent CBP's interests, including officer safety and overall impact to port operations.

*Border Security Deployment Program [BSDP].*—The Committee understands CBP plans to continue support for BSDP at \$11,000,000 and commends CBP on its work in executing BSDP as the program provides CBP with a comprehensive, integrated, and continuous surveillance and intrusion detection system at LPOEs. BSDP improves the safety and security of CBP officers, Border Patrol agents, and the traveling public and facilitates cross-border trade. The program provides a valuable contribution to the prevention and detection of potential corruption among CBP officers by allowing for court admissible video and audio recordings. BSDP provides critical real-time surveillance by using over 15,000 sensors across all LPOEs; such sensors are utilized at 24-hour operating and non-24-hour operating U.S. POEs. Such sensors allow for a better allocation of resources and manpower by acting as a significant force multiplier. Despite operating at times in harsh environments with sensor components that are, in some cases, 7 years beyond predicted life cycle, the BSDP system has maintained a 98.7 percent operational rate. BSDP and its supporting infrastructure, the Centralized Audio Video Surveillance System, are currently installed at 334 CBP fixed facilities, but only 33 percent of LPOEs are at optimal operational capability. CBP shall provide the Committee a briefing within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act on the agency's plan to expand BSDP at LPOEs.

*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.

The Committee is concerned by reports of variances in screening standards between and among Great Lakes and other inland seaports and coastal seaports across the country. Not later than 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to the Committee on the screening practices for Great Lakes and inland seaports. The report shall include the following details for each Great Lakes or inland seaport: (1) current screening capability; (2) a threat assessment for cargo, both containerized and non-containerized cargo; and (3) the types of cargo received by each port, delineated by ownership by either CBP, State or local Port Authority, or private entity, and current cost-sharing arrangement for screening technology or service to the port. The report shall also note which ports are outside the jurisdiction or area of responsibility for each Field Office and detail the Field Offices' responsibilities for ports outside of their jurisdiction.

The report shall be submitted in an unclassified form, to the maximum extent possible, but may include a classified portion, if necessary.

*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, many POEs are understaffed relative to CBP's Workload Staffing Model, as well as the Agriculture Resource Allocation Model. CBP shall 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.

*Land Ports of Entry Hours of Operation.*—The Committee is concerned that a fair assessment of the impact on local and regional economies versus the cost to the taxpayer is performed before hours of operation are reduced at any LPOEs. The Committee directs CBP to consult with elected officials at all levels, community members, as well as industry prior to making changes and adjust hours to balance the needs of all stakeholders, as appropriate. The Committee urges CBP to conduct robust analysis to include economic impacts prior to any reduction in hours of operations. The Committee welcomes proposals from CBP aimed at improving the recruitment and retention of CBP personnel at remote northern border POEs to sustain appropriate operating hours. To assist with the challenges relating to operating hours, the Committee directs CBP to establish a pilot program for the co-location of CBP and Canada Border Services Agency border agents at remote LPOEs, which will meet two agency requirements, maintain border security and reduce costs.

*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. These reimbursable programs are not to supplant baseline service levels, but instead are used to supplement enhancement requests for service that CBP would be otherwise unable to perform. 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, the Committee continues a previous request for CBP to 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 Committee with estimates for future facility and security requirement upgrades and associated federally mandated technology.

*Expansion of Arizona Border Zone Pilot.*—The Committee commends CBP for exploring opportunities to reduce administrative costs while maintaining appropriate security in support of legiti-

mate trade and travel on the borders, as evident from an ongoing pilot program in Arizona that allows eligible Mexican nationals to travel in certain areas of Arizona without having to stop at the border, obtain a Form I-94 Visa, and pay the associated fee for each entry. Initial benefits from this pilot have shown both a decrease in costs to CBP and an increase in revenue to local communities' economies as a result of additional opportunities for freedom of movement. The Committee strongly encourages CBP to expand this pilot to include the entire State of Arizona, allowing eligible Mexican nationals to travel to other parts of Arizona beyond the existing 75 mile limit, including Phoenix, Sedona, the Grand Canyon, and the Native American reservations. The pilot expansion shall not change who would be eligible for a visa, nor shall it change the duration of each visit or the method of entry. A recent study by the University of Arizona estimated expansion of the pilot would increase spending in Arizona by more than \$180,000,000. CBP identified potential savings of nearly \$3,000,000 in the Tucson sector alone, freeing up CBP officers from administrative duties. CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on a plan for the pilot expansion, which shall include a plan to update applicable Federal rules and regulations to ensure compliance.

*Preclearance.*—The Committee notes the continued success of the Preclearance program in expediting the security process for passengers traveling to the United States, 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 required CBP to expand metering or queue management practices to POEs across the U.S.-Mexico border. Within 30 days of 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 man-

agement 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 Federal 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.

*Data on Asylum Seekers.*—The Committee directs OFO to continue to produce a monthly 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; and the number of asylum seekers turned away from each such POE due to queue management or metering practices. The Committee also requests the 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 the Federal 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. While the Committee acknowledges that CBP has provided some of the data requested, the data is incomplete and not fully responsive to the Committee's prior requests for information. Further, the Committee directs CBP to include within its monthly southwest migration reports data detailing the number of individuals claiming fear, or attempting to claim a fear of return to their home country, in addition to, and separate from, its monthly apprehension and inadmissible statistics. The data should include individuals presenting at both POEs and between POEs, claiming credible fear as a separate, distinct category from either the monthly "apprehensions" or "inadmissibles" statistics. The Committee acknowledges that CBP has provided annual statistics on the number of "credible fear apprehensions" and "credible fear inadmissibles," but directs CBP to disaggregate this data such that individuals claiming credible fear are not included within or counted towards either the "apprehensions" or "inadmissibles" statistics and do so on a monthly basis.

*Border Searches and Electronics.*—The Committee continues to require CBP to publish annually and make publicly available on its website data pertaining to searches of electronic devices. This data should include: 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 U.S. person at the border; the total number and nationality of non-citizens for which a Governmental entity obtained access to the digital con-

tents 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 searched an electronic device at the request of a Federal, State, local or foreign governmental entity, including another component of the Department, or disclosed 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 acknowledges that CBP has worked with relevant authorizing committees to gain support for language to charge an EVUS fee 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 \$13,830,000, as requested.

*Prevent Abduction Program.*—The Committee recognizes that Federal law prohibits any one parent from removing a child from the United States with intent to obstruct another parent’s custodial rights. The Committee further recognizes that the International Child Prevention and Abduction Prevention and Return Act (Public Law 113–150) required CBP, in coordination with other Federal agencies, to establish a program to ensure children were not unlawfully removed from the United States in violation of a valid State court order. The Committee appreciates CBP’s efforts to establish the Prevent Abduction Program to meet this statutory requirement and protect the rights of parents and children and further appreciates recent updates on the public facing website about the program. The Committee recognizes that CBP officers have many responsibilities, but officers are sometimes the last opportunity to prevent an unlawful international parental abduction. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP is directed to report to the Committee on the status of the Prevent Abduction Program, which shall include: (1) the total hours of training CBP officers receive on the issue of international parental child abduction; (2) the accumulative number of children enrolled in the program and the number of children enrolled in the preceding fiscal year; (3) the number of children enrolled in the program who, despite their enrollment in the program, were removed at an air POE, if any; and (4) identification of resources CBP might need to ensure children are not removed from the United States in violation of a valid State court order.

#### TRADE AND TRAVEL OPERATIONS—OFFICE OF TRADE

The Committee recommends \$278,362,000 for the Office of Trade, which is \$14,195,000 below the budget request amount and \$1,000,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

*Trade Agreement Remedies and Enforcement Personnel.*—The Committee recommends the \$8,052,000 funding increase requested for 50 new positions to carry out CBP’s trade mission to strengthen trade enforcement actions and processes and to sustain the admin-

istration and enforcement of trade remedies and agreements. Staffing models required by the SAFE Port Act (Public Law 109-347) informed the need for these additional trade positions. These positions will enhance trade enforcement and security initiatives in intellectual property rights, enforcement of trade remedies, the 21st Century Customs Framework implementation, and support other increased trade enforcement activities.

*Antidumping and Countervailing Duties [AD/CVD].*—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).

*Solid Sodium Cyanide Briquettes.*—The Secretary, in coordination with the Environmental Protection Agency Administrator and the Secretary of the Department of Transportation, shall conduct an investigation of the national security, health, and safety implications of imports of solid sodium cyanide briquettes for all purposes in all States. The study shall include an evaluation of current industrial standards for safety, shipping, storage, and security. The study shall examine whether such imports comply with these existing standards and make recommendations for improved standards as appropriate.

*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 a key 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. As directed in Senate Report 116-125, CBP shall provide the Committee a report on the misclassification of trade goods and changing of HTS codes.

*Combatting Transshipment.*—The Committee is aware of the continued efforts by some foreign traders to circumvent U.S. trade laws and evade duty payments by transshipping products through third party countries. Therefore, 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.

*Rebuttable Presumption.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a report to the Com-

mittee on the benefits and risks of a rebuttable presumption of evasion for an entity where there was a prior CBP finding of evasion from the same entity.

*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] (Public Law 106–387) 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.

*Craft Beverage Modernization Tax Reform Act.*—The Committee directs the Commissioner to submit a study within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act detailing the number of claims related to the Craft Beverage Modernization and Tax Reform Act (Public Law 115–97) that remain outstanding for 2018, the interest owed on those claims as of January 1, 2020, the rate at which those claims are being processed, and an estimate of the total cost in interest payments for which the Federal Government will be liable should those claims continue to be processed at the current rate. The Committee directs the Commissioner to submit a study within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act of the cost to upgrade its information and technology systems tracking imported goods for interoperability with the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau information and technology systems.

*Improving Cargo Security and Examinations.*—The Committee is concerned about efforts to ensure the security of containers and cargos imported into the United States. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee with a report on the resources needed to increase the percentage of cargo inspected upon entry to the United States every year.

#### INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

*Air and Marine Operations [AMO].*—AMO plays a critical role in detecting, interdicting, and preventing 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 Special Security



Events. The Committee recommends resources to address increased costs associated with the operations and maintenance of DHS–8 Patrol Aircraft, Multi-Role Enforcement Aircraft, facilities maintenance, and Medium Lift Helicopters.

ENTERPRISE SERVICES

*Information Technology Enhancements.*—The Committee recommends the requested level to enhance CBP’s Overtime Scheduling System and provides \$23,391,000 for cloud migration. The Committee understands this funding should enable CBP to migrate 56 applications, or 27 percent of the total applications remaining, over to the cloud, reducing operations and maintenance costs. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee with the agency’s plan to migrate the remaining applications, including the estimated costs and savings relating to the migration.

*Mission Support Contracting.*—The Committee repeats its request for CBP to provide an inventory of all Enterprise Services contracts organized by category and to identify opportunities to save costs with a plan to reduce current duplication and consolidate to leverage economies of scale. 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.

*Child Support and Back-up Care.*—The Committee supports the request for \$1,600,000 for backup care and CBP’s Childcare Subsidy program. The Committee notes that CBP employee participation in the Childcare Subsidy and the Backup Care Program has significantly increased as a result of the income threshold changes and CBP’s promotion of the program. These programs address a leading cause of stress identified by the CBP Workforce in the Office of Personnel Management Work-Life Survey and the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,904,468,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	2,281,360,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,312,283,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,312,283,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$30,923,000 above the budget request amount and \$407,815,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. A rescission of \$27,036,000 from fiscal year 2018 enacted funds is recommended.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

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

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure .....	1,508,788	2,060,413	2,012,813
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure .....	88,124	22,510	22,510
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:			
Aircraft and Sensors .....	184,689	38,409	114,932
Watercraft .....	14,830		
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	62,364	127,399	139,399
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure .....	15,673	32,629	22,629
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	1,904,468	2,281,360	2,312,283

*Border Wall System and Border Surveillance Technologies.*—The Committee is committed to providing funding to strengthen the security of U.S. borders. The recommendation supports the fiscal year 2021 budget request of \$1,964,000,000 for 82 miles of border wall system, bringing the total provided for the border wall system since fiscal year 2017 to \$16,962,000,000, funding more than 819 miles of new and replacement border wall. As a physical barrier is but one component of a border security system, funding provided also includes costs for capabilities to detect activity around the wall, including linear ground detection and camera systems, as part of the overall border wall system.

While the Department has produced two Border Security Improvement Plans [BSIPs] providing the planning and costs associated with installing physical barriers and accompanying technology and sensors in prioritized areas of the Southwest border, the Committee has not received the updated BSIPs from fiscal years 2019 and 2020. The Committee reminds the Department to address the concerns raised by GAO's assessment of the DHS Appropriations Act, 2018, Required Elements for the Border Security Improvement Plan (GAO-19-538R Border Security). The Committee is concerned with the lack of visibility into the Department's execution of funds for the border wall system as a result of the delays in submitting an updated BSIP. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide to the Committee a detailed description of the location and type of miles funded, and within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Department shall provide to the Committee an updated BSIP that clearly demonstrates how the resources provided are expected to minimize or close gaps in border security along the Southwest border. Additionally, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a resource optimization plan that builds from the BSIP and includes, for the Southwest border: the physical barriers; border surveillance capabilities, to include air, ground, and maritime; aircraft; marine vessels; or other tools the agency has available to secure the Southwest border. This plan shall identify an appropriate level of security, minimizing risk to address identified gaps, and be used to inform and justify future budget requests for border security investments.

The Committee acknowledges the ongoing outreach CBP is conducting with local communities along the Southwest border as the Federal Government works to install the border wall system. The

Committee further acknowledges that it is inevitable that a program this extensive is likely to spur a range of concerns and directs CBP to provide a briefing within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on concerns, including, issues relating to CBP's waiver of the requirements of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act and the use of eminent domain in the border region, potentially harming landowners and communities.

*Border Security Technology.*—The recommendation includes \$48,000,000 for continued funding for border security technology to increase situational awareness along the Northern, Southern, and coastal borders. The Committee understands that border conditions vary significantly due to geographical differences and climate; however, the Committee directs CBP to reallocate funding as appropriate to ensure technology is deployed at the locations where it will have the greatest impact on CBP's ability to identify and interdict illicit activity. The Committee directs CBP to ensure that the appropriate amount of technology is piloted, tested, and deployed along the northern border, in addition to the southern border. Of this amount, \$28,000,000 is provided for 30 autonomous surveillance towers, a relocatable midrange surveillance capability to detect, identify, and track illicit cross border activity. The Committee is aware CBP has been piloting this capability for different terrains and encourages CBP to conduct a pilot on the northern border and assess this capability for inclusion in the Northern Border Strategy Implementation Plan. The recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for Mobile Modular Surveillance Systems and \$5,000,000 for the small Unmanned Aerial Surveillance System.

Additionally, the Committee recommends CBP continue to assess existing technology funding to identify options to accelerate the acquisition of innovative and proven border technology for additional systems along the southern, northern, and maritime borders. The Committee requests CBP provide a briefing on the results of the small unmanned aerial systems pilot program within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act. The briefing should include recommendations regarding applications and operations procedures for future implementation and the needed training and certification processes required to support the Border Patrol and its ancillary programs to advance more efficient methods of mission planning and border security systems integration.

*High Altitude Pseudo Satellites.*—The Committee is aware of new, innovative uses of high altitude, long endurance platforms, otherwise known as High Altitude Pseudo Satellites that, when combined with advanced geospatial analytics, can provide persistent Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance capabilities across large Named Areas of Interest along the Southwest border. Additionally, the Committee was notified by CBP of a pilot initiative in fiscal year 2020 to examine this capability in a limited geographic area in order to assess its ability to address potential gaps in coverage along the border. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing within 90 days of the completion of the pilot on the results of this pilot along with an assessment of how this capability may impact border security capabilities.

*Non-Intrusive Inspection [NII] at Ports of Entry.*—The Committee continues to support the development, acquisition, and deployment

of NII equipment at POEs. The Committee provided \$570,000,000 in fiscal year 2019 for the acquisition and deployment of NII equipment at POEs. The Committee further provided \$59,000,000 for NII technology in fiscal year 2020. The Committee expects that within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a briefing on the execution plans for the fiscal year 2019 and 2020 funds, including an acquisition and deployment schedule to obligate that funding to achieve maximum NII coverage in pre-primary lanes along the Southwest border. The Committee further directs CBP to brief the Committee on a monthly basis on the obligation of funds for NII acquisition in pursuit of 100 percent NII screening in pre-primary lanes along the Southwest border. The Committee requests CBP to monitor whether the increase in pre-primary screening will create additional alarms at POEs, impacting current secondary inspection capacity and possibly the workflow of other Federal agencies that may not have sufficient opportunity to plan for additional resource needs. The Committee directs CBP to brief the Committee on a quarterly basis on its efforts to address any such impacts to secondary inspection capacity through the expanded use of NII technology and on CBP's efforts to work with other Federal agencies as the use of NII expands along the border.

*Detering Illicit Substances.*—The Committee is aware of CBP's ongoing testing of innovative technologies, including recent testing of radiation-free passive cargo scanning technology, and encourages CBP's efforts to leverage evolving and advanced capabilities to accelerate progress in achieving screening goals to detect, interdict, and deter the flow of illicit drugs and other contraband at the POEs. 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.

*Automated Commercial Environment [ACE] Enhancements and the Advanced Trade Analytics Platforms [ATAP].*—The Committee provides the requested \$22,510,000 in support of key trade programs at CBP, including \$10,000,000 for ACE enhancements that continue the modernization effort for the systems that collect over \$84,000,000,000 in duties, taxes, and fees owed to the Federal Government. The remaining \$12,510,000 for ATAP shall enable CBP to apply analytic capabilities to improve the enforcement of trade laws and policies with more informed data.

*Aircraft Recapitalization.*—The Committee continues support for the recapitalization of the light enforcement helicopter fleet and notes the benefits of a common airframe would allow CBP to avoid duplicating significant costs associated with training, tooling, publi-

cations, and non-recurring costs for the development of new supplemental type certificates for the unique CBP mission. The Committee recommends \$28,400,000 to further standardize the CBP Light Enforcement Helicopter [LEH] Fleet. The LEH is a multi-mission helicopter used for aerial surveillance, tactical support, patrol of high-risk areas, and transport and insertion of agents responding to illegal border incursions and serving search and arrest warrants. Images captured from the aircraft's sensor system can be networked to other operators or fused to an intelligence center to monitor the border and directly support Federal, State, and local public safety officials.

The Committee continues support for the assets necessary for CBP to conduct maritime, air, and land surveillance at our Nation's borders and recognizes that the Mutli-Role Enforcement Aircraft [MEA] is an important asset in achieving this goal. As of fiscal year 2020, CBP possesses the funds for a total of 26 MEAs as it continues to secure an operational requirement of 38 aircraft. In recognition that CBP's aviation assets are a critical component of border security. To avoid disruption to the industrial base and potential increases to unit costs and gaps in critical reconnaissance and ground support for CBP, the Committee provides \$52,267,000 for the procurement of two multi-role enforcement aircraft. The Committee also recommends \$18,765,000 for aircraft sensor upgrades.

*Land Ports of Entry.*—CBP shall provide to the Committee its annual report prioritizing facility needs at LPOEs with the annual budget submission. CBP shall continue to work with GSA and the Office of Management and Budget on this five-year strategy to modernize POEs. Specific attention shall be paid to the health, safety, and welfare needs of CBP officers. Special consideration shall also be considered to facilities where reconfiguration or upgrades will improve the flow of local traffic and allow local residents to move freely in their own communities. Additionally, CBP shall provide a detailed report and timeline within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act outlining completion of the Blue Water Bridge Plaza expansion project. The report shall align with the annual LPOE priority list and should explain how CBP will engage with State and local entities and the specific milestones and timeline for the project's completion.

*Construction and Facility Improvements.*—The Committee provides \$100,000,000 for priority facility needs on the northern and southern borders. Of this amount, \$60,000,000 funds the request to replace the Border Patrol stations in Niagara Falls and Champlain, New York. Additionally, \$3,000,000 shall be used for planning and design purposes to replace the current Border Patrol station in Houlton, Maine. This station does not have adequate capacity for Border Patrol agents and their vehicles and equipment and it floods every spring requiring frequent repairs and mold treatment. Within 45 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide a proposed project plan for the remaining \$37,000,000 that prioritizes resolution of life and safety issues at Border Patrol stations.

The Committee provides \$27,400,000 to design and construct a new air unit in Laredo, Texas as requested. CBP is currently located in an overcrowded direct leased facility at the Laredo Inter-

national Airport. Despite CBP's mission growth in the area, there have been no major expansions nor upgrades to the hangar or attached administrative space in the 25 years CBP has leased the space. Due to overcrowding, CBP has had to add over 2,000 square feet in modular space on the property. The hangar is not weather tight, which results in water leaking on maintenance equipment when it rains. Inadequate air conditioning in the hangar leads to unsafe working conditions for maintenance personnel, especially during the summer temperatures. These funds will provide hangar space for aircraft storage, maintenance, and administrative space for CBP operations.

The Committee also provides \$12,000,000 for an instructional design and distance learning center facility at CBP's Advanced Training Center [ATC]. This new center will support an increase in staffing at the ATC as a result of the consolidation of programs from various locations around the country and will serve as CBP's online technology development capability, providing classroom space for additional leadership, instructor development, and other training classes, while also leading to a reduction in training costs. Additionally, the Committee applauds CBP's action to leverage Federal investments previously made in Summit Point, West Virginia and understands that CBP plans to use \$3,300,000 from existing funding to support the transition of programs to the space vacated by the Department of State.

*Revenue Modernization.*—The recommendation includes \$13,173,000 for revenue modernization activities. To date, the Committee has provided over \$67,000,000 to modernize revenue collections at POEs. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, CBP shall provide the Committee with the percent transition from manual field collections to automated electronic systems, along with the cost, by POE.

#### 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 \$8,285,394,000 for ICE, which is \$1,641,669,000 below the budget request amount and \$205,323,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. This amount is in addition to estimated fee collections of \$489,097,000.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

## IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	8,032,801	9,822,109	8,180,440
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	47,270	104,954	104,954
Total .....	8,080,071	9,927,063	8,285,394

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$8,032,801,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	9,822,109,000
Committee recommendation .....	8,180,440,000

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 that act to support the cost of the detention of aliens.

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$8,180,440,000 for O&S, which is \$1,641,669,000 below the budget request amount and \$147,639,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The recommendation includes funding levels needed to continue services provided for in fiscal year 2020 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 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Homeland Security Investigations:			
Domestic Investigations .....	1,769,410	1,991,986	1,841,273
International Investigations .....	178,806	204,837	184,361
Intelligence .....	94,105	104,782	97,606
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations .....	2,042,321	2,301,605	2,123,240

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Enforcement and Removal Operations:			
Custody Operations .....	3,142,520	4,137,380	3,142,520
Fugitive Operations .....	139,622	194,602	145,141
Criminal Alien Program .....	265,228	415,223	278,422
Alternatives to Detention .....	319,213	353,941	322,787
Transportation and Removal Program .....	562,450	603,475	575,741
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations .....	4,429,033	5,704,621	4,464,611
Mission Support .....	1,271,110	1,462,892	1,278,925
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor .....	290,337	352,991	313,664
Total, Operations and Support .....	8,032,801	9,822,109	8,180,440

*Immigration Data Improvements.*—The Committee commends ICE for its continued efforts to develop and execute an enterprise data management strategy and recommends \$6,000,000 to continue these activities. The Committee encourages ICE to make thoughtful system improvements rather than adopting risky enterprise-wide solutions. The Committee continues to direct ICE to collect data on enforcement activities both along the borders and in the interior of the United States in an effort to improve operational transparency and resource allocation decisions.

*Radios.*—The Committee supports procurement decisions that maximize capability while saving tax payer resources. The Committee notes that this is generally achieved by a fair and open competition process. The Committee directs ICE to report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act about ICE's future radio needs and identify how ICE will fulfill future radio upgrades or needs using a fair and open competition.

*Records Management.*—The Committee expects the Department to maintain records and to 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.

## HOMELAND SECURITY INVESTIGATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,123,240,000 for Homeland Security Investigations [HSI], which is \$178,365,000 below the budget request amount and \$80,919,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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).

*Fraud Investigations.*—The Committee commends HSI for its continued focus on investigating fraud, malicious cyber-attacks,



and other criminal activity involving importing counterfeit and prohibited pharmaceuticals and test kits through a new initiative, Operation Stolen Promise. The initiative combines numerous areas of HSI expertise including global trade investigations, financial fraud, and cyber investigations with significant private and public partnerships to disrupt and dismantle criminal activity and strengthen global supply-chain security.

*Opioid Investigations.*—The Committee continues to support steps towards enhancing HSI opioid enforcement activities in fiscal year 2021 by sustaining over 340 personnel, including investigators, intelligence analysts, and necessary support staff. HSI has enhanced its ability to conduct increased investigations focusing on the identification of entire supply chains. The Committee recognizes that HSI continues to be the leading cyber investigations agency to uncover online marketplaces, including those on the “dark web,” that facilitate the purchase and illicit shipment of opioids to the United States.

*Cyber Crime Investigative Capabilities and Staff Development.*—The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for HSI to continue a partnership with a university collocated 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. The Committee directs HSI to remain working 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 continue to 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 2020, including \$5,500,000 for the Child Exploitation Investigations Unit at the Cyber Crimes Center.

*International Investigations and Visa Security Program.*—The recommendation continues to annualize growth in overseas operations funded in fiscal year 2020 to interrupt illicit activity prior to its arrival in the United States. The Committee looks forward to continued briefings related to HSI’s modeling of the costs and benefits of adding or redeploying 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 2020 to continue ICE’s implementation of International Megan’s Law. For fiscal year 2020, the Angel Watch Center is on pace to send approximately 3,200 referrals to more than 100 countries with approximately 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 fully annualizes the 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. 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 to support intellectual property enforcement through the work of HSI and the National IPR Center. ICE shall remain committed to adequately staffing the National IPR Center with both ICE and interagency staff to facilitate continued enforcement actions against theft, particularly via the Internet, of U.S. intellectual property.

*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.

*Human Rights Violators.*—The Committee remains concerned that ICE has devoted insufficient resources to holding 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 2020 funding of \$5,300,000 for the Office of the Principle Legal Advisor's Human Rights Law Section and Human Rights Violators and the War Crimes Unit for their training, transportation, and other related activities. ICE shall report to the Committee within 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the following: the total number of prosecutions and investigations of human rights offenses and other offenses committed and their outcomes, delineated by serious human rights violators within each of the last five fiscal years; the efforts of ICE to increase the number of human rights investigations and prosecutions; and any organizational, resource, or legal impediment to investigating and prosecuting more human rights violators.

*Gulf Coast Coordination.*—The Committee supports ICE's development of the Tactical Intelligence Center [TIC] into a Regional Intelligence Integration Center. The 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. The Committee directs ICE 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 sustains \$12,000,000 for this enhanced capability to prevent sensitive

U.S. technologies and weapons from reaching terrorists, criminal organizations, and foreign adversaries. The Committee continues to require a briefing on this topic not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the act.

#### ENFORCEMENT AND REMOVAL OPERATIONS

*Efficiency and Coordination.*—The Committee understands that detention bed space is required for the processing, adjudication, and removal of aliens and the need is compounded by recent health guidelines for those who remain in detention, despite lower daily population levels. However, concern remains that Enforcement and Removal Operations [ERO] and its partners along the immigration enforcement continuum have done little to improve throughput, leading to increased average length of stay of detainees and increases in detention capacity requirements. Recent changes to immigration enforcement policies resulting from recent health guidelines, including the use of section 265 of title 42, United States Code, will likely modify ICE's detention space requirements in the foreseeable future. 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 and safely while expeditiously moving through the immigration enforcement process and to jointly brief the Committee quarterly on process improvements and coordination efforts.

*Training.*—The Committee continues a requirement to provide its officers with guidance and training for engaging with victims and witnesses of crime and to strengthen 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 continues its directive for ICE to report on steps taken to minimize the effect immigration enforcement activity has on victims and witnesses of crime not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. ICE shall also continue to provide monthly notifications to the Committee on enforcement actions that take place in or near sensitive locations, including courthouses, and placements for unaccompanied alien children.

*Custody Operations.*—The recommendation includes \$3,142,520,000 for Custody Operations, which is the level required to maintain ICE's fiscal year 2020 funded average daily population [ADP] throughout fiscal year 2021. The Committee continues to use ICE's ADP forecast model as a guide to predict yearly bed requirements. According to the most recent data, sustainment of fiscal year 2020 funding levels will provide ICE with sufficient resources to remain at or near fiscal year 2020 ADP levels, with the understanding the daily population will be significantly reduced at the start of fiscal year 2021.

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 the detainees' health risks as outlined in ICE's health guide-

lines and considers the use of less costly custody alternatives. ICE is directed to continue to evaluate the use of alternatives to detention as a means to reducing costs and managing resources in a more efficient manner, including reevaluating current policies related to the program to better monitor and to permit additional individuals into the program. 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 Congress. Notifications of proposed transfers or reprogramming shall be accompanied by transparent and publicly-available evidence that a need for contingency funds results from circumstances, such as 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], the most recent National Detention Standards, 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; PBNDS 2011, as revised in 2016 and which were in effect on January 1, 2017; and the most recent National Detention Standards 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. ICE 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 and shall identify the standard used in each facility in the publicly available website.

*Reporting Requirements.*—In addition to reporting requirements from fiscal year 2020, ICE is also directed to report within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on the progress being made to transition all inspections to semi-annual Office of Detention Oversight inspections. ICE shall provide the results of those inspections

on a public facing website within 60 days of each inspection in a similar fashion as required of inspection reports in fiscal year 2020.

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 continues to direct ICE to provide semiannual reports on the total number of pregnant or lactating women in ICE custody, including detailed justification of the circumstances warranting each pregnant or lactating detainee's continued detention and the length of 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 adequate healthcare in general, the Committee directs ICE to provide an annual report on the cost of administering healthcare, including mental health or preventative services, in the detention system. The report shall include all sources of funding utilized to provide healthcare services to individuals in custody, including all such funding provided by the Department of Health and Human Services within the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (Public Law 116–136), other Federal agencies, or State, local, or private sources of funding. 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, disability, or positive or presumptive cases of communicable diseases impacting more than 100 detainees, along with antibody positive cases for diseases where such tests are available. Further, the report shall detail the number and type of position of medical, including pediatric medical professionals, 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 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 continues to include \$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. The Committee directs ICE 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 the report required by the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6) 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.

*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. In light of the most recent health guidelines, use of these properly disinfected kiosks could assist in efforts to provide a sanitary environment for such aliens. The recommendation includes \$3,000,000 for this program.

*Alternatives to Detention.*—The recommendation includes \$322,787,000 for Alternatives to Detention [ATD], and the Committee directs ICE to ensure they are used as effectively as possible. ICE shall continue to brief the Committee on any ATD contracts it awards under this program, including contracts involving the “Know Your Rights” [KYR] program for new participants. 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 continue the type of case management services provided under the Family Case Management Program

[FCMP]. The Committee believes exploring the potential benefits of a program similar to the FCMP or an equivalent ATD program that facilitates access to social and legal services for enrollees is beneficial to ICE and the enrollees. The Committee directs ICE to continue 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 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 on 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.

*Office of the Principal Legal Advisor [OPLA].*—The Committee includes \$313,664,000 to sustain sufficient attorneys to handle court proceeding levels.

*Private Immigration Bills.*—The Committee is concerned about the unilateral May 2017 decision by ICE to change the private immigration bill process. The Committee notes that the prior process was the direct result of negotiations between the Executive and Legislative branches of government and was a bipartisan process. The Committee directs ICE to brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on the current private immigration bill process. The briefing shall include detailed reasoning explaining ICE’s abrupt change in policy; shall detail how prior administrations negotiated with Congress regarding the private immigration bill process and specify any past documentation, including but not limited to all Memorandums of Understanding between Congress and ICE, or legacy Immigration and Naturalization Service; and shall include information about ICE’s reasoning for abandoning the longstanding bipartisan practice of granting a stay of removal when ICE received a written request for an investigative

report for a beneficiary from the Chairman of the House or Senate Committee on the Judiciary or appropriate subcommittee.

*Access to Due Process.*—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, ICE is directed to provide a report to the committees of jurisdiction on overall access for attorney and detainee representative at ICE facilities. The report shall include the number of legal visits that were denied or not facilitated and the number of facilities that do not meet the ICE National Detention Standards for attorney/client communications. ICE is directed to make detention facility contact information and facility legal accommodations available on the ICE public website.

*Detention of Certain Populations.*—The Committee is concerned about the prolonged detention of vulnerable or special populations and the use of solitary confinement. The Committee directs ICE to publicly report on a quarterly basis the number of individuals who were in detention for the previous quarter who meet the definition of section 60551(b)(1) of title 34, United States Code. The report shall include the number of consecutive days such individuals were in detention or solitary confinement.

*Minors.*—ICE is reminded of its obligation under section 1232 (c)(2)(B) of title 8, United States Code, to consider placing the minor in the least restrictive setting. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and monthly thereafter, the Secretary shall provide the Committee with a report which shall include the number of individuals currently in ICE’s custody who were transferred to ICE by the Office of Refugee Resettlement and a breakdown, delineated by ICE area of responsibility, the type of placement and accompanying justification for such placement

*Expulsions Pursuant to Title 42.*—The Committee recognizes that ICE has been granted authority under 42 U.S.C. 268(b) to assist in effectuating expulsions pursuant to a March 20, 2020, delegation by the Secretary. The Committee directs ICE to report to the Committee on a weekly basis the total number of persons in the physical custody of ICE who are subject to expulsion under Title 42, including such individuals’ age, nationality, and time in custody.

*ATD Referrals.*—The Committee directs ICE to consider enrollment referrals from non-governmental organizations [NGOs] and community partners that are actively implementing ICE’s ATD programs that utilize case management. ICE shall establish, with the consultation of relevant NGO and local community partners, at ICE’s discretion, criteria for such referrals, guidelines for submission, and criteria for how ICE will consider any such referrals for enrollment in ATD programs. ICE shall submit a report to the Committee on progress regarding these guidelines within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter until the guidelines are finalized. ICE shall submit an annual report on the number of NGO referrals that are submitted and the number of such referrals accepted into ATD programs that utilize case management programs.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$47,270,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	104,954,000
Committee recommendation .....	104,954,000



## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$104,954,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvement [PC&I], which is the same as the budget request amount and \$57,684,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

## PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operational Communications/Information Technology .....	10,300	21,478	21,478
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	36,970	80,416	80,416
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure .....	.....	3,060	3,060
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	47,270	104,954	104,954

The recommendation supports information system enhancements across ICE, including the migration to the Consolidated ICE Financial Solution. Additionally, ICE will invest in the Operational Communications and Information Technology activities to perform a technical refresh of ICE mission critical and mission essential IT assets, including T-8 and TACCOM investments. 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 \$8,060,010,000 and a net of \$5,120,010,000 for TSA, which is \$427,682,000 above the budget request amount and \$246,443,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

## TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	7,680,565	7,569,419	7,845,994
Aviation Passenger Security Fees .....	2,830,000	2,940,000	2,940,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net) .....	4,850,565	4,069,419	4,905,994
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	110,100	33,385	184,492
Research and Development .....	22,902	29,524	29,524

## TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Total, Transportation Security Administration (net) ..	4,983,567	4,132,328	5,120,010
Total, Transportation Security Administration (gross)	7,813,567	7,632,328	8,060,010

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$4,850,565,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	4,069,419,000
Committee recommendation .....	4,905,994,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$7,845,994,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$276,575,000 above the budget request amount and \$165,429,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. This amount is partially offset by \$2,940,000,000 in estimated aviation security fee collections that are credited to this appropriation, as authorized, resulting in a net discretionary appropriation of \$4,905,994,000. Within the budget request, TSA included an unrealistic \$560,000,000 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.

*Staffing Report.*—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act and monthly thereafter, TSA shall provide to the Committee a report on staffing levels by major personnel categories. The report shall display the following for each personnel category: onboard and FTE levels at the end of the previous fiscal year; positions and FTE levels funded through enacted appropriations for the current year; and onboard positions and FTE at the end of the month being reported. TSA shall consult with the Committee on the format and presentation of the report prior to the first submission.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year enacted 2020 and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Aviation Screening Operations:			
Screening Workforce:			
Screening Partnership Program .....	226,375	204,647	226,397
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits .....	3,523,547	3,526,680	3,643,199
Screener Training and Other .....	243,605	226,829	235,626
Airport Management .....	637,005	656,105	649,023
Canines .....	166,861	170,713	168,928
Screening Technology Maintenance .....	468,964	473,687	514,565
Secure Flight .....	115,657	117,903	116,102
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations .....	5,382,014	5,376,564	5,553,840

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Other Operations and Enforcement:			
Inflight Security:			
Federal Air Marshals .....	755,682	771,576	760,791
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training .....	24,606	16,975	19,978
Aviation Regulation .....	230,560	193,714	237,535
Air Cargo .....	105,497	108,332	106,989
Intelligence and TSOC .....	76,972	77,168	76,153
Surface Programs .....	140,961	78,094	145,788
Vetting Programs .....	51,723	45,125	44,810
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement .....	1,386,001	1,290,984	1,392,044
Mission Support .....	912,550	901,871	900,110
Subtotal, Operations and Support (gross) .....	7,680,565	7,569,419	7,845,994
Aviation Passenger Security Fees .....	– 2,830,000	– 2,940,000	– 2,940,000
Offsetting Collections, Legislative Proposals .....	.....	– 560,000	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support (net) .....	4,850,565	4,069,419	4,905,994

## AVIATION SCREENING OPERATIONS

*Screening Workforce Pay Strategy.*—The Committee commends TSA for addressing the findings of the OIG–19–35 report regarding the need to improve efforts to retain, hire, and train Transportation Security Officers [TSO] through pay reform initiatives. The recommendation includes \$36,300,000 for implementation of Service Pay and the next iteration of Career Progression for TSA’s screening workforce. The Committee recognizes the screener workforce is the front-line of defense for mitigating and preventing aviation security threats and applauds these initiatives as strategies to increase workforce retention; provide opportunities for employees to develop, grow, and enhance their careers; and improve the Nation’s overall aviation security posture.

The Committee acknowledges the opportunities presented by these new pay initiatives to address the challenges inherent to a workforce that operates in an ever-evolving threat environment and intends to ensure these initiatives have the desired effect. As such, the Committee directs TSA to provide a quarterly report on pay reform efforts and the subsequent effect on TSO retention levels. Additionally, TSA shall provide a report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act detailing the number of TSOs hired and corresponding retention levels since fiscal year 2016, delineated by fiscal year. As part of this report, TSA shall include a plan for continuous and sustained human capital investment to develop a more effective and efficient workforce.

*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.

*Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits.*—The recommendation includes \$83,511,000 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.

The Committee rejects the proposed request to significantly reduce support costs associated with TSO recruitment, training, and consumables. TSA is directed to maintain enacted levels to ensure front-line workers are provided the appropriate resources necessary to effectively perform their duties. The Committee also disagrees with the proposal to delay hiring for TSOs and provides \$76,622,000 above the request to maintain a consistent onboarding schedule throughout the year.

*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 Access Standard Security Program [DASSP] to ensure that approval time for the entire application process to participate in the DASSP takes no longer than 120 days. The Committee also expects TSA will continue to make available screenings beyond 5 p.m. for Temporary Flight Restriction [TFR] designated gateways when a TFR is in effect.

The Committee recognizes that TSOs 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 \$168,928,000 for the National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program [NEDCTP], which will continue to support 1,097 teams led by local law enforcement and TSA. TSA shall continue to use risk-based methodology to allocate the teams to the highest risk airports.

*Passenger Screening Canine Teams.*—The Committee recognizes the intrinsic value of passenger screening canine teams in enhancing security effectiveness and increasing passenger screening efficiency, but the Committee is concerned with the findings in the OIG–20–28 report, TSA’s Challenges with Passenger Screening Canine Teams. In addition to implementing the recommendations from the report and providing appropriate updates, TSA shall brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on efforts to improve the effectiveness of these passenger screening canine teams.

*Screening Technology Maintenance.*—The Committee is concerned with the recent GAO–20–56 report that found TSA does not ensure screening technologies continue to meet detection requirements after deployment to airports. TSA is directed to test and evaluate protocols to identify the optimal means of routinely assessing equipment performance and analyzing trends in degradation periods of normal utilization. Additionally, the Committee urges TSA to study innovative tools that can be used in the operating environment and that inform maintenance requirements to ensure optimal detection.

*Credential Authentication Technology [CAT].*—The recommendation provides an increase of \$2,334,000, as requested, to accelerate the procurement and deployment of CAT systems designed to address vulnerabilities in the travel documentation and ID verification process. The Committee is encouraged that TSA is planning an expansion of the existing CAT program to address the security needs of small and rural airports when deploying these technology systems, and the Committee provides an additional increase of \$40,000,000 for the procurement and deployment of CAT units to small and rural airports, as well as for necessary and relevant infrastructure upgrades related to CAT at all airports. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, TSA shall provide a report to the Committee detailing airports at which CAT is currently deployed, airports at which CAT is not currently deployed, and a plan for the full procurement and deployment of CAT systems at all of the Nation’s airports.

*Digital Imaging and Communications in Security [DICOS] Standard.*—The Committee is aware that TSA is actively invested in developing open architecture compliance requirements. TSA shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on progress made with respect to such development, including a description of requirements; a schedule for implementation; and use of a Transportation Security Equipment [TSE] configuration or prototype that leverages data in a DICOS standard compliant format.

*Passenger Volume Growth.*—The recommendation does not include funding requested for anticipated passenger volume growth

in fiscal year 2021 due to the unprecedented decrease in passenger volumes in the second and third quarters of fiscal year 2020. While unable to predict future passenger volume, the Committee recognizes the improbability of passenger volume reaching levels planned for in the request. Therefore, the Committee maintains funding provided in fiscal year 2020 for expected passenger volume growth to ensure TSA possesses the necessary resources and capacity to effectively maintain the Nation's aviation security posture. TSA shall make the Committee aware of any analysis that forecasts long-term passenger volume.

*Touchless Screening.*—The Committee acknowledges that maintaining a safe, sanitary checkpoint environment will be crucial to the future wellbeing of TSA personnel and the flying public. TSA shall provide a report to the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act detailing current measures implemented to ensure checkpoints are sanitary; initiatives to limit interactions that are not conducive to a touchless screening environment between passengers and TSOs without adversely impacting the core security mission; and proposals for procurement and acquisition of available technologies to promote a touchless screening environment.

#### OTHER OPERATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

*Federal Air Marshal Services [FAMS].*—The recommendation includes \$760,791,000 for the FAMS, which is \$5,109,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. This recommendation 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 submit semiannual 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 \$19,978,000 for the Federal Flight Deck Officer and Flight Crew Training programs, which is \$3,100,000 above the budget request amount, to maintain the increase in training capacity funded in fiscal year 2020.

*Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program.*—The recommendation includes \$46,335,000 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 reimbursement Program.

*Visible Intermodal Prevention Response [VIPR] Teams.*—The recommendation includes \$58,800,000 to maintain 31 VIPR 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.

*Airport Operations Centers [AOCs].*—The Public Security National Framework, published in May 2017, recommended the establishment of full-time AOCs to enable coordinated interagency responses for day-to-day operations, and most importantly, facilitate

instantaneous and coordinated responses to emergency situations. TSA shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on efforts to comply with this recommendation, including consideration of financial assistance related to the establishment of AOCs through the use of appropriated resources or the Aviation Security Capital Fund.

*Surface Programs.*—The Committee is aware of TSA’s known cyber-related capability gaps and vulnerabilities and encourages the implementation of a cybersecurity program for all transportation modes. The recommendation provides resources requested to improve TSA’s overall security posture in the cybersecurity mission space through the establishment of dedicated positions focused on building resilience within the aviation and surface transportation networks to prevent, respond, and recover from a cybersecurity-related incident. The recommendation also includes \$7,270,000 above the budget request amount to continue conducting field assessments of critical pipeline companies in order to more efficiently address pipeline security gaps.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$110,100,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	33,385,000
Committee recommendation .....	184,492,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$184,492,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$151,107,000 above the budget request amount and \$74,392,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Aviation Screening Infrastructure:			
Checkpoint Support .....	70,100	28,893	140,000
Checked Baggage .....	40,000	4,492	44,492
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	110,100	33,385	184,492

*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]. Purchases of equipment with a unit cost of less than \$250,000 will continue to be made with O&S funds. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, TSA is directed to provide a brief-

ing to the Committee on plans to replace technically obsolete TSE procured with both O&S and PC&I funds with new and improved systems that better meet security requirements.

*Quarterly Briefings.*—TSA is directed to continue 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 \$140,000,000 for the purchase and installation of approximately 140 CT machines for passenger checkpoints at the highest-risk airports in the United States, which is \$111,107,000 above the requested amount. The Committee is disappointed in the budget request's proposal to only fund approximately 30 of these machines. As this effort is part of a larger endeavor to recapitalize aging screening equipment, add detection capabilities, and improve performance in order to mitigate emerging threats to aviation security, the Committee is discouraged by TSA's apparent lack of commitment to fulfill original capitalization plans and achieve Full Operational Capability [FOC] of these machines. The Committee encourages TSA to remain innovative in its efforts to enhance threat detection.

*Explosives Detection Systems [EDS].*—The recommendation includes \$44,492,000 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. The Committee continues the previous directive for TSA 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.

*Advanced Imaging Technology [AIT].*—The Committee provides an increase above the budget request for the application of detec-



tion enhancement packages to the entire AIT fleet in order to increase threat detection capabilities and prevent technical obsolescence issues. Additionally, the Committee is concerned with the findings of the OIG–20–23 report detailing the need to improve monitoring efforts of the currently deployed AIT systems. In addition to implementing the recommendations of the OIG report, TSA shall update the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the development of comprehensive guidance and policies and procedures to ensure accuracy and consistency in monitoring the performance of these systems throughout the duration of their use. Further, TSA is directed to provide a status update not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on TSA’s 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, 2020 .....	\$22,902,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	29,524,000
Committee recommendation .....	29,524,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$29,524,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which is equal to the budget request amount and \$6,622,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research and Development .....	22,902	29,524	29,524
Subtotal, Research and Development .....	22,902	29,524	29,524

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

COAST GUARD

The primary responsibilities of the Coast Guard include: 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 \$12,498,612,000 for the Coast Guard, which is \$393,014,000 above the budget request amount and \$532,488,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Within this total, the Committee recommends \$190,000,000 for activities previously funded within Overseas Contingency Operations [OCO] are funded within the defense funding allocation for the Coast Guard and the Department. The Committee notes that the request for the Coast Guard increases focus on operations costs, and the Committee appreciates that the Coast Guard must have the resources required to execute its many missions. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to continue to balance operations costs and capital costs and to do so without assuming that the Committee will provide unrequested resources necessary to fill gaps in shore requirements or well established acquisition programs of record.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

COAST GUARD  
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	8,181,253	8,377,740	8,392,204
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	1,772,506	1,637,091	2,011,441
Research and Development .....	4,949	5,276	9,476
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Appropriations) .....	205,107	215,787	215,787
Retired Pay .....	1,802,309	1,869,704	1,869,704
Total, Coast Guard .....	11,966,124	12,105,598	12,498,612
(Defense, less OCO) .....	11,776,124	12,105,598	12,498,612

#### OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$8,181,253,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	8,377,740,000
Committee recommendation .....	8,392,204,000

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 United States 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 \$8,392,204,000 for O&S, which is \$14,464,000 above the budget request amount and \$210,951,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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. The Committee recommends changing the classification of previously funded Overseas Contingency Operations [OCO] resources as non-OCO, defense-related funding. The Committee also recommends funding to address the air facility operation obligations laid out in section 676a of title 14, United States Code.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Military Pay and Allowances .....	4,023,053	4,157,388	4,161,718
Civilian Pay and Benefits .....	1,004,319	1,103,051	1,079,689
Training and Recruiting .....	210,912	230,901	230,912
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance .....	929,895	993,903	1,008,452
Centrally Managed Accounts .....	161,205	93,451	104,451
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance .....	1,517,191	1,654,587	1,657,677
Reserve Training .....	124,696	130,714	130,593
Environmental Compliance and Restoration .....	19,982	13,745	18,712
Overseas Contingency Operations .....	190,000	.....	.....
Total, Operations and Support .....	8,181,253	8,377,740	8,392,204

*Arctic Program Office.*—The Committee is pleased that the Coast Guard has established an Arctic Strategy, an Arctic Strategy Implementation Plan, and an Arctic Program Office. The Coast Guard is to report to the Committee if additional resources are needed for the Arctic Program Office to further its important mission.

*Rescue 21 Infrastructure.*—The Committee is aware that very high frequency [VHF] maritime communication network outages recently left fishermen and other maritime operators in the North Pacific without their primary distress signal channels for extended periods of time and that the Coast Guard is responsible for maintaining VHF infrastructure in Alaska. It can be extremely difficult or impossible for the Coast Guard to repair infrastructure during winter months, leaving fishermen without access to communications until winter has ended. Full search and rescue capabilities for fishing vessels off of the coast of Alaska are a necessity throughout the duration of the winter, and the Committee recommends \$14,000,000 to improve and recapitalize VHF communication infrastructure in Alaska.

*Center of Expertise for Great Lakes Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.*—The Committee includes \$3,000,000 for the Coast Guard 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).

*Blue Technology Center of Excellence.*—The Save Our Seas Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–265) directed the Coast Guard to establish a Blue Technology Center of Expertise [BTCOE] to identify and provide opportunities for rapid identification, evaluation, and transition of new blue technologies into Coast Guard capabilities and mission sets. This includes technologies, systems, and platforms that can support and facilitate Coast Guard maritime domain awareness, search and rescue, emergency response, maritime law enforcement, marine inspections and investigations, and protection and conservation of the marine environment. The Committee understands that staff resources have already been dedicated to BTCOE. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall brief the Committee on additional funding needed to support BTCOE efforts to identify, develop, leverage, and procure new and novel technologies that enhance Coast Guard mission capabilities and operations.

*Environmental Remediation Activities.*—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Coast Guard’s Unfunded Priority List [UPL] and recommends \$5,000,000 above the request for activities required for the Coast Guard’s highest priority environmental remediation project related to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

*U.S. Coast Guard Operations Systems Center.*—The U.S. Coast Guard Operations Systems Center supports the 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. Within the funds provided for Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance, the Committee recommends an additional \$10,000,000 for recapitalization and modernization of enterprise applications developed, hosted, or maintained at the U.S. Coast Guard Operations Systems Center.

*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 is antiquated and inefficient; therefore, the Committee recommends \$6,000,000, as requested, to build on efforts in fiscal year 2020 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.

*Coast Guard Museum.*—Pursuant to section 316(b) of title 14, United States Code, the Committee provides \$5,000,000 within the total O&S appropriation to be available for 3 years for the establishment and maintenance of a National Coast Guard Museum.

*Interoperable Gateway System [IGS] Modernization.*—The Committee commends the Department for the ongoing efforts to deploy and modernize the Department’s interoperability initiatives in order to enable critical Federal agencies to seamlessly communicate during emergencies and with Federal, State, local, and private sector partners. The Committee recognizes the further need to deploy IGS interoperability technologies throughout the Coast Guard in order to connect radio, voice, text, video, and data files in a secure environment. The Committee therefore directs the Coast Guard to assess compliance requirements and develop an associated invest-

ment plan for interoperable communications systems to be submitted with the fiscal year 2022 budget request.

*Liquefied Natural Gas Terminal Threat Assessment.*—The Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard has downgraded the security threat levels of marine terminals handling hazardous materials, including liquefied natural gas [LNG], without first consulting State or local law enforcement bodies. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Coast Guard shall provide a report to the Committee detailing the status, including recent changes in status, and comparative threat assessment level of marine LNG facilities in the Northeastern United States.

*Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund [OSLTF].*—The Committee is concerned with the Coast Guard's method, during the cost recovery phase, of determining the ownership and liability of property from legacy responses funded by the OSLTF. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a briefing to the Committee within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act on this topic. Further, the Coast Guard shall provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act detailing the number and location of outstanding claims under the OSLTF and the current stage of the process for each such claim.

*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 child care facilities. The recommendation includes an additional \$4,000,000 above the request to meet increased demand for the child care subsidy. The Committee also recognizes that legislation currently being considered by the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation would authorize the Coast Guard to conduct improvements on Coast Guard-owned housing for a prospective child care provider when a home inspection determines that the housing unit is deficient to provide such services. Improving housing units for use as family child care centers could increase available child care options for military families while providing professional opportunities for Coast Guard spouses. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to ensure that housing units are maintained in accordance with safety inspection standards to accommodate family child care providers.

*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 2021. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard and NIOSH to evaluate the Federal cost-share associated with these grant programs and 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-established language to allow funds for operations to be used for the sustainment, repair, replacement, and maintenance of shore infra-

structure 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 replacement 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 extension of any facility not exceeding \$2,000,000 in total cost at any location for planned or unplanned operational needs.

*Bullying, Harassment, and Retaliation.*—The Committee supports the Coast Guard's efforts to improve investigative procedures with training for officers and military justice personnel and enhancements to programs required to respond to shortfalls identified in recent congressional investigations on bullying, harassment, and retaliation cases. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to brief the Committee on the resources required to implement enhancements necessary to remediate identified shortfalls within 120 days of the date of enactment of this act.

*Aviation Readiness.*—The recommendation includes the requested increase to rebuild the aircraft parts inventory to meet operational aviation demand and supports the replacement of MH-60T helicopter Emergency Recovery Devices.

*Small Passenger Vessel Safety Regulations.*—The Committee remains concerned regarding the inadequate safety systems on small passenger vessels, including those with overnight guests. While the National Transportation Safety Board has repeatedly recommended stronger safety systems on boats, the Coast Guard has not implemented such recommendations, and unfortunately, lethal accidents on vessels continue to occur. Therefore, the Committee strongly encourages the Coast Guard to take measures to improve safety standards for vessels, including those with overnight passengers, addressing means of escape, rechargeable devices, wakefulness alert systems, and interconnected fire detection and suppression systems. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to brief the Committee on what steps are being taken to improve such safety standards.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,772,506,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,637,091,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,011,441,000

The Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I] appropriation provides funds for vessels, aircraft, information management resources, shore facilities, aids to navigation, and military housing required to execute the Coast Guard's missions and achieve its performance goals.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,011,441,000 for PC&I, which is \$374,350,000 above the budget request amount and \$238,935,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The total includes \$20,000,000 from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
<b>Vessels:</b>			
Survey and Design-Vessel and Boats .....	2,500	2,000	6,000
In-Service Cutter Sustainment .....	91,400	82,600	82,600
National Security Cutter .....	160,500	31,000	31,000
Offshore Patrol Cutter .....	312,000	546,000	546,000
Fast Response Cutter .....	260,000	20,000	160,000
Cutter Boats .....	15,100	3,800	9,300
Polar Security Cutter .....	135,000	555,000	555,000
Inland Waterways and Western Rivers Cutter .....	2,500	25,000	25,000
Polar Sustainment .....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Subtotal, Vessels .....	994,000	1,280,400	1,429,900
<b>Aircraft:</b>			
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment .....	17,000	14,000	14,000
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment .....	103,200	64,000	64,000
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment .....	105,000	10,000	10,000
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects .....	50,000	45,000	45,000
MH-60T Sustainment .....	150,000	20,000	68,000
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems .....	9,400	600	600
Long Range Command and Control Aircraft .....	70,000		
Subtotal, Aircraft .....	504,600	153,600	201,600
<b>Other Acquisition Programs:</b>			
Other Equipment and Systems .....	3,500	3,500	3,500
Program Oversight and Management .....	20,000	20,000	20,000
C4ISR .....	25,156	15,260	15,260
CG-Logistics Information Management System .....	6,400	1,100	1,100
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform .....	14,200	16,500	19,500
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs .....	69,256	56,360	59,360
<b>Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:</b>			
Major Construction, ATON, and Survey and Design .....	77,550	74,900	208,750
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure .....	122,100	66,831	106,831
Minor Shore .....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation .....	204,650	146,731	320,581
Total, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	1,772,506	1,637,091	2,011,441

**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 maintain program management activities and deliver operational and mission support capabilities for C51 systems. Fiscal year 2021 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 recommendation includes \$4,000,000 for pre-acquisition activities for the Great Lakes Icebreaker Program for a new Great Lakes icebreaker that is as capable as USCGC MACKINAW. The Coast Guard shall seek opportunities to accelerate the acquisition and request legislative remedies, if necessary. Further, any requirements analysis conducted by the Coast Guard regarding overall Great Lakes icebreaking requirements shall not assume any greater assistance rendered by Canadian icebreakers than was rendered during the past two ice seasons and shall include meeting the demands of United States commerce in all U.S. waters of the Great Lakes and their harbors and connecting channels.

*National Security Cutter [NSC].*—The Committee is disappointed that the Coast Guard has not officially conveyed to the Committee a determination on whether a twelfth NSC is required; based on the lack of direct communication and the inclusion of a proposed rescission of funds provided in fiscal year 2020 in the budget request, the Committee infers that an additional vessel is not required at this time. While funding a twelfth NSC would undoubtedly allow the Coast Guard to better conduct its mission operations and likely result in the prevention of thousands of tons of contraband from reaching the United States, the Committee is not positioned to recommend funding for another vessel when faced with budgetary constraints and additional requests for vessel classes well short of the Coast Guard's program of record. The Committee directs that the remainder of funding provided above the request in 2020 for this program shall support the NSC fleet.

*Offshore Patrol Cutter [OPC].*—The Committee notes that the Coast Guard has declared the OPC as its highest recapitalization priority and provides the requested amount of \$546,000,000 to continue construction, procurement of LLTM, and related program management costs. While the Committee supports OPC procurements, the Committee remains concerned about costs for the program and continues the requirement directing the Coast Guard to brief the Committee within 1 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 has supported the replacement of legacy 110-foot Island Class patrol boats with FRCs that will operate similarly in the coastal zone. The Committee is aware of the need for four additional FRCs to sustain the Coast Guard’s critical mission in support of the Department of Defense in Patrol Forces Southwest Asia; however, the budget request did not include any funding for new FRCs. The Committee recommends an additional \$140,000,000 for two additional FRCs and directs the Coast Guard to negotiate favorable pricing for each vessel.

*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 \$555,000,000, which is the requested amount. The total recommended for this program fully supports the Polar Security Cutter program of record and provides the resources that are required to continue this critical acquisition.

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

*Waterways Commerce Cutter [WCC].*—The Committee is aware that the Coast Guard’s fleet of inland waterways and western river cutters, ranging in size from 65 to 160 feet, were commissioned between 1944 and 1990. This fleet, including vessels with an average age of 53 years, ensures the integrity of the structures, beacons, buoys, and other aids to navigation that support the United States’ vital inland and coastal marine transportation corridor and highway system. In addition to the presence of asbestos and lead paint in many of the vessels, the fleet cannot accommodate mixed gender crews in accordance with the Coast Guard’s workforce goals. The Committee recommends \$25,000,000 for activities necessary to recapitalize the WCC fleet and its support of commerce on inland waterways.

*Maritime Security Response Vessels.*—The Committee is pleased that the Coast Guard is completing the requirements process for a common vessel for Maritime Security Response Teams [MSRTs] funded in fiscal year 2020, and the Committee provides \$5,500,000 for the procurement of rigid inflatable boats required to support the operations of east and west coast MSRTs.

#### AIRCRAFT

*Coast Guard MH-60 Fleet.*—The Committee supports the recapitalization of the Coast Guard’s aging fleet of 45 Sikorsky MH-60Ts and the procurement of new airframes for the MH-60 fleet necessary to extend the fleet’s service life. The recommendation includes \$48,000,000 above the request to continue this effort.

*Long Range Command and Control Aircraft [LRCCA].*—Fiscal year 2020 appropriations included funding to procure a new LRCCA, and the Committee understands the Coast Guard’s LRCCA fleet includes one owned legacy asset that was procured in 2001 and one newer leased asset. While the Coast Guard’s current LRCCA strategy recommends replacement of the newer leased

asset with the purchase of a new asset, the Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard could fail to meet its ambitious procurement timeline and this could lead to the expiration of the leased aircraft's contract prior to delivery of the new aircraft, resulting in a loss of command and control capability. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to plan for contingencies to ensure continued operational availability and command and control capability, including the potential to initially replace the Coast Guard-owned asset or the potential extension of the lease for the current aircraft, and further directs the Coast Guard to report to the Committee on updated analysis of the lifecycle costs for maintaining continued operational availability and command and control capability within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act.

#### 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 2022 budget request submission a list of approved but unfunded Coast Guard priorities and the funding needs 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. The Committee is aware that the Government Accountability Office evaluated the Coast Guard's facility recapitalization and maintenance backlog and found that addressing known requirements would total at least \$2,674,185,114 as of August 2018.

*Shore Construction Report.*—The Committee understands the Coast Guard is drafting a report on shore-side infrastructure improvements required in Alaska. 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.

*Major Shore, Housing, Aids to Navigation [ATON], and Survey and Design.*—The Committee recommends funding the major shore, housing, ATON, and survey and design projects included in the request. These projects include enhancements to the National Capitol Region Air Defense Mission facilities at Joint Base Andrews in Maryland; station and ATON improvements in Sector Buffalo in New York; runway rehabilitation at Air Station Clearwater in Florida; security enhancements in Sector Delaware Bay in Pennsylvania; housing construction in Station Eastport in Maine; and engineering and support for other survey and design projects nationwide. In addition, the Committee recommends funding for the two top projects on the Coast Guard's UPL to address housing requirements, including \$32,500,000 to support future cutter homeport deliveries and \$10,000,000 at Fort Wadsworth in New York, including fire damaged units. In addition, the Committee recommends \$28,350,000 for the highest priority shore construction project supporting operational assets and maritime commerce, a project that will recapitalize a seagoing buoy tender [WLB] pier that is well be-

yond its service life and is currently facing load restrictions. This project should be completed in conjunction with a previously funded FRC project at the same location. The Committee also recommends \$45,000,000 for the Coast Guard’s highest priority air station, as the current hangar is not large enough to support the HC-130H/J aircraft scheduled to be deployed during the next fiscal year.

*Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure [MASI].*—The recommendation includes funding for the MASI projects contained in the request, including Polar Security Cutter homeporting infrastructure in Seattle, Washington; NSC homeporting infrastructure in Charleston, South Carolina; and support for other MASI engineering and survey and design projects nationwide. In addition, the Committee recommends funding for the top two MASI priorities on the UPL, including \$15,000,000 to construct an OPC engine and propulsion system training facility and \$25,000,000 to prepare for OPC homeporting.

*Elizabeth City Air Station.*—The Committee acknowledges that the 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 and appreciates that the Coast Guard is working with U.S. institutions of higher learning to address current and projected shortfalls and diversity in aviation-related fields. The Committee understands that the Coast Guard has engaged actively with State and 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 \$18,000,000 to recapitalize this runway and directs the Coast Guard to work with partners who have identified funding necessary complete this critical project.

*Minor Shore.*—The recommendation includes funding for the minor shore projects included in the request and supports completion of minor projects that have cost estimates exceeding the Coast Guard’s authorized use of O&S funds. While the Coast Guard does not have authority to expend construction funding on non-Federal roads, the Committee encourages the Coast Guard to work with local communities to ensure accessibility to Coast Guard facilities.

OTHER ACQUISITION PROGRAMS

*National Maritime Center [NMC].*—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 NMC is antiquated and inefficient. The Committee is pleased that the request continues additional funding provided in fiscal year 2020 within the Coast Guard’s O&S account for the NMC and recommends \$3,000,000 to continue efforts to improve systems necessary to efficiently and effectively service the mariner community.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$4,949,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	5,276,000
Committee recommendation .....	9,476,000

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 \$9,476,000 for R&D, which is \$4,200,000 above the budget request amount and \$4,527,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. In addition to the request, the Committee recommends \$2,000,000 to evaluate the potential to incorporate bromine-free water systems on the NSC, OPC, and FRC class ships and \$2,200,000 to evaluate the efficacy of unmanned water-based surveillance systems.

#### HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$205,107,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	215,787,000
Committee recommendation .....	215,787,000

According to estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, the Coast Guard will pay \$215,787,000 in fiscal year 2021 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, 2020 .....	\$1,802,309,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,869,704,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,869,704,000

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 \$1,869,704,000 for Retired Pay as requested, which is \$67,395,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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; enforce-

ment 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, D.C. 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 \$2,370,344,000 for USSS, which is \$9,806,000 above the budget request amount and \$45,501,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The recommended reduction from the enacted level is generally consistent with the request and reflects the significant funding increases required for USSS to meet a surge in protection requirements necessary during Presidential campaign years.

The Committee recognizes the successes of USSS in the face of persistent protection requirements and increasing global investigations. The Committee encourages the agency to continue a proactive approach to hiring new personnel and recognizes that work remains to ensure the agency is properly staffed.

The Committee notes that funding for USSS was requested within the Department of the Treasury budget. In addition, the request included a legislative proposal to transfer the Secret Service, along with all associated functions and authorities, to the Department of the Treasury. The Committee recommends funding for the Secret Service within the Department of Homeland Security appropriation and notes how critical Secret Service remains to the security of our Nation.

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

#### UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request <sup>1</sup>	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	2,336,401	2,310,296	2,305,452
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	66,989	38,305	52,955
Research and Development .....	12,455	11,937	11,937
<b>Total, USSS .....</b>	<b>2,415,845</b>	<b>2,360,538</b>	<b>2,370,344</b>

<sup>1</sup> President's budget requests funding within the Department of the Treasury.

#### OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$2,336,401,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	2,310,296,000
Committee recommendation .....	2,305,452,000

#### COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$2,305,452,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$4,844,000 below the budget request amount and \$30,949,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT  
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request <sup>1</sup>	Committee recommendations
<b>Protective Operations:</b>			
Protection of Persons and Facilities .....	754,527	794,367	772,638
Protective Countermeasures .....	61,756	68,441	68,182
Protective Intelligence .....	49,955	52,901	52,155
Presidential Campaigns and National Security Special Events .....	155,199	83,725	83,725
Subtotal, Protective Operations .....	1,021,437	999,434	976,700
<b>Field Operations:</b>			
Domestic and International Field Operations .....	667,600	678,943	678,483
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	6,000	6,000	6,000
Support for Computer Forensics Training .....	30,377	4,000	34,377
Subtotal, Field Operations .....	703,977	688,943	718,860
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development .....	110,534	115,561	114,733
Mission Support .....	500,453	506,358	495,159
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	2,336,401	2,310,296	2,305,452

<sup>1</sup> President's budget requests funding within the Department of the Treasury.

PROTECTIVE OPERATIONS

*Protection of Persons and Facilities.*—The Committee recommends \$772,638,000 for Protection of Persons and Facilities, which is \$21,729,000 below the budget request amount and \$18,111,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Committee recommends \$3,750,000 for scheduled overtime.

*Protective Countermeasures.*—The Committee recommends \$68,182,000 for Protective Countermeasures, which is \$259,000 below the budget request amount and \$6,426,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, to protect the President and Vice President against emerging explosive, chemical, biological, radiological, and cyber threats. The Committee continues to support these efforts, including advanced protective countermeasures designed to address both established and evolving threats.

*Presidential Campaigns and National Security Special Events.*—The Committee recommends \$83,725,000, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$71,474,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, to support currently planned and unanticipated National Security Special Events [NSSE]. 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 \$678,483,000 for Domestic and International Field Operations, which is \$460,000 below the budget request amount and \$10,883,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Committee recommends \$3,750,000 for scheduled overtime.

*Electronic Crimes Task Force [ECTF] Modernization.*—The Committee recommends \$12,000,000 of the total recommended for Domestic and International Field Operations, which is \$6,600,000 above the request, to accelerate ECTF modernization efforts. The Committee recognizes that the threat of cyber-crimes against the homeland continues to grow in complexity and scope, making modernization of ECTFs paramount to our Nation's security. Funding recommended will enable USSS to accelerate its plan to modernize all 40 ECTFs, to include modernization of at least ten ECTFs in fiscal year 2021. This will ensure that state-of-the-art investigative technology and equipment is available to front-line agents ahead of schedule. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs USSS to provide a briefing on ECTF modernization efforts, including the current state of the program and any future needs to ensure ECTFs are keeping up with evolving cyber-threats.

*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. 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 \$34,377,000, which is \$30,377,000 above the budget request amount and \$4,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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 SLTT law enforcement and legal and judicial professionals in computer forensics and cyber investigations; such training is critical to bolstering State and local cyber capabilities and supports USSS ECTFs.

## BASIC AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends full funding for the necessary FLETC training courses and Rowley Training Center courses, including the 14 Special Agent training courses, 14 Uniformed Division training courses, and 7 Mixed Basic training courses, planned for fiscal year 2021.

## MISSION SUPPORT

*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 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 Committee directs USSS, 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 2021 through 2025 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 regular 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 satisfy 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, 2020 .....	\$66,989,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	38,305,000
Committee recommendation .....	52,955,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$52,955,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$14,650,000 above the budget request amount and \$14,034,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Committee recommends \$14,650,000 for the Fully Armored Vehicle Program, which was requested under the O&S, Protection of Persons and Facilities PPA. The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request <sup>1</sup>	Committee recommendations
Protection Assets and Infrastructure .....	65,989	37,305	51,955
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	1,000	1,000	1,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	66,989	38,305	52,955

<sup>1</sup> President’s budget requests funding within the Department of the Treasury.



## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$12,455,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	11,937,000
Committee recommendation .....	11,937,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$11,937,000 for Research and Development [R&D] for innovations that mitigate threats to U.S. financial systems, critical infrastructure, and persons and facilities protected by USSS. This amount is the same as the budget request amount and \$518,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request <sup>1</sup>	Committee recommendations
Research and Development .....	12,455	11,937	11,937
Subtotal, Research and Development .....	12,455	11,937	11,937

<sup>1</sup> President's budget requests funding within the Department of the Treasury.

*Assessment of Support for Computer Forensics Training.*—Of the total amount provided in fiscal year 2020, \$1,500,000 was included for a pilot program to maximize and evaluate effective instruction at the National Computer Forensics Training Institute. The program is accomplished through partnership with a university-based digital investigation center and using methods such as student assessment. The Committee directs the USSS to provide a report not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act on the use of those funds to meet previously unmet needs, including any additional efficiencies achieved in preparing for and assessing the training of students.

## 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 provisions 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 and continues provisions that require ICE to provide statistics about its supervised populations.

Section 216. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from Federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 217. The Committee continues a provision requiring risk-based TSA awards for EDS.

Section 218. 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 219. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting TSA from requiring airports to finance exit point monitoring at additional locations.

Section 220. The Committee includes a provision requiring investment plans and reports.

Section 221. 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 222. 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 223. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Coast Guard submit a future years capital investment plan.

Section 224. The Committee amends a provision allowing certain defense funding to be reallocated without regard to Department-wide reprogramming restrictions.

Section 225. 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 226. 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 227. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the Coast Guard from reducing operations within the Civil Engineering program.

Section 228. The Committee adds a provision making available certain Coast Guard housing receipts.

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 pro-

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.

### 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 \$2,028,822,000 for CISA, which is \$271,024,000 above the budget request amount and \$13,200,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The Committee recognizes that CISA works with many other Federal agencies on necessary 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.

The Committee continues the directive that CISA shall brief the Committee not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter on each of the following: a spend plan, detailed hiring plans for each of the mission critical occupations, procurement plans for all major investments, and an execution strategy for each major initiative.

The Committee expects the Director of CISA, jointly with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency [FEMA], to complete the briefing requirement included in Senate Report 116–125 regarding implementation of CISA’s National Critical Functions and FEMA’s Community Lifelines.

*Programs, Projects, and Activities [PPA] Reorganization.*—The Committee supports CISA’s request to reorganize and modify its PPA structure to better align with the organizational construct outlined in the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–278). The new PPA structure aligns funding with CISA’s operational divisions and subdivisions, providing greater visibility on funding amounts and associated activities within each division. The Committee expects that this transformation will strengthen CISA’s ability to more efficiently and effectively provide technical assistance and transparency to its stakeholder community. CISA should avoid making any further recommendations to modify PPAs as improvements in transparency achieved in this current restructuring would be completely forfeited.

*Infrastructure Security Mission.*—The Committee is concerned that the infrastructure security mission within CISA lacks adequate departmental attention. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act, the Office of the Director of CISA, in conjunction with the Infrastructure Security Division [ISD], shall brief the Committee on a strategic plan for the implementation of ISD programs with clear outcomes and metrics for defining the needs, authorities, and capabilities of fulfilling the infrastructure security requirements of the Nation.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	1,566,229	1,437,888	1,656,366
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	434,962	313,479	356,025
Research and Development .....	14,431	6,431	16,431
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency .....	2,015,622	1,757,798	2,028,822
(Defense) .....	1,946,211	1,673,948	1,941,487

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,566,229,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,437,888,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,656,366,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,656,366,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$218,478,000 above the budget request amount and \$90,137,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Cybersecurity:			
Cyber Readiness and Response .....	367,063	.....	.....
Cyber Infrastructure Resilience .....	86,535	.....	.....
Federal Cybersecurity .....	493,668	.....	.....
Cyber Operations:			
Strategy and Performance .....	.....	3,434	3,455
Threat Hunting .....	.....	116,502	151,291
Vulnerability Management .....	.....	147,856	150,793
Capacity Building .....	.....	101,921	118,981
Operational Planning & Coordination .....	.....	37,784	54,944
Subtotal, Cyber Operations .....	.....	407,497	479,464
Technology and Services:			
Cybersecurity Services .....	.....	7,870	7,790

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation .....	.....	107,384	111,276
National Cybersecurity Protection System .....	.....	278,924	300,680
Subtotal, Technology and Services .....	.....	394,178	419,746
Subtotal, Cybersecurity .....	947,266	801,675	899,210
Infrastructure Security:			
Infrastructure Capacity Building .....	147,901	.....	.....
Infrastructure Security Compliance .....	75,511	.....	.....
Infrastructure Assessments and Security:			
Strategy and Performance .....	.....	1,969	1,967
Security Programs .....	.....	19,871	26,772
CISA Exercises .....	.....	12,122	12,147
Assessments and Infrastructure Information .....	.....	36,928	38,270
Bombing Prevention .....	.....	17,217	24,136
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assessments and Security .....	.....	88,107	103,292
Chemical Security:			
Chemical Security .....	.....	.....	26,181
Subtotal, Chemical Security .....	.....	.....	26,181
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security .....	223,412	88,107	129,473
Emergency Communications:			
Emergency Communications Preparedness:			
Emergency Communications Preparedness .....	54,338	51,549	53,608
Strategy and Performance .....	.....	.....	.....
Subtotal, Emergency Communications Preparedness .....	54,338	51,549	53,608
Priority Telecommunications Services:			
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP .....	56,269	56,362	56,513
Next Generation Networks Priority Services .....	8,394	8,519	8,629
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Services .....	64,663	64,881	65,142
Subtotal, Emergency Communications .....	119,001	116,430	118,750
Integrated Operations:			
Regional Operations:			
Coordination and Service Delivery .....	.....	12,698	16,712
Security Advisors .....	.....	82,407	70,671
Chemical Inspectors .....	.....	.....	44,989
Subtotal, Regional Operations .....	.....	95,105	132,372
Operations Coordination and Planning:			
Intelligence .....	.....	4,761	4,765
Operations Center .....	.....	58,663	58,710
Planning and Readiness .....	.....	1,825	1,849
Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness (BCEP) .....	.....	6,339	6,349
(Defense) .....	.....	.....	.....
(Non-Defense) .....	.....	(6,339)	(6,349)
Subtotal, Operations Coordination and Planning .....	.....	71,588	71,673
Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis .....	109,901	.....	.....
Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness .....	26,735	.....	.....

## OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
(Defense) .....	(24,329)	.....	.....
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements .....	42,511	.....	.....
(Defense) .....	(38,260)	.....	.....
Strategy, Policy, and Plans .....	12,726	.....	.....
(Defense) .....	(8,399)	.....	.....
Subtotal, Integrated Operations .....	191,873	166,693	204,045
Risk Management Operations:			
Risk Management Operations:			
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Cen- ter (NISAC) .....	.....	9,055	21,793
Infrastructure Analysis .....	.....	77,263	90,093
Subtotal, Risk Management Operations ..	.....	86,318	111,886
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements:			
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements:			
Sector Specific Agency (SSA) Management .....	.....	14,756	14,857
Council Management .....	.....	7,954	7,981
Stakeholder Engagement .....	.....	13,136	21,102
International Affairs .....	.....	1,674	1,689
(Defense) .....	.....	(1,105)	(1,115)
(Non-Defense) .....	.....	(569)	(574)
Subtotal, Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements .....	.....	37,520	45,629
Mission Support:			
External Affairs .....	.....	7,371	7,457
(Defense) .....	.....	(3,221)	(3,259)
(Non-Defense) .....	.....	(4,150)	(4,198)
Privacy .....	.....	2,829	2,860
(Defense) .....	.....	(1,236)	(1,250)
(Non-Defense) .....	.....	(1,593)	(1,610)
Strategy, Policy, and Plans .....	.....	11,314	11,473
(Defense) .....	.....	(7,467)	(7,572)
(Non-Defense) .....	.....	(3,847)	(3,901)
National Services Support Facility Management .....	.....	1,739	1,748
(Defense) .....	.....	(760)	(764)
(Non-Defense) .....	.....	(979)	(984)
Chief Technology Officer (CTO) .....	.....	14,167	14,203
(Defense) .....	.....	(6,191)	(6,207)
(Non-Defense) .....	.....	(7,976)	(7,996)
Mission Support .....	84,677	103,725	109,632
(Defense) .....	(26,250)	(45,328)	(47,909)
(Non-Defense) .....	(58,427)	(58,397)	(61,723)
Subtotal, Mission Support .....	84,677	141,145	147,373
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	1,566,229	1,437,888	1,656,366

*Support for Non-Federal Partners.*—The Committee recommends \$65,921,000 and no fewer than nine additional FTP across several PPAs, as described in this explanatory statement, to help enhance security of SLTT government networks and infrastructure. This amount does not include multiple other funding initiatives within CISA aimed at managing vulnerabilities and identifying threats to computer networks, which also provide great benefit to SLTT governments.



Of the total amount recommended, \$43,257,000, which is \$11,887,000 above the amount requested, is for SLTT government assistance to enhance security and provide resilience for elections infrastructure. The Committee directs CISA to continue working with stakeholders to implement election security measures without delay.

Of the total amount recommended, not less than \$14,664,000 is for the Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center [MS-ISAC], which is \$5,148,000 above the budget request amount. This amount supports core MS-ISAC activities, continues enhancements to SLTT election security support, and furthers ransomware detection and response capabilities, including endpoint detection and response, threat intelligence platform integration, and malicious domain activity blocking. In addition, funding for election security activities at MS-ISAC is recommended, as discussed elsewhere in this explanatory statement.

Within the total amount provided, \$8,000,000 is recommended above the request to enhance engagement with SLTT stakeholders through the establishment of a SLTT Cyber Information Sharing Program, which will support the overall resilience of SLTT government networks to cyber-attacks.

The Committee notes that CISA has provided subject matter expertise on cyber and infrastructure security matters as FEMA implements SLTT preparedness grant programs, such as the State Homeland Security Grant Program and Urban Area Security Initiative. CISA is directed to continue supporting FEMA by providing guidance to SLTT entities to define and manage cyber risk. Further, CISA and FEMA are directed to jointly review the bi-yearly Nationwide Cybersecurity Review and brief the Committee on how such review can be more actively used among the components.

#### CYBERSECURITY

The recommendation includes \$899,210,000 for cybersecurity, which is \$97,535,000 above the budget request amount. The total amount for cybersecurity recommended in fiscal year 2021 for CISA, including in O&S; PC&I; and R&D, is \$1,207,276,000, which is \$140,081,000 above the budget request amount. Of the total, \$43,256,000 is for SLTT assistance to enhance security and provide resilience for elections infrastructure.

*Threat Analysis and Response.*—Of the total recommended, \$34,000,000 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.

*Non-Election Infrastructure.*—Of the total recommended, \$3,000,000 above the request is provided to enhance cybersecurity of non-election related critical infrastructure sectors.

*Regional Information Sharing.*—The Committee expects the report required in Senate Report 116–125 regarding cybersecurity information sharing pilot programs will be received in a timely fashion.

*Cyber Sentry.*—The Committee recommends funding for the Cyber Sentry program at the fiscal year 2020 level of \$7,000,000. The requested increase is not included, without prejudice, until results from previously funded activities are evaluated.

*Vulnerability Management.*—Of the total provided, \$58,500,000 above the request is to continue reducing the 12-month backlog in vulnerability assessments reported to the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center [NCCIC].

*Cybersecurity Education.*—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. In fiscal year 2020, the Committee provided \$7,100,000 for two purposes regarding the Nation’s cybersecurity workforce. The first purpose was to begin implementation of the requirements put forth in Executive Order 13800, and the subsequent “Supporting the Growth and Sustainment of the Nation’s Cybersecurity Workforce” report, to support the growth and sustainment of the Nation’s cybersecurity workforce in both the public and private sectors. The Committee directs CISA, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce and other appropriate Federal departments or agencies, to provide a joint briefing on progress made to date on each recommendation. The second purpose was to provide funding to develop a consolidated plan that defines a path to educate the cybersecurity workforce of the future, including cultivating a non-traditional workforce by reaching rural, minority, gender diverse, and veteran populations. CISA was directed to partner with at least two academic institutions of higher education to explore possible ways to accomplish reaching workforce development goals to compete with other nations. The purpose of the partnerships is to test models of implementation before large investments are made in an inefficient and stodgy educational effort that does not boost the Nation’s ability to meet the need of a workforce that protects the Nation’s security and economy. CISA’s effort to date has not been readily available nor consolidated. The Committee directs CISA to continue monthly briefings on the progress of workforce development programs. CISA shall provide in the briefings all data and selection criteria used to choose university partners, detailed questions the partnerships are striving to answer, specific timeframes for deliverables, and the ways in which the results will be used to develop a new educational approach to a world-class workforce.

While the Committee is not convinced the work to date has been properly shared, there are efforts underway to fully develop a comprehensive plan for cybersecurity workforce development. In order to move forward with this critical effort, the recommendation includes \$20,000,000 to enhance cybersecurity education and training programs to address the national shortfall of cybersecurity professionals. CISA should consider building a multi-college and university consortium, led by at least one academic institution that has an extensive history of education, research, policy, and outreach in engineering and computer science disciplines; existing designations as a land-grant institution with an extension role and center of academic excellence in cyber security operations; a proven track record in hosting cyber corps programs; the ability to conduct teaching and research at classified levels; a record of distinction in research security and counter-intelligence programs; and extensive experience in offering distance education programs and outreach with K–12 programs.

To ensure the cybersecurity education program is meeting its full potential, the recommendation includes \$800,000 above the request for the National Academy of Public Administration [NAPA] to review the effort and report to the Committee on such review. The Committee directs CISA to enter into an agreement with NAPA within 30 days of the date of enactment of this act to conduct an assessment of the following issues: whether the partnership models under development by CISA are positioned to have the effectiveness and scale to address current and anticipated needs for a highly capable cybersecurity workforce; whether other existing partnership models, including those used by other agencies and private industry, could usefully augment CISA's strategy; and the extent to which CISA's strategy has made progress on the multiple objectives of workforce development, including excellence, scale, and diversity. NAPA shall provide a report directly to the Committee no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

*Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program [CETAP].*—The recommendation includes \$4,300,000 for CETAP, which is the same as the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, 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 nationwide 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 previously funded activities would be fully realigned within other agencies in a manner that sustains the objectives of this critical effort.

*Cyber Attack Prevention and Response at Institutions.*—CISA should consider the need to partner with a university-based center to help public and private institutions in urban areas prevent or quickly respond to crippling cyber-attacks, such as ransomware.

*Industrial Control Systems.*—The Committee does not recommend the proposed reduction of \$11,400,000 for security activities related to industrial control systems.

*Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation [CDM].*—Of the total amount recommended, \$3,600,000 above the request is provided to sustain fiscal year 2020 staffing levels.

*Software Assurance Tools.*—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act, CISA, in conjunction with S&T, is directed to brief the Committee on collaborative efforts to transition cyber-related research and development initiatives into operational tools that can be used to provide continuous software assurance. The briefing should include an explanation for any completed projects and activities that were not considered viable for practice or were considered operationally self-sufficient. Such briefing shall include software assurance projects, such as the Software Assurance Marketplace.

## INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

The recommendation includes \$129,473,000 for Infrastructure Security, which is \$41,366,000 above the budget request amount. Of the total amount provided, \$1,785,000 is for SLTT assistance to enhance security and provide resilience for elections infrastructure.

*School Safety Best Practices.*—The Committee notes the progress CISA has made in fulfilling key recommendations of the Federal Commission on School Safety and recommends \$5,000,000 to maintain the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Specifically, CISA and its partners have successfully established the SchoolSafety.gov clearinghouse, providing one-stop access for Federal school safety resources, programs, and actionable recommendations. This clearinghouse supports school efforts to create a safe and supportive learning environment where students can thrive and grow and further aims to help schools prevent, protect, mitigate, respond to, and recover from emergency situations. SchoolSafety.gov is a resource for the American public, primarily K–12 school administrators, to access free information, guidance, best practices, and tools that make school safety initiatives more actionable in schools. CISA should continue to provide the Committee with regular updates on efforts to refine the resources available through the SchoolSafety.gov clearinghouse and address any shortfalls in future budget requests.

*Security Programs.*—Of the total recommended, \$2,550,000 above the request is provided to sustain fiscal year 2020 staffing levels.

*Assessments and Infrastructure Information.*—Of the total recommended, \$1,020,000 above the request is provided to sustain fiscal year 2020 staffing levels.

*Office of Bombing Prevention.*—The recommendation includes \$24,136,000 for the Office of Bombing Prevention, of which \$6,567,000 above the budget request amount is to continue the Train the Trainer and Countering-Improvised Explosive Device programs and \$355,000 above the request is to sustain fiscal year 2020 staffing levels.

## EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

The recommendation includes \$118,750,000 for Emergency Communications, which is \$2,320,000 above the budget request amount.

*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 CISA should continue its focus on the development of the National Emergency Communications Plan [NECP]. The Committee includes a \$2,000,000 increase to continue the development of the NECP, demonstration of emergency medical communications in rural areas, and creation and implementation of an interoperable data platform to augment public safety voice communications.

## INTEGRATED OPERATIONS

The recommendation includes \$204,045,000 for Integrated Operations [IO], which is \$37,352,000 above the budget request amount.

Within the total and above the request, \$1,700,000 is for CISA's software assurance program and \$2,000,000 is to continue efforts to ensure the integrity of supply chains.

*Coordination and Service Delivery.*—Of the total recommended, \$1,850,000 above the request is provided to sustain fiscal year 2020 staffing levels.

*Security Advisors.*—The Committee recommends \$70,671,000 for CISA security advisors, which maintains CISA regional operations funded in fiscal year 2020 and restores proposed reductions to the cybersecurity advisor program. The Committee continues to support the Physical Security Advisors [PSA] program; however, the Committee does not recommend funding requested for additional PSAs because CISA has yet to fill the positions funded in fiscal year 2020. As part of the aforementioned quarterly spending and hiring plan required briefing, CISA shall report on its progress in hiring PSAs and regional operations personnel and address identified gaps in future budget requests.

#### RISK MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS

The recommendation includes \$111,886,000 for Risk Management Operations [RMO], which is \$25,568,000 above the budget request amount. Of the total amount provided, \$6,000,000 is for SLTT assistance to enhance security and provide resilience for elections infrastructure.

*National Infrastructure Simulation and Analysis Center [NISAC].*—Of the total amount recommended, not less than \$21,793,000 is for the NISAC, which is \$12,738,000 above the budget request amount and the same as the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The total recommendation includes \$3,000,000 above the request to continue supply chain analysis activities. 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.

*Infrastructure Analysis.*—The Committee recommends \$90,093,000 for infrastructure analysis, which sustains funding for industrial control systems, supply chain, and software assurance activities provided in fiscal year 2020. Further, the total amount includes \$8,500,000 for additional analysis, including 5G.

#### STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND REQUIREMENTS

The recommendation includes \$45,629,000 for Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements [SER], which is \$8,109,000 above the budget request amount.

*SLTT Cyber Resilience.*—The Committee recommends \$8,000,000 above the request to enhance the cyber resiliency of SLTT partners. Funding will enable CISA to initiate a SLTT Cyber Information Sharing Program and establish the most effective methods for cybersecurity information sharing. The program will include the development of cyber resilience guidance documents, sample cybersecurity policies, concepts of operations and standard operating procedures, best practices, and lessons learned documents for the con-

sideration of information technology professionals and other leaders within SLTT governments. In addition, the program will host issue-specific workshops, webinars, and national summits for SLTT partners to enhance awareness of CISA and other government resources, including FEMA grants, available to help improve cyber resilience across all SLTT government sectors. CISA is directed to provide a briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on plans to establish the SLTT Cyber Information Sharing Program and associated metrics and milestones.

*State Courts.*—The Committee notes that State courts handle approximately 85 million cases annually, which is more than 97 percent of all the cases in the United States. Much of the information on cases is contained in electronic data systems. The Committee encourages CISA to continue providing technical assistance and guidance, as appropriate, to State courts.

MISSION SUPPORT

The recommendation includes \$147,373,000 for Mission Support [MS], which is \$6,228,000 above the budget request amount.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$434,962,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	313,479,000
Committee recommendation .....	356,025,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$356,025,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$42,546,000 above the budget request amount and \$78,937,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
<b>Cybersecurity Assets and Infrastructure:</b>			
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation .....	213,514	174,350	214,350
National Cybersecurity Protection System .....	165,838	91,170	93,716
Subtotal, Cybersecurity Assets and Infrastructure ....	379,352	265,520	308,066
<b>Infrastructure Security Assets and Infrastructure:</b>			
Infrastructure Security Assets and Infrastructure .....		6,801	
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security Assets and Infrastructure .....		6,801	
<b>Emergency Communications Assets and Infrastructure:</b>			
Next Generation Networks Priority Services .....	50,729	41,158	41,158
Subtotal, Emergency Communications Assets and Infrastructure .....	50,729	41,158	41,158
<b>Infrastructure Protection:</b>			
Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway .....	4,881		6,801

## PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS—Continued

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection .....	4,881	.....	6,801
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improve- ments .....	434,962	313,479	356,025

*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. Due to a significant increase in malicious cyber attacks against Federal agencies, including Department of Health and Human Services' computer networks in fiscal year 2020, the Committee recommends \$40,000,000 above the amount requested to strengthen the resiliency of Federal networks to malicious cyber events.

*National Cybersecurity Protection System.*—Of the total amount provided, \$2,546,000 above the request is to enhance the protection of Federal networks and expand CISA's ability to coordinate and execute defense against nation-state threats and critical vulnerabilities.

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$14,431,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	6,431,000
Committee recommendation .....	16,431,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$16,431,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which is \$10,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Infrastructure Protection .....	1,216	.....	.....
Integrated Operations .....	13,215	.....	.....
Infrastructure Security R&D .....	.....	1,216	3,216
Risk Management R&D .....	.....	5,215	13,215
Subtotal, Research and Development .....	14,431	6,431	16,431

## INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY

*Soft Targets and Crowded Spaces Technology.*—Of the total amount provided, \$2,000,000 above the request is for CISA to collaborate with the Army’s Engineer Research Development Center and its university partners to demonstrate and integrate protective technologies into multiple CISA-conducted physical security vulnerability assessments, capability analyses, trainings, and exercise-related activities to address identified technological needs and requirements for Soft Target and Crowded Spaces protection.

## RISK MANAGEMENT

The recommendation includes \$13,215,000 for Risk Management, which is \$8,000,000 above the budget request amount. Of the total increase, \$5,000,000 is provided above the request to maintain the fiscal year 2020 enacted level for the Technology Development and Deployment Program to continue developing innovative, cost-effective projects that address capability gaps aimed at strengthening the security and resilience of the broader critical infrastructure community. In addition, within the total amount provided, CISA should continue to develop capabilities to improve situational awareness and communication of cross-sector impacts to critical infrastructure.

## 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 the 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 \$22,364,507,000 for FEMA, which is \$12,803,479,000 above the budget request amount and \$108,863,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

## FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	1,102,199	1,131,695	1,122,683
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	133,363	86,503	108,103
Federal Assistance .....	3,178,467	2,485,052	3,193,892
Disaster Relief Fund (regular) .....			
Base .....	511,147	593,417	593,417
Disaster Relief Cap .....	17,352,112	5,059,949	17,142,000
National Flood Insurance Fund .....	206,782	204,412	204,412
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program .....	– 1,000		
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	22,483,070	9,561,028	22,364,507



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY—Continued  
[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Offsetting Fee Collections .....	206,782	204,412	204,412

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$1,102,199,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	1,131,695,000
Committee recommendation .....	1,122,683,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$1,122,683,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$9,012,000 below the budget request amount and \$20,484,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2020.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT  
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Regional Operations .....	165,277	178,911	174,804
Mitigation .....	41,113	43,539	43,038
Preparedness and Protection .....	148,453	151,647	154,814
Response and Recovery:			
Response .....	190,114	195,950	193,155
(Urban Search and Rescue) .....	(37,832)	(37,832)	(37,832)
Recovery .....	49,013	52,792	51,670
Mission Support .....	508,229	508,856	505,202
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	1,102,199	1,131,695	1,122,683
(Defense) .....	(50,673)	(48,000)	(49,155)

The Committee expects the Administrator of FEMA, jointly with the Director of CISA, to complete the briefing requirement included in Senate Report 116–125, regarding implementation of CISA's National Critical Functions and FEMA's Community Lifelines.

The Committee recognizes with concern that emergency management employees are repeatedly exposed to high stress and often traumatic events that impact their mental health and wellness. There is currently no national data concerning the impacts of emergency management stress factors, including those leading to suicide. FEMA is directed to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on the feasibility of maintaining data to define the impact of stress factors on emergency management employees, including suicide.

MITIGATION

Of the total amount recommended for Mitigation, not less than \$8,948,000 is for the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program. Additionally, within the total, not less than \$9,249,000 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. The Committee urges FEMA, through the National Dam Safety program, to work with dam owners to identify the resources available for making critical improvements to the dams to prevent loss of life and property.

The Committee continues its interest in the implementation of the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities [BRIC] program and the need for mitigation and resiliency for a disaster ready Nation. Accordingly, no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter, FEMA shall brief the Committee on the status of BRIC implementation, including projected funding levels. Recognizing the importance of stakeholder input, the briefing shall include a description of how stakeholder views are incorporated, including the needs of local governments.

The Administrator 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 when reviewing grant applications for the purpose of pre-disaster mitigation. FEMA shall continue to implement reasonable actions to minimize the amount of time between FEMA's approval of pre-disaster mitigation grant applications and reimbursement by FEMA. Finally, due to continuing inconsistencies in the administration of technical assistance to States, the Committee directs FEMA to take the actions necessary to assist States that have experienced technical difficulties during the pre-disaster mitigation application process.

The Committee anticipates the report on the results from the pilot program related to urban flooding mapping without delay as required in Senate Report 116–125.

FEMA, in conjunction with United States Army Corps of Engineers, shall brief the Committee no later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this act on the status of levee certifications in the National Levee Database. The briefing shall detail the number of levee certifications that will be due over the next 5 years, the cost savings that could be realized if all levees are properly certified to reduce the risk of failure, and Federal and non-Federal resources available for the costs of performing such certifications.

#### PREPAREDNESS AND PROTECTION

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 recommends \$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.

FEMA is encouraged to integrate Department of Defense-accredited medical modeling and simulation tools to augment disaster modeling capabilities and improve capability gap assessments, training exercises, and educational programming where appropriate.

The Committee does not recommend the requested amount of \$3,294,000 for citizen financial preparedness. The funding level and how the effort will be coordinated with other Federal agencies working on similar programs is not adequately justified.

The Committee does not recommend a proposed reduction of \$4,294,000 for national continuity program communications capabilities due to on-going need.

#### RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Of the total amount provided, \$2,000,000 shall be for carrying out the Emergency Management Assistance Compact and \$2,000,000 is to continue development of the National Qualification System. The proposed elimination of such funding was not adequately justified in the request and threatens to diminish gains through investments made to date.

The Committee is aware that the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration [NOAA] will operationalize the National Water Center [NWC] and will begin delivering operational products during fiscal year 2021 that will enhance FEMA's ability to respond to flood events. Therefore, the Committee continues to direct FEMA to permanently co-locate personnel at the NWC no later than the date on which the NWC begins to deliver operational products, anticipated in the first quarter of fiscal year 2021. Further, the Committee is pleased that FEMA is ensuring coordination with the NWC through virtual means until personnel are permanently collocated at the facility. FEMA shall continue to brief the Committee no later than 90 days after the date that FEMA personnel are located at the NWC on the steps 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.

The Committee remains concerned about FEMA's 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. The Committee believes that increased collaboration with small towns on mitigation, preparedness, and protection practices will improve disaster outcomes. The Committee looks forward to the results of FEMA's review of this process and subsequent briefing to the Committee, directed by Senate Report 116-125.

The Committee recognizes that wildfires are increasing in severity, frequency, and becoming more lethal to human life. Such wildfires may require new and unique responses and assistance. FEMA is directed to brief the Committee on lessons learned from recent wildfires, including findings and policy recommendations, no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

FEMA is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on the recent use of and current need for the Community Disaster Loan Program under section 417 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (Public Law 100–707).

FEMA is directed to continue providing regular briefings on the progress of recovery from Hurricanes Irma and Maria, including the progress of rebuilding the electrical infrastructure in Puerto Rico.

FEMA is encouraged to work with the Department of Education on innovative ways to quickly and fully restore educational services following a major disaster, including Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math education.

In recent large scale incidents, FEMA has made use of existing systems and processes to conduct real time analysis on the supply availability of critical life-sustaining commodities, such as food, fuel, bottled water, and electrical power, as well as the critical enablers of these commodities. Such systems and processes have been strained by the scale of increasingly complex disasters. FEMA is directed to brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act regarding the capacity gaps of the current systems and recommendations to address and improve such gaps. The briefing shall detail how FEMA systems work with other Federal agencies and SLTT systems, the ways in which key commodity supply chain nodes are identified, where vulnerabilities exist, and how owner and operator partners should be consulted.

FEMA, in conjunction the National Weather Service, is directed to provide a briefing no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on the capability of existing statewide weather observation mesonets that include broad use of boundary layer observations which could be leveraged by FEMA and State emergency management planners to better understand how to improve severe weather warning times in both densely and sparsely populated areas.

MISSION SUPPORT

The Committee recommends \$505,202,000 for Mission Support, which is \$3,654,000 below the budget request amount.

The Committee recommends \$3,000,000 for the Office of Professional Responsibility, which is \$1,000,000 below the budget request amount because the request included an inadequate justification for miscellaneous contracts.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$133,363,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	86,503,000
Committee recommendation .....	108,103,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$108,103,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is \$21,600,000 above the budget request amount and \$25,260,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operational Communications/Information Technology .....	15,620	11,862	11,862
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	59,196	30,616	52,216
Mission Support, Assets, and Infrastructure .....	58,547	44,025	44,025
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	133,363	86,503	108,103
(Defense) .....	(46,116)	(25,000)	(30,358)

Of the amount recommended, \$8,400,000 above the request is for high priority deferred maintenance and \$10,600,000, as requested, is for the Federal Incident Workforce Academy at the Center for Domestic Preparedness. Further, \$8,200,000 above the request is provided for high priority deferred maintenance at the National Emergency Training Center, and \$5,000,000 above the request is for on-going needs at the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$3,178,467,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	2,485,052,000
Committee recommendation .....	3,193,892,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$3,193,892,000 for Federal Assistance, not including the targeted violence and terrorism prevention transfer from the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management. The recommendation is \$708,840,000 above the budget request amount and \$15,425,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Grants:			
State Homeland Security Grant Program .....	560,000	331,939	560,000
(Operation Stonegarden) .....	(90,000)		(90,000)
(Tribal Security Grant) .....	(15,000)		(15,000)
(Nonprofit Security) .....	(40,000)		(40,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative .....	665,000	426,461	665,000
(Nonprofit 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 .....	355,000	344,344	355,000

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE—Continued  
[in thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants .....	355,000	344,344	355,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants .....	355,000	279,335	355,000
National Security and Resilience Grant Program .....		409,409	
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program (RiskMAP) .....	263,000	100,000	263,000
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness .....	10,000		14,000
High Risk Dam Safety .....	10,000		14,000
Emergency Food and Shelter .....	125,000		125,000
Subtotal, Grants .....	2,898,000	2,328,548	2,906,000
Education, Training, and Exercises:			
Center for Domestic Preparedness .....	66,796	67,326	67,019
Center for Homeland Defense and Security .....	18,000		18,000
Emergency Management Institute .....	20,998	20,229	21,520
U.S. Fire Administration .....	46,844	49,716	49,269
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium .....	101,000		103,000
Continuing Training Grants .....	8,000		10,000
National Exercise Program .....	18,829	19,233	19,084
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises .....	280,467	156,504	287,892
Total, Federal Assistance .....	3,178,467	2,485,052	3,193,892

When awarding grants, the Administrator shall consider the needs of cybersecurity preparedness and planning, State court cybersecurity, 911 call capability, alert and warning capabilities, implementation of REAL ID (Public Law 109–13), and countering targeted violence and terrorism prevention programs.

*Risk Formula Methodology.*—The Committee notes the current formula used for managing risk and for distributing grant funding is based on threat, vulnerability, and consequence. FEMA is directed to provide a comprehensive brief on the risk formula, including options for updating the formula within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act. The briefing shall include a discussion on how the risk analysis incorporates data points which disproportionately affect non-contiguous States and territories, particularly those with large urban population centers. Further, the briefing shall include a description of what metric is used to quantify risk related to the proximity of an international border including data from other Federal agencies.

*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 not 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.

*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. The needs of seismic resiliency for critical airports should be considered when making grant awards.

*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 \$14,000,000 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 affected communities.

*Emergency Management Performance Grants [EMPG].*—The Committee recognizes the important role EMPG plays in the implementation of the National Preparedness System by supporting the development, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving the National Preparedness Goal of a secure and resilient Nation. Subsequently, the Committee recommends \$355,000,000 for the EMPG Program. Without this funding, local jurisdictions' emergency management core capabilities and staffing will degrade nationwide. The Committee notes that in the event of a severe earthquake or tsunami, serious damage to roads and bridges presents the possibility that citizens will be without access to food, water, and other emergency supplies for days or weeks. The need to position disaster supply caches in vulnerable communities in order to reduce overall risk to the population should be considered.

*Flood Mapping.*—The Committee recommends \$163,000,000 above the request for flood mapping efforts, consistent with the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Funds will support the on-going mapping programs. FEMA is directed to brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this act on its flood mapping plan for fiscal year 2021.

*Rehabilitation of High Hazard Potential Dams.*—The Committee recommends \$14,000,000 for this authorized program enacted in the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-322).

*Emergency Food and Shelter Program.*—FEMA should continue to work cooperatively on reimbursements with non-governmental organizations and State and local governments impacted by the surge of migrants.

*Center for Domestic Preparedness [CDP].*—FEMA shall ensure CDP continues to provide its usual suite of training opportunities for our Nation's first responders, emergency management profes-

sionals, law enforcement officers, and healthcare professionals. The Committee expects the Office of Response and Recovery to be mindful of the statutory requirement in section 763a of title 6, United States Code for CDP.

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

*Emergency Management Institute.*—The recommendation includes \$21,520,000 for the Emergency Management Institute and rejects the proposed reduction of \$1,594,000 for training course delivery in order for the Institute to keep pace with training demands of emergency managers across the United States.

*United States Fire Academy [USFA].*—The recommendation includes \$49,269,000 for USFA to fulfill its mission of providing training and professional development to the fire community. FEMA is directed to continue its traditional funding for the congressionally mandated National Fallen Firefighters Memorial and for State Fire Training Grants.

The Committee is concerned about the increasing rates of depression, post-traumatic stress disorders, and suicide among firefighters. The Committee recognizes that firefighters are repeatedly exposed to trauma that impacts their mental health and wellness. The drug epidemic has exacerbated the trauma and stress firefighters face as they increasingly respond to situations involving drug overdoses. The Committee understands that there is currently no national data concerning suicides of law enforcement officers. USFA is directed to maintain a data set and report on firefighter suicides. USFA shall provide a status report on accomplishing this data collection within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act. The report shall include an assessment of FEMA’s ability to require reporting of firefighter suicide data in applications for Assistance to Firefighter Grants and Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response Grants.

*National Domestic Preparedness Consortium [NDPC].*—The recommendation includes \$103,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. The increase provides for a total of \$4,000,000 to be dedicated to activities related to National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium within the NDPC. 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. Additionally, the needs of island communities on issues related to food security, transportation, and supply chain logistics should be considered when delivering training.

*Continuing Training Grants.*—The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 for continuing training grants. Of the total amount provided, \$2,000,000 is for FEMA to partner with the Federal Avia-



tion Administration Unmanned Aircraft Systems [UAS] Center of Excellence, which has expertise in disaster response, to conduct a regional training program for SLTT responders in using UAS for disaster preparedness and response.

*National Exercise Program.*—The recommendation includes \$19,084,000 for the National Exercise Program, which is \$255,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriations (regular), 2020 .....	\$17,863,259,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	5,653,366,000
Committee recommendation .....	17,735,417,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$17,735,417,000 for the Disaster Relief Fund [DRF], of which \$17,142,000,000 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.

FEMA is directed to consult with States on the policy of considering the estimated cost of a disaster in relation to the population of the State when determining whether to declare a Federal disaster. The consultation should include considerations of local economic factors when issuing a declaration. Such factors shall include the local assessable tax base and 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.

The Committee remains concerned over the growing backlog of unpaid subcontractors, 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. FEMA is encouraged to increase its commitment to prompt and proper payments 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 efforts to ensure timely payments for legitimate contracted work and outline, the extent and cause of the payment delays, the planned resolution, and the expected date of resolution. FEMA is directed to provide a briefing each month following the initial briefing on any issues related to unresolved payment delays.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$206,782,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	204,412,000
Committee recommendation .....	204,412,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$204,412,000 for National Flood Insurance Fund [NFIF] activities related to flood plain management, flood mapping and mitigation, and flood insurance operations.

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 with 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 regarding certain grants.

Section 307. 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 \$118,676,000 for USCIS, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$13,719,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	122,395	118,676	118,676
Federal Assistance .....	10,000	.....	.....
Total .....	132,395	118,676	118,676

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$122,395,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	118,676,000
Committee recommendation .....	118,676,000

The Operations and Support [O&S] appropriation provides for ongoing operations, mission support, and management and admin-

istration 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 \$118,676,000 in discretionary funding for O&S, which is the same amount as the budget request and \$3,719,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Employment Status Verification .....	122,395	118,676	118,676
Total .....	122,395	118,676	118,676

*Processing Times for Immigration Benefits.*—The Committee is concerned that processing times for citizenship and other applications at USCIS continues to increase. The Committee expects USCIS to adjudicate citizenship and other applications in a timely manner. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, the Committee directs USCIS to report on measures implemented to promptly reduce processing delays.

*USCIS Public Backlog Reporting.*—USCIS shall provide the Committee a plan within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act on establishing a quarterly, public report on all backlogs for every form type or immigration benefit request. Such reporting shall include, at a minimum, the total number of applicants or petitioners in each USCIS backlog; shall be identified by form type or immigration benefit request; and shall present the data to the public in such a way as to indicate length of time pending in the backlog.

*Asylum Applications.*—The Committee is concerned about the prolonged delays at USCIS processing centers across the country and directs USCIS to provide a report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on the efforts and 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.

*Refugee Admissions.*—The Committee remains concerned about the pace of refugee admissions and 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 2018 through 2021: 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 con-

ducted by USCIS; and the number of approvals and denials issued by USCIS.

*Fee Study.*—When USCIS undertakes its next biennial fee study, the Committee strongly urges the agency to apply advanced analytics and modeling capabilities to improve the accuracy and transparency of the way in which the agency determines potential fee changes. Additionally, USCIS shall conduct and incorporate into the fee study appropriate analyses that quantify the impact of investments to modernize and transform business processes and IT on its operations. Further, USCIS shall assess the impact of appropriations for E-Verify and the resulting capabilities from that investment in the fee study. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this act, USCIS shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the steps the agency is taking to leverage analytic capabilities to better inform workload and fee projections.

*USCIS Workload Modeling.*—USCIS shall brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on a plan to develop an agency-wide workload staffing model that incorporates the impact of personnel and existing assets and capabilities on USCIS operations. The model should reflect the impact of business transformation initiatives such as IT, business process re-engineering, and the streamlining of data required on forms from applicants/petitioners. Additionally, it should consider the impact of the above initiatives on future revenue and incorporate the review of policy changes and vetting procedures for necessity and efficiency. The model shall not assume that work will be performed by employees detailed from other agencies to perform core USCIS mission duties and shall include cost saving measures to help lower fee rates. The model should be able to provide to USCIS data on the expected impacts that changes in USCIS assets and capabilities are expected to have on reducing backlogs and allow USCIS the ability to test how changes in business processes and policies will impact their workforce, assets, and customers.

*USCIS Quarterly Budget and Productivity Reporting.*—The Committee is concerned about the increase in spending by USCIS when compared to available revenue. In an effort to avoid a future need for an influx of appropriations, USCIS shall brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and quarterly thereafter on budget operations, including revenue projections, actual spending, and other financial forecasts. At a minimum, the briefing shall include the annual operating plan and detail the spending of each directorate and office, overview of operations, revenue and expenses delineated by form type, other agency expenses including payments or transfers to other Federal agencies, and carryover or reserve fund projections and spending. USCIS shall include any such analysis in its quarterly reporting to the Committee. Additionally, USCIS shall develop productivity measures that convey the baseline capacity and capabilities for processing applications and petitions and capture the impact of investments in personnel, technology, or changes to processes and policies on such measures. Updates on USCIS performance against these measures shall be included with the quarterly budget reporting.

*Citizenship and Assimilation Grant Program.*—The Citizenship and Assimilation Grant Program makes grants available to quali-

fied public and non-profit organizations to help lawful permanent residents apply for naturalization. The program promotes prospective citizens' assimilation into American civic life by funding educational programs designed to increase knowledge of English, U.S. history, and civics. The Committee supports the mission of this program and provides authority for USCIS to allocate up to \$10,000,000 from the Immigration Examinations Fee Account for these grants.

*H-2B Visa Distribution.*—The Committee is concerned that the current semiannual distribution of H-2B visas on April 1 and October 1 of each year unduly disadvantages certain employers and employees. The Committee directs the Department, in consultation with the Department of Labor, to examine the impacts of the current H-2B visa semiannual distribution on employers, employees, and agency operations and to provide the Committee with a briefing on the study not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act.

*Closure of International Field Offices.*—The Committee is concerned about the closure of USCIS international field offices. The Committee recognizes that USCIS international offices provide critical functions for U.S. military personnel, facilitate international adoptions, provide services for refugees and their families, promote family unity, and provide other immigration services, including for U.S. citizens and permanent residents traveling abroad. The Committee directs the agency to report to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on the impact of these closures on: U.S. military personnel and other customers; USCIS operations, including processing backlogs and staff capacity and training; and any additional projected impacts on other agencies including the Department of State.

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, 2020 .....	\$292,997,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	305,479,000
Committee recommendation .....	304,423,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$304,423,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$1,056,000 below the request and \$11,426,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee's recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT  
 [In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Law Enforcement Training .....	263,709	275,839	274,988
Mission Support .....	29,288	29,640	29,435
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	292,997	305,479	304,423

Funding above the fiscal year 2020 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.

*De-escalation Training.*—The Committee notes that FLETC is currently engaged in a research project evaluating data from hundreds of police interactions with citizens to identify communications practices by officers who are able to de-escalate and diffuse conflicts. FLETC will use the findings to evaluate current training and incorporate best practice skills into training programs. The research project is estimated to be completed in March 2021. FLETC is directed to brief the Committee no later than 60 days after the completion of the project on key findings, including how FLETC intends to modify training to produce positive outcomes. Further, the briefing shall include a discussion on how FLETC’s efforts in this area could support nationwide efforts in de-escalation training.

*Officer Wellness.*—Exposure to critical incidents has a significant impact on an officer’s physical and mental health. Training in coping skills can mitigate the detrimental impact such exposure can have on an officer’s ability to maintain emotional control and make rational choices and decisions both professionally and personally. FLETC is directed to brief the Committee no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this act on its current lesson plans associated with officer wellness and resiliency. The briefing shall include a description of the regularity with which the training is updated, how emerging research is incorporated into training, and how the effectiveness of such training is evaluated.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$58,173,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	26,000,000
Committee recommendation .....	26,000,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$26,000,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I], which is the same as the budget request amount and \$32,173,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

The following table summarizes the Committee’s recommendation as compared to the fiscal year 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

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

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	58,173	26,000	26,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	58,173	26,000	26,000

Funding is provided for the purchase of currently leased dormitories, as requested.

**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 \$763,744,000 for S&T, which is \$120,015,000 above the budget request amount and \$26,469,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

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

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	314,864	284,789	304,900
Procurement, Construction and Improvements .....		18,927	18,927
Research and Development .....	422,411	340,013	439,917
Total, Science and Technology .....	737,275	643,729	763,744

**OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT**

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$314,864,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	284,789,000
Committee recommendation .....	304,900,000

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 \$304,900,000 for O&S, which is \$20,111,000 above the budget request amount and \$9,964,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. This level of funding will continue support for fiscal year 2020 personnel levels. 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 2020 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 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels:

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Laboratory Facilities .....	122,722	123,030	123,030
Acquisition and Operations Analysis .....	48,510	53,472	63,385
Mission Support .....	143,632	108,287	118,485
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	314,864	284,789	304,900

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The recommendation includes \$123,030,000 for Laboratory Facilities operations, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$308,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

This recommendation fully funds the operations of all the S&T Laboratory Facilities by including \$1,900,000 for the Chemical Security Analysis Center [CSAC] operations; \$3,400,000 for the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory [NUSTL] operations; and a total of \$28,689,000 for the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center [NBACC] operations, the Department's full share. This recommendation also ensures that S&T can meet its responsibilities for the safe and secure operation of the Transportation Security Lab and the Plum Island Animal Disease Center [PIADC]. These facilities provide the Homeland Security Enterprise with a coordinated and enduring core of productive science, technology, and engineering laboratories, organizations, and institutions which provide the knowledge and technology to secure our Homeland. Additionally, Laboratory Facilities deliver long-term capabilities vital to the Department's mission by utilizing a coordinated network of S&T laboratories and the Department of Energy national laboratories.

ACQUISITION AND OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

The Committee recommends \$63,385,000 for Acquisition Operations and Analysis, which is \$9,913,000 above the budget request amount and \$14,875,000 above the amount provided in fiscal year 2020.

*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 so-

lutions. To support these activities, the Committee recommendation includes \$3,773,000 for JRC Support and \$4,396,000 for Operational Test and Evaluation.

*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 engineering research and development. The recommendation includes \$6,364,000 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 to enable S&T to update aging standards and to develop new standards in a manner that provides quality, consistency, and certainty to researchers, developers, manufacturers, and consumers across the Homeland Security Enterprise. During fiscal year 2021, 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.

*SAFETY Act.*—The recommendation includes \$10,043,000 for the Support Anti-Terrorism by Fostering Effective Technologies [SAFETY] Act (Public Law 107–296) 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.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	\$18,927,000
Committee recommendation .....	18,927,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$18,927,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements [PC&I]. Funds provided for PC&I will be used for biological decontamination, completing environmental regulatory compliance activities, and preserving historic assets at the PIADC.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$422,411,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	340,013,000
Committee recommendation .....	439,917,000

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

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$439,917,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which is \$99,904,000 above the budget request amount and \$17,506,000 above the fiscal year 2020 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 R&D activity that is being conducted 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 2020 enacted and fiscal year 2021 budget request levels.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Research, Development, and Innovation .....	381,911	318,267	397,917
University Programs .....	40,500	21,746	42,000
Total .....	422,411	340,013	439,917

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 R&D expertise and capability. Within the amount provided, no less than \$3,000,000 shall be for the Hazard Awareness and Characterization Technology Center to assist with work conducted at S&T’s national laboratories.

*Point of Entry Security and Trade.*—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 \$43,204,779 to maintain Point of Entry Security and Trade programs. The Committee is aware of and concurs with Presidential Determination No. 2017–09, which identifies a critical item shortfall of industrial capacity related to secure composite shipping containers. In light of such determination, the Committee encourages S&T to develop thermoplastic composite materials that reduce costs and improve intrusion sensor integration and includes \$2,000,000 for this effort. Additionally, the Committee recommends \$10,000,000 for an initial demonstration order of a Secure Hybrid Composite Intermodal Container [SHCIC] to exhibit deployment effectiveness and to evaluate the applicability of new thermoplastic materials for SHCIC. This demonstration is intended to show the security capabilities of thermoplastics to ensure weapons, contraband, or other materials have

not been inserted into the container for smuggling into the United States.

In addition, the Committee understands the importance of S&T potentially improving the data analytics and visualization tools available to CBP and ICE to track and inspect cargo entering and exiting the United States, particularly cargo that may contain opioids, weapons, or explosives. The Committee is aware that, through trials performed to date, there is evidence that improvements to automated threat algorithms and visualization tools can increase analyst efficiency and better target criminal networks. Therefore, the recommendation includes \$6,000,000 to pursue research and development related to data visualization and emerging analytics that can enhance tracking for cargo and people from origin to destination with advanced interactive visual analytics to better identify transnational criminal activity and provide additional insights into customs recovery, countering weapons of mass destruction, and supply chain, while expediting processing.

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.

*Next Generation Explosive Trace Detection.*—The Committee encourages S&T to continue development of additional capabilities in new non-intrusive inspection [NII] technologies for use at ports of entry [POEs], airports, and air cargo environments. Such additional capabilities in existing NII systems should improve their ability to detect, interdict, and deter threats frequently encountered by CBP or TSA. Specifically, the Committee encourages S&T to support development of NII technologies employing three-dimensional imaging for the detection of explosives in large scale cargo. The Committee recommends no less than \$9,000,000 for this effort.

*Explosives Threat Assessment.*—Within the amount recommended, not less than \$15,358,000 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.

*Maritime Border Security.*—The Committee provides \$26,800,000 for maritime border security projects. Within this amount, the Committee provides \$11,500,000 to conduct maritime systems and sensor studies for the research, development, testing, and evaluation of wind and solar powered unmanned maritime vessels with surface and subsurface capabilities that can directly enhance the S&T mission and the operational partners they serve by improving support to missions such as counter-narcotics; search and rescue; aids to navigation; marine safety; marine environmental protection; illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing; enforcement of laws and treaties; oceanographic research; and defense readiness. In car-

rying out this activity, S&T shall consider the ways in which unmanned aerial systems [UAS] could be fully employed and utilized for such missions and shall strongly consider the current and future operational requirements of the Coast Guard. The Committee also recognizes the vast data threat facing the U.S. maritime sector and the direct threat this poses against critical infrastructure components for mission critical functions. The Committee includes \$2,500,000 to establish a maritime port resiliency and security research testbed to support the design and development of tactics, techniques, and procedures for effective threat response to critical maritime infrastructure.

*Opioid and Fentanyl Detection.*—Through fiscal year 2020 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 2021. Within amounts provided for Opioid/Fentanyl Detection, \$1,500,000 is for S&T to collaborate with Homeland Security Investigations [HSI] and its university partner in this effort by developing opioid related investigative, training, analytical, and other capabilities. The Committee also encourages S&T to increase its development of rapid screening technology and requests a report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act on any research or development efforts to incorporate rapid scanning into the Department's screening methods for drug interdiction. The report shall include, but not exclusively cover, screening methods for fentanyl, opioids, methamphetamine, cocaine, and other Schedule 1 drugs as categorized by the FDA. Additionally, the report shall include an implementation plan, timeline, and any additional resources needed to increase drug interdiction through scanning, electronic detection, or canine detection.

*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: \$18,427,000 for Bio-Threat Characterization; \$4,393,000 for CSAC Research and Development; \$3,046,000 for Homemade Explosives Identification, Detection, and Mitigation; \$9,651,000 for Technology Explosives Assessment; and \$5,000,000 for Explosives and Radiation/Nuclear Attack Resiliency. The Committee is aware of unfunded infrastructure requirements for NBACC and believes preventative maintenance, repair, replacement, and updates to key support systems and facilities must be programmed into each fiscal year in order to preserve mission critical research capabilities. The Committee directs S&T to complete an assessment of NBACC infrastructure to include a prioritized list of unfunded maintenance and repair requirements and unmet needs. This assessment shall also include a prioritized schedule for the replacement or upgrades to equipment and systems identified in the assessment. The Committee directs S&T to submit the findings of this review not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act.

*Detection Canine.*—The recommendation includes not less than \$15,269,000 for the Detection Canine Program to pursue collaboration with end users to provide a central focal point for the Department's canine R&D 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 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 threat detection to be developed in cooperation with academia that integrates best scientific practices in genetics, genomics, breeding, olfaction, behavior, training, physiology, and metrology.

*Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems.*—The Committee provides \$23,000,000 for Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems [Counter-UAS] research, which is \$10,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level, and directs S&T to prioritize collaboration with qualified research universities and interagency partners with demonstrated expertise regarding UAS and increase the use of test ranges already established by the Department and the Federal Aviation Administration [FAA] to the maximum extent possible. Given the growing threat of misuse of unmanned aircraft in the national airspace and counter-UAS policy and capability development at the Department of Justice and FAA, the Committee further directs the Secretary to report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on efforts to coordinate with interagency partners, including their test ranges, and qualified universities with expertise in unmanned aerial systems to research, develop, test, and evaluate counter UAS capabilities; to develop counter UAS policies; and to assess the need for a permanent organization to integrate and coordinate interagency capabilities, research, and policy with academic expertise and ensure a consistent and efficient Federal approach to countering the misuse of UAS in the national airspace.

*Enabling Unmanned Aerial Systems.*—The Committee provides \$9,000,000 for Enabling Unmanned Aerial Systems [Enabling UAS] research and acknowledges the critical value in the establishment of the common test site for demonstration and research of UAS and is pleased that the site is also available to other Federal, State, and local partners. Within the amount provided, the recommendation includes no less than \$4,000,000 for the Demonstration Site to conduct on-site testing and evaluation of Enabling UAS technologies and encourages the close collaboration with the FAA UAS Center of Excellence.

*Silicon Valley Innovation Program [SVIP].*—The Committee is encouraged by S&T's growing partnerships with industry through the SVIP and expects this program to continue to deliver rapid results and recommends \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2021. 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 includes \$29,500,000 for Cyber Data Analytics, an increase of more than \$5,000,000 from the budget request. The Committee directs S&T to continue Software Assurance research and provides not less than \$5,000,000 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 \$2,000,000 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 \$34,801,364 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 water infrastructure resilience, civil engineering, and material sciences 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.

*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.

*Bioagent Detection.*—The recommendation includes \$19,000,000 for Bioagent Detection, of which no less than \$6,000,000 shall be to develop a national testing capacity to assess vulnerabilities and mitigate biological risks in building air and water handling systems, multi-building facilities, and waste water systems.

*Datacasting Public Safety.*—The Committee directs S&T, in consultation with the National Institute for Standards and Technology, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and the First Responder Network Authority, to provide a briefing no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this act on forming a pilot program to fund local public broadcasters to further demonstrate and evaluate the benefits of datacasting technology to public safety agencies.

*Binational Cooperative Pilot.*—The Committee provides \$2,000,000 for S&T to continue engagement in a 3-year binational research and development pilot. This pilot has reached its final year, and the Committee encourages the permanent establishment of a binational program that focuses on border security, cybersecurity, maritime security, biometrics, and video analytics, among

other topics. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act, S&T shall brief the Committee on the outcome of each grant awarded through the pilot and on any commercialization or transition to practice that has resulted from the pilot's initiatives.

*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 90 days of the date of enactment of this act and annually thereafter on the implementation and execution of the program.

#### UNIVERSITY PROGRAMS

The recommendation includes \$42,000,000 for University Programs, of which \$38,604,000 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 provides an increase of \$1,500,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level to account for increased costs associated with maintaining the established plan for Centers of Excellence, despite the budget request proposal to reduce funding dedicated to such Centers of Excellence by more than half to \$18,350,000. The Committee is aware of heightened concerns about election security at all levels of government across the Nation and strongly encourages S&T to consider the establishment of an election security Center of Excellence that can provide quality assurance and continuous evaluation of voting technologies and election procedures. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this act, S&T, in partnership with CISA, shall brief the Committee on the potential development of a Center of Excellence focused on election security, the minimum qualifications for potential applicants, and include an estimated timeline of when the Center of Excellence would be established.

#### 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 \$387,577,000 for the CWMD Office, which is \$10,417,000 above the budget request amount and \$44,722,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

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

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Operations and Support .....	179,467	172,875	172,292
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	118,988	87,413	87,413
Research and Development .....	69,181	58,209	58,209
Federal Assistance .....	64,663	58,663	69,663
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office ..	432,299	377,160	387,577

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$179,467,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	172,875,000
Committee recommendation .....	172,292,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$172,292,000,000 for Operations and Support [O&S], which is \$583,000 below the budget request amount and \$7,175,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

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

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Capability and Operations Support .....	94,087	89,390	89,365
Mission Support .....	85,380	83,485	82,927
Total, Operations and Support .....	179,467	172,875	172,292

The Committee expects the report regarding research and development projects for the last five completed fiscal years and a strategic plan for completing, maintaining, or initiating new research and development from the CWMD office, as required in Senate Report 116–125, to be submitted without delay.

As the primary medical authority for the Department, the Chief Medical Officer [CMO] has oversight responsibility for the Department’s medical and public health policies and operations. As such, the Committee directs the CMO to brief the Committee on its responsibilities regarding countering biological, chemical, and radiological risks to the United States during a public health emergency, as well as on its responsibilities in setting and overseeing policy related to detainees in CBP and ICE custody. Further, the Committee recommends \$300,000 above the request, for a total of \$1,200,000 more than the fiscal year 2020 level for medical over-

sight, education, and training. Funding provided above the request is to develop and recommend effective Department-wide planning, interagency coordination protocol, and training related to medical issues during a public health emergency, as well as standards for providing physical and mental healthcare to minors detained in CBP custody. CWMD is directed to provide an update to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this act on these efforts. Innovative medical solutions that can immediately and effectively stabilize wounds, prevent infection, and give first responders additional options for trauma treatment exist in the healthcare marketplace. The Committee urges the Chief Medical Officer to examine and consider utilization of such innovative, cost-effective wound care solutions to improve the healing outcomes in humanitarian and disaster relief situations.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$118,988,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	87,413,000
Committee recommendation .....	87,413,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$87,413,000 for Procurement, Construction, and Improvements, which is the same as the budget request amount and \$31,575,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

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

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Large Scale Detection Systems .....	91,988	60,798	60,798
Portable Detection Systems .....	27,000	26,615	26,615
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	118,988	87,413	87,413

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$69,181,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	58,209,000
Committee recommendation .....	58,209,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$58,209,000 for Research and Development [R&D], which is the same as the budget request amount and \$10,972,000 below the fiscal year 2020 enacted level. Reductions to the request reflect anticipated contract recoveries.

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

## RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Transformational Research and Development .....	21,081	23,892	23,892
Technical Forensics .....	7,100	.....	.....
Detection Capability Development .....	33,000	24,317	24,317
Rapid Capabilities .....	8,000	10,000	10,000
Subtotal, Research and Development .....	69,181	58,209	58,209

*Semiconductor Materials.*—The Committee recognizes the importance of researching and developing the science and technologies needed to prevent the use of weapons of mass destruction [WMD] against the homeland and to promote readiness for chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear [CBRN] threats. Therefore, the recommendation includes continued funding for the research and development of these new technologies focused on preventing a CBRN WMD attack against the homeland.

## FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriations, 2020 .....	\$64,663,000
Budget estimate, 2021 .....	58,663,000
Committee recommendation .....	69,663,000

## COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recommends \$69,663,000 for Federal Assistance, which is \$11,000,000 above the budget request amount and \$5,000,000 above the fiscal year 2020 enacted level.

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

## FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 2020 enacted	Fiscal year 2021 budget request	Committee recommendations
Training, Exercises, and Readiness .....	14,470	14,470	14,470
Securing the Cities .....	24,640	13,640	24,640
Biological Support .....	25,553	30,553	30,553
Subtotal, Federal Assistance .....	64,663	58,663	69,663

## 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 limiting the use of A-76 competitions by USCIS.

Section 403. The Committee continues a provision requiring reporting on certain USCIS activities.

Section 404. The Committee includes a provision making immigration examination fee collections explicitly available for immigrant integration grants, which are not to exceed \$10,000,000, in fiscal year 2021.

Section 405. The Committee continues a provision authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Section 406. 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 407. The Committee continues a provision allowing for FLETC's acceptance of transfers from government agencies into this appropriation.

Section 408. The Committee continues a provision classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain considerations.

TITLE V  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

(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 five 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 2021; 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 2021 shall remain available through fiscal year 2022, subject to reprogramming.

Section 506. The bill includes a provision providing that funds for intelligence activities are specifically authorized during fiscal year 2021 until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2021.

Section 507. The bill includes a provision requiring notification to the Committee three 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 five full business days after such award or letter is issued. Additionally, FEMA is required to brief the Committee five full business days prior to announcing publicly the intention to make an award under certain grant programs. The three-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 regarding restrictions on electronic access to pornography.

Section 522. 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 523. The bill includes language regarding the number of employees permitted to attend international conferences.

Section 524. 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 525. 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 526. The bill includes a provision directing the Department to post on a public website reports required by the Commit-

tees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Section 527. The bill continues a provision allowing Operations and Support funding to be used for certain activities.

Section 528. The bill includes a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 529. The bill includes a provision related to schooling for certain overseas dependents.

Section 530. The bill includes a provision regarding the Department's carrying out certain prototype projects.

Section 531. The bill includes a provision regarding congressional visits to detention facilities.

Section 532. 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 533. 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 534. 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 535. The bill includes a provision requiring the Secretary to reduce administrative expenses from certain accounts.

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 2020, 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, 2020, 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 2020 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 2020 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 2021:

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 00, 2020, the Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill (S. 0000) making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2021, 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 00–00, a quorum being present. The vote was as follows:

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, no changes to existing law are displayed because this bill proposes no changes.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS, INTELLIGENCE, & OVERSIGHT					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management					
Operations and Support:					
Management and Oversight:					
Office of the Secretary .....	18,567			- 18,567	
Office of Public Affairs .....	5,255			- 5,255	
Office of Legislative Affairs .....	5,830			- 5,830	
Office of General Counsel .....	21,570			- 21,570	
Privacy Office .....	9,993			- 9,993	
Management and Oversight .....		54,498	54,932	+ 54,932	+ 434
Subtotal, Management and Oversight .....	61,215	54,498	54,932	- 6,283	+ 434
Office of Strategy, Policy and Plans:					
Office of Policy .....	48,571			- 48,571	
Office of Strategy, Policy and Plans .....		52,121	48,939	+ 48,939	- 3,182
Subtotal, Office of Strategy Policy and Plans .....	48,571	52,121	48,939	+ 368	- 3,182
Operations and Engagement:					
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties .....	28,824			- 28,824	
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman .....	8,216			- 8,216	
Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman .....	10,000			- 10,000	
Office of Partnership and Engagement .....	11,982			- 11,982	
Operations and Engagement .....		43,740	58,448	+ 58,448	+ 14,708
Subtotal, Operations and Engagement .....	59,022	43,740	58,448	- 574	+ 14,708
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	168,808	150,359	162,319	- 6,489	+ 11,960

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued  
 (In thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Federal Assistance:					
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans:					
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants .....	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	+ 10,000
FEMA Assistance Grants (transfer out) .....	(- 10,000)	.....	(- 10,000)	.....	(- 10,000)
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (Transfer out) .....	178,808	150,359	172,319	- 6,489	+ 21,960
Net Budget Authority, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management .....	- 10,000	.....	- 10,000	.....	- 10,000
	168,808	150,359	162,319	- 6,489	+ 11,960
Operations and Support:					
Management Directorate					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management .....	7,903	4,569	4,536	- 3,367	- 33
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer .....	101,063	179,325	177,141	+ 76,078	- 2,184
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer .....	116,158	129,841	129,198	+ 13,040	- 643
Office of the Chief Security Officer .....	83,476	135,340	134,752	+ 51,276	- 588
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer .....	109,741	107,041	106,119	- 3,622	- 922
Office of the Chief Financial Officer .....	90,829	89,651	89,101	- 1,728	- 550
Office of the Chief Information Officer .....	418,246	502,456	501,424	+ 83,178	- 1,032
Office of Biometric Identity Management: Identity and Screening Program Operations .....	70,820	76,912	76,912	+ 6,092	.....
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology .....	183,906	177,061	177,061	- 6,845	.....
Subtotal, Office of Biometric Identity Management .....	254,726	253,973	253,973	- 753	.....
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	1,182,142	1,402,196	1,396,244	+ 214,102	- 5,952
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	223,767	199,839	.....	- 223,767	- 199,839
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure .....	142,034	129,941	30,424	- 111,610	- 99,517

IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology .....	15,497	29,670	29,671	+ 14,174	+ 1
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	381,298	359,450	60,095	- 321,203	- 299,355
Federal Protective Service:					
FPS Operations:					
Operating Expenses .....	387,500	387,500	387,500		
Countermeasures:					
Protective Security Officers .....	1,148,400	1,177,100	1,177,100	+ 28,700	
Technical Countermeasures .....	24,030	24,148	24,148	+ 118	
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross) .....	1,559,930	1,588,748	1,588,748	+ 28,818	
Offsetting Collections .....	- 1,559,930	- 1,588,748	- 1,588,748	- 28,818	
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net) .....					
Total, Management Directorate .....	1,563,440	1,761,646	1,456,339	- 107,101	- 305,307
(Discretionary Appropriations) .....	(3,123,370)	(3,350,394)	(3,045,087)	(- 78,283)	(- 305,307)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(- 1,559,930)	(- 1,588,748)	(- 1,588,748)	(- 28,818)	
Operations and Support .....	284,141	312,638	300,232	+ 16,091	- 12,406
Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination .....					
Office of Inspector General .....	190,186	177,779	192,000	+ 1,814	+ 14,221
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Operations, Intelligence, and Oversight .....	2,216,575	2,402,422	2,120,890	- 95,685	- 281,532
(Discretionary Appropriations) .....	(3,776,505)	(3,991,170)	(3,709,638)	(- 66,867)	(- 281,532)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(- 1,559,930)	(- 1,588,748)	(- 1,588,748)	(- 28,818)	
(Transfer out) .....	(- 10,000)		(- 10,000)		(- 10,000)
TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Operations and Support:					
Border Security Operations:					
U.S. Border Patrol:	3,958,450	4,205,954	4,100,262	+ 141,812	- 105,692
Operations .....	203,000			- 203,000	
Emergency Appropriations .....	696,858	754,832	681,935	- 14,923	- 72,897
Assets and Support .....					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Office of Training and Development .....	60,236	76,699	61,523	+ 1,287	- 15,176
Subtotal, Border and Security Operations .....	4,918,544	5,037,485	4,843,720	- 74,824	- 193,765
Trade and Travel Operations:					
Office of Field Operations:					
Domestic Operations .....	3,074,199	3,060,903	3,251,571	+ 177,372	+ 190,668
International Operations .....	144,940	152,390	148,389	+ 3,449	- 4,001
Targeting Operations .....	241,449	288,031	257,648	+ 16,199	- 30,383
Assets and Support .....	983,568	1,016,908	999,916	+ 16,348	- 16,992
Office of Trade .....	279,362	292,557	278,362	- 1,000	- 14,195
Office of Training and Development .....	65,515	63,163	65,445	- 70	+ 2,282
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations .....	4,789,033	4,873,952	5,001,331	+ 212,298	+ 127,379
Integrated Operations:					
Air and Marine Operations:					
Operations .....	314,425	306,541	317,965	+ 3,540	+ 11,424
Assets and Support .....	533,768	565,554	565,554	+ 31,786	.....
Air and Marine Operations Center .....	36,650	41,474	40,789	+ 4,139	- 685
Office of International Affairs .....	42,134	44,051	43,099	+ 965	- 952
Office of Intelligence .....	61,685	65,724	62,447	+ 762	- 3,277
Office of Training and Development .....	6,886	7,989	9,210	+ 2,324	+ 1,221
Operations Support .....	173,569	153,555	148,174	- 25,395	- 5,381
Subtotal, Integrated Operations .....	1,169,117	1,184,888	1,187,238	+ 18,121	+ 2,350
Mission Support:					
Enterprise Services .....	1,537,332	1,545,636	1,523,063	- 14,269	- 22,573
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund) .....	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)	.....	.....
Office of Professional Responsibility .....	209,052	227,500	210,509	+ 1,457	- 16,991

Executive Leadership and Oversight .....	112,321	117,971	116,230	+ 3,909	- 1,741
Subtotal, Mission Support .....	1,858,705	1,891,107	1,849,802	- 8,903	- 41,305
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Appropriations) .....	12,735,399	12,987,432	12,882,091	+ 146,692	- 105,341
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	(12,532,399)	(12,987,432)	(12,882,091)	(+ 349,692)	(- 105,341)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	(203,000)			(- 203,000)	
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure .....	1,508,788	2,060,413	2,012,813	+ 504,025	- 47,600
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure .....	88,124	22,510	22,510	- 65,614	
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:					
Airframes and Sensors .....	184,689	38,409	114,932	- 69,757	+ 76,523
Watercraft .....	14,830			- 14,830	
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	62,364	127,399	139,399	+ 77,035	+ 12,000
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure .....	15,673	32,629	22,629	+ 6,956	- 10,000
Emergency Appropriations .....	30,000			- 30,000	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	1,904,468	2,281,360	2,312,283	+ 407,815	+ 30,923
(Appropriations) .....	(1,874,468)	(2,281,360)	(2,312,283)	(+ 437,815)	(+ 30,923)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	(30,000)			(- 30,000)	
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary) .....	9,000	9,000	9,000		
Global Entry Program (International Registered Traveler (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary) .....	184,937	199,939	199,939	+ 15,002	
Offsetting Collections .....	- 184,937	- 199,939	- 199,939	- 15,002	
Total, Global Entry Program .....					
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee .....	(826,447)	(793,876)	(793,876)	(- 32,571)	
Immigration Enforcement Fines .....	(305)	(227)	(227)	(- 78)	
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee .....	(64,384)	(63,417)	(63,417)	(- 967)	
Land Border Inspection Fee .....	(56,467)	(59,364)	(59,364)	(+ 2,897)	
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee .....	(615,975)	(681,412)	(681,412)	(+ 65,437)	
APHIS Inspection Fee .....	(539,325)	(582,187)	(582,187)	(+ 42,862)	
Puerto Rico Trust Fund .....	(94,507)	(152,291)	(152,291)	(+ 57,784)	
Virgin Island Fee .....	(11,537)	(11,442)	(11,442)	(- 95)	
Customs Unclaimed Goods .....	(1,547)	(3,690)	(3,690)	(+ 2,143)	
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account .....	(61,000)	(61,000)	(61,000)		
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs .....	2,271,494	2,408,906	2,408,906	+ 137,412	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
<b>Administrative Provisions</b>					
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections .....	267,000	281,000	281,000	+ 14,000	.....
Reimbursable Preclearance .....	39,000	39,000	39,000	.....	.....
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections) .....	- 39,000	- 39,000	- 39,000	.....	.....
Total, Administrative Provisions .....	267,000	281,000	281,000	+ 14,000	.....
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection .....	14,915,867	15,558,792	15,484,374	+ 568,507	- 74,418
(Discretionary Funding) .....	(14,915,867)	(15,558,792)	(15,484,374)	(+ 568,507)	(- 74,418)
(Appropriations) .....	(14,906,804)	(15,797,731)	(15,723,313)	(+ 816,509)	(- 74,418)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(- 223,937)	(- 238,939)	(- 238,939)	(- 15,002)	.....
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	(233,000)	.....	.....	(- 233,000)	.....
Fee Funded Programs .....	2,271,494	2,408,906	2,408,906	+ 137,412	.....
Total Gross, U.S. Customs and Border Protection .....	17,411,298	18,206,637	18,132,219	+ 720,921	- 74,418
<b>U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement</b>					
Operations and Support:					
Homeland Security Investigations:					
Domestic Investigations .....	1,769,410	1,991,986	1,841,273	+ 71,863	- 150,713
International Investigations .....	178,806	204,837	184,361	+ 5,555	- 20,476
Intelligence .....	94,105	104,782	97,606	+ 3,501	- 7,176
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations .....	2,042,321	2,301,605	2,123,240	+ 80,919	- 178,365
Enforcement and Removal Operations					
Custody Operations .....	3,142,520	4,137,380	3,142,520	.....	- 994,860
Fugitive Operations .....	139,622	194,602	145,141	+ 5,519	- 49,461
Criminal Alien Program .....	265,228	415,223	278,422	+ 13,194	- 136,801
Alternatives to Detention .....	319,213	353,941	322,787	+ 3,574	- 31,154



Transportation and Removal Program .....	562,450	603,475	575,741	+ 13,291	- 27,734
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations .....	4,423,033	5,704,621	4,464,611	+ 35,578	- 1,240,010
Mission Support .....	1,271,110	1,462,892	1,278,925	+ 7,815	- 183,967
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor .....	290,337	352,991	313,664	+ 23,327	- 39,327
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	8,032,801	9,822,109	8,180,440	+ 147,639	- 1,641,669
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Operational Communications/Information Technology .....	10,300	21,478	21,478	+ 11,178	.....
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	36,970	80,416	80,416	+ 43,446	.....
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure .....	.....	3,060	3,060	+ 3,060	.....
Federal building renovation NYC .....	.....	(42,161)	(3,060)	(+ 3,060)	(- 39,101)
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	47,270	104,954	104,954	+ 57,684	.....
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee .....	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)	.....	.....
Breach Bond/Detention Fund .....	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)	.....	.....
Student Exchange and Visitor Fee .....	(129,800)	(186,610)	(186,610)	(+ 56,810)	.....
Immigration Examination Fee Account .....	.....	(112,287)	(112,287)	(+ 112,287)	.....
Immigration Enforcement Account .....	.....	(200)	(200)	(+ 200)	.....
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs .....	319,800	489,097	489,097	+ 169,297	.....
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement .....	8,080,071	9,927,063	8,285,394	+ 205,323	- 1,641,669
(Discretionary Funding) .....	(8,080,071)	(9,927,063)	(8,285,394)	(+ 205,323)	(- 1,641,669)
(Non-Defense) .....	(8,080,071)	(9,927,063)	(8,285,394)	(+ 205,323)	(- 1,641,669)
(Appropriations) .....	(8,080,071)	(9,927,063)	(8,285,394)	(+ 205,323)	(- 1,641,669)
Fee Funded Programs .....	319,800	489,097	489,097	+ 169,297	.....
Total Gross, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement .....	8,399,871	10,416,160	8,774,491	+ 374,620	- 1,641,669
Operations and Support:					
Aviation Screening Operations:					
Screening Workforce:					
Screening Partnership Program .....	226,375	204,647	226,397	+ 22	+ 21,750
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits .....	3,523,547	3,526,680	3,643,199	+ 119,652	+ 116,519
Screener Training and Other .....	243,605	226,829	235,626	- 7,979	+ 8,797

Transportation Security Administration

Operations and Support:

Aviation Screening Operations:

Screening Workforce:

Screening Partnership Program

Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits

Screener Training and Other

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued  
(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Airport Management .....	637,005	656,105	649,023	+ 12,018	- 7,082
Canines .....	166,861	170,713	168,928	+ 2,067	- 1,785
Screening Technology Maintenance .....	468,964	473,687	514,565	+ 45,601	+ 40,878
Secure Flight .....	115,657	117,903	116,102	+ 445	- 1,801
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations .....	5,382,014	5,376,564	5,553,840	+ 171,826	+ 177,276
Other Operations and Enforcement:					
Inflight Security:					
Federal Air Marshals .....	755,682	771,576	760,791	+ 5,109	- 10,785
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training .....	24,606	16,975	19,978	- 4,628	+ 3,003
Aviation Regulation .....	230,560	193,714	237,535	+ 6,975	+ 43,821
Air Cargo .....	105,497	108,332	106,989	+ 1,492	- 1,343
Intelligence and TSOC .....	76,972	77,168	76,153	- 819	- 1,015
Surface programs .....	140,961	78,094	145,788	+ 4,827	+ 67,694
Vetting Programs .....	51,723	45,125	44,810	- 6,913	- 315
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement .....	1,386,001	1,290,984	1,392,044	+ 6,043	+ 101,060
Mission Support .....	912,550	901,871	900,110	- 12,440	- 1,761
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Gross) .....	7,680,565	7,569,419	7,845,994	+ 165,429	+ 276,575
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections) .....	- 2,830,000	- 2,940,000	- 2,940,000	- 110,000	.....
Passenger Security Fee Increase (offsetting collections)(legislative proposal) .....	.....	- 560,000	.....	.....	+ 560,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Net) .....	4,850,565	4,069,419	4,905,994	+ 55,429	+ 836,575
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Aviation Screening Infrastructure:					
Checkpoint Support .....	70,100	28,893	140,000	+ 69,900	+ 111,107
Checked Baggage .....	40,000	4,492	44,492	+ 4,492	+ 40,000

Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	110,100	33,385	184,492	+ 74,392	+ 151,107
Research and Development .....	22,902	29,524	29,524	+ 6,622	
Fee Funded Programs:					
TWC Fee .....	(61,364)	(69,500)	(69,500)	(+ 8,136)	
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee .....	(18,600)	(19,200)	(19,200)	(+ 600)	
General Aviation at DCA Fee .....	(7,000)	(600)	(600)	(- 100)	
Commercial Aviation and Airports Fee .....	(9,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)		
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee .....	(50)	(50)	(50)		
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee .....	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)		
TSA PreCheck Fee .....	(137,000)	(250,614)	(250,614)	(+ 113,614)	
Alien Flight School Fee .....	(5,200)	(5,500)	(5,500)	(+ 300)	
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs .....	(236,914)	(359,464)	(359,464)	(+ 122,550)	
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory) .....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)		
Total, Transportation Security Administration .....	4,983,567	4,132,328	5,120,010	+ 136,443	+ 987,682
(Discretionary Funding) .....	(4,983,567)	(4,132,328)	(5,120,010)	(+ 136,443)	(+ 987,682)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(- 2,830,000)	(- 3,500,000)	(- 2,940,000)	(- 110,000)	(+ 560,000)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory) .....	250,000	250,000	250,000		
Fee Funded Programs .....	236,914	359,464	359,464	+ 122,550	
Gross Budget Authority, Transportation Security Administration .....	8,300,481	8,241,792	8,669,474	+ 368,993	+ 427,682
Coast Guard					
Operations and Support:					
Military Pay and Allowances .....	4,023,053	4,157,388	4,161,718	+ 138,665	+ 4,330
Civilian Pay and Benefits .....	1,004,319	1,103,051	1,079,689	+ 75,370	- 23,362
Training and Recruiting .....	210,912	230,901	230,912	+ 20,000	+ 11
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance .....	929,895	993,903	1,008,452	+ 78,557	+ 14,549
Centrally Managed Accounts .....	161,205	93,451	104,451	- 56,754	+ 11,000
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance .....	1,517,191	1,654,587	1,657,677	+ 140,486	+ 3,090
Reserve Training .....	124,696	130,714	130,593	+ 5,897	- 121
Environmental Compliance and Restoration .....	19,982	13,745	18,712	- 1,270	+ 4,967
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (Defense) .....	190,000			- 190,000	
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	8,181,253	8,377,740	8,392,204	+ 210,951	+ 14,464
(Non-Defense) .....	(7,651,253)	(7,847,740)	(7,862,204)	(+ 210,951)	(+ 14,464)
(Defense) .....	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)		
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism) .....	(190,000)			(- 190,000)	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued  
[In thousands of dollars]

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				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
(Other Defense) .....	(340,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)	(+ 190,000)	.....
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Vessels:					
Survey and Design-Vessels and Boats .....	2,500	2,000	6,000	+ 3,500	+ 4,000
In-Service Vessel Sustainment .....	91,400	82,600	82,600	- 8,800	.....
National Security Cutter .....	160,500	31,000	31,000	- 129,500	.....
Offshore Patrol Cutter .....	312,000	546,000	546,000	+ 234,000	.....
Fast Response Cutter .....	260,000	20,000	160,000	- 100,000	+ 140,000
Cutter Boats .....	15,100	3,800	9,300	- 5,800	+ 5,500
Polar Security Cutter .....	135,000	555,000	555,000	+ 420,000	.....
Inland Waterways and Western River Cutters .....	2,500	25,000	25,000	+ 22,500	.....
Polar Sustainment .....	15,000	15,000	15,000	.....	.....
Subtotal, Vessels .....	994,000	1,280,400	1,429,900	+ 435,900	+ 149,500
Aircraft:					
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment .....	17,000	14,000	14,000	- 3,000	.....
HC-271 Conversion/Sustainment .....	103,200	64,000	64,000	- 39,200	.....
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment .....	105,000	10,000	10,000	- 95,000	.....
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects .....	50,000	45,000	45,000	- 5,000	.....
MH-60T Sustainment .....	150,000	20,000	68,000	- 82,000	+ 48,000
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems .....	9,400	600	600	- 8,800	.....
Long Range Command and Control Aircraft .....	70,000	.....	.....	- 70,000	.....
Subtotal, Aircraft .....	504,600	153,600	201,600	- 303,000	+ 48,000
Other Acquisition Programs:					
Other Equipment and Systems .....	3,500	3,500	3,500	.....	.....
Program Oversight and Management .....	20,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
C4ISR .....	25,156	15,260	15,260	- 9,896	.....
CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS) .....	6,400	1,100	1,100	- 5,300	.....

	14,200	16,500	19,500	+ 5,300	+ 3,000
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform .....			19,500	+ 5,300	+ 3,000
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs .....	69,256	56,360	59,360	- 9,896	+ 3,000
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:					
Major Construction; Housing; AIDN; and Survey and Design .....	77,550	74,900	208,750	+ 131,200	+ 133,850
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure .....	122,100	66,831	106,831	- 15,269	+ 40,000
Minor Shore .....	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation .....	204,650	146,731	320,581	+ 115,931	+ 173,850
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	1,772,506	1,637,091	2,011,441	+ 238,935	+ 374,350
Research and Development .....	4,949	5,276	9,476	+ 4,527	+ 4,200
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary) .....	205,107	215,787	215,787	+ 10,680	
Retired Pay (Mandatory) .....	1,802,309	1,869,704	1,869,704	+ 67,395	
Coast Guard Housing Fund Offset .....		- 4,000	- 4,000	- 4,000	
Coast Guard Housing Fund (Sec 231) .....		4,000	4,000	+ 4,000	
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions .....					
Total, Coast Guard .....	11,966,124	12,105,598	12,498,612	+ 532,488	+ 393,014
(Discretionary Funding) .....	(10,163,815)	(10,235,894)	(10,628,908)	(+ 465,093)	(+ 393,014)
(Non-Defense) .....	(9,633,815)	(9,705,894)	(10,098,908)	(+ 465,093)	(+ 393,014)
(Defense) .....	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)		
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism) .....	(190,000)			(- 190,000)	
(Other Defense) .....	(340,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)	(+ 190,000)	
(Mandatory Funding) .....	(1,802,309)	(1,869,704)	(1,869,704)	(+ 67,395)	
United States Secret Service <sup>1</sup> .....					
Operations and Support:					
Protective Operations:					
Protection of Persons and Facilities .....	754,527		772,638	+ 18,111	+ 772,638
Protective Countermeasures .....	61,756		68,182	+ 6,426	+ 68,182
Protective Intelligence .....	49,955		52,155	+ 2,200	+ 52,155
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events .....	155,199		83,725	- 71,474	+ 83,725
Subtotal, Protective Operations .....	1,021,437		976,700	- 44,737	+ 976,700
Field Operations:					
Domestic and International Field Operations .....	667,600		678,483	+ 10,883	+ 678,483

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations .....	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	+6,000
Support for Computer Forensics Training .....	30,377	.....	34,377	+4,000	+34,377
Subtotal, Field Operations .....	703,977	.....	718,860	+14,883	+718,860
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development .....	110,534	.....	114,733	+4,199	+114,733
Mission Support .....	500,453	.....	495,159	-5,294	+495,159
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	2,336,401	.....	2,305,452	-30,949	+2,305,452
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Protection Assets and Infrastructure .....	65,989	.....	51,955	-14,034	+51,955
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	+1,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	66,989	.....	52,955	-14,034	+52,955
Research and Development .....	12,455	.....	11,937	-518	+11,937
Total, United States Secret Service .....	2,415,845	.....	2,370,344	-45,501	+2,370,344
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations .....	42,361,474	41,723,781	43,758,734	+1,397,260	+2,034,953
(Discretionary Funding) .....	(40,559,165)	(39,854,077)	(41,889,030)	(+1,329,865)	(+2,034,953)
(Non-Defense) .....	(40,029,165)	(39,324,077)	(41,359,030)	(+1,329,865)	(+2,034,953)
(Appropriations) .....	(43,083,102)	(43,067,016)	(44,541,969)	(+1,458,867)	(+1,474,953)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(-3,053,937)	(-3,742,939)	(-3,182,939)	(-129,002)	(+560,000)
(Emergency Appropriations) .....	(233,000)	.....	.....	(-233,000)	.....
(Defense) .....	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)	.....	.....
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism) .....	(190,000)	.....	.....	(-190,000)	.....
(Other Defense) .....	(340,000)	.....	(530,000)	(+190,000)	.....
(Mandatory Funding) .....	(1,802,309)	(1,869,704)	(1,869,704)	(+67,395)	.....
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory) .....	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....	.....

Fee Funded Programs .....	2,828,208	3,257,467	3,257,467	+ 429,259	.....
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY</b>                  Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency</p>					
Operations and Support:					
Cybersecurity:					
Cyber Readiness and Response .....	367,063	.....	.....	- 367,063	.....
Cyber Infrastructure Resilience .....	86,535	.....	.....	- 86,535	.....
Federal Cybersecurity .....	493,668	.....	.....	- 493,668	.....
Subtotal, Cybersecurity .....	947,266	.....	.....	- 947,266	.....
Cyber Operations:					
Strategy and Performance .....	.....	3,434	3,455	+ 3,455	+ 21
Threat Hunting .....	.....	116,502	151,291	+ 151,291	+ 34,789
Vulnerability Management .....	.....	147,856	150,793	+ 150,793	+ 2,937
Capacity Building .....	.....	101,921	118,981	+ 118,981	+ 17,060
Operational Planning and Coordination .....	.....	37,784	54,944	+ 54,944	+ 17,160
Subtotal, Cyber Operations .....	.....	407,497	479,464	+ 479,464	+ 71,967
Technology and Services:					
Cybersecurity Services .....	.....	7,870	7,790	+ 7,790	- 80
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation .....	.....	107,384	111,276	+ 111,276	+ 3,892
National Cybersecurity Protection System .....	.....	278,924	300,680	+ 300,680	+ 21,756
Subtotal, Technology and Services .....	.....	394,178	419,746	+ 419,746	+ 25,568
Subtotal, Cybersecurity .....	947,266	801,675	899,210	- 48,056	+ 97,535
Infrastructure Protection:					
Infrastructure Capacity Building .....	147,901	.....	.....	- 147,901	.....
Infrastructure Security Compliance .....	75,511	.....	.....	- 75,511	.....
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection .....	223,412	.....	.....	- 223,412	.....
Infrastructure Security:					
Infrastructure Assessments and Security:					
Strategy and Performance .....	.....	1,969	1,967	+ 1,967	- 2
Security Programs .....	.....	19,871	26,772	+ 26,772	+ 6,901
CISA Exercises .....	.....	12,122	12,147	+ 12,147	+ 25

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Assessments and Infrastructure Information .....		36,928	38,270	+ 38,270	+ 1,342
Bombing Prevention .....		17,217	24,136	+ 24,136	+ 6,919
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assessments and Security .....		88,107	103,292	+ 103,292	+ 15,185
Chemical Security:					
Chemical Security .....			26,181	+ 26,181	+ 26,181
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security .....		88,107	129,473	+ 129,473	+ 41,366
Emergency Communications:					
Emergency Communications Preparedness .....	54,338	51,549	53,608	- 730	+ 2,059
Subtotal, Emergency Communications Preparedness .....	54,338	51,549	53,608	- 730	+ 2,059
Priority Telecommunications Service:					
GETSWPS/SRAS/TSP .....	56,269	56,362	56,513	+ 244	+ 151
Next Generation Networks Priority Services .....	8,394	8,519	8,629	+ 235	+ 110
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Services .....	64,663	64,881	65,142	+ 479	+ 261
Subtotal, Emergency Communications .....	119,001	116,430	118,750	- 251	+ 2,320
Integrated Operations:					
Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis .....	109,901			- 109,901	
Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness	26,735			- 26,735	
(Defense) .....	(24,329)			(- 24,329)	
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	42,511			- 42,511	
(Defense) .....	(38,260)			(- 38,260)	
Strategy, Policy and Plans .....	12,726			- 12,726	
(Defense) .....	(8,399)			(- 8,399)	
Regional Operations:					
Coordination and Service Delivery .....		12,698	16,712	+ 16,712	+ 4,014



Security Advisors .....	82,407	70,671	+ 70,671	- 11,736
Chemical Inspectors .....	.....	44,989	+ 44,989	+ 44,989
Subtotal, Regional Operations .....	95,105	132,372	+ 132,372	+ 37,267
Operations Coordination and Planning:				
Operations Center .....	58,663	58,710	+ 58,710	+ 47
Intelligence .....	4,761	4,765	+ 4,765	+ 4
Planning and Readiness .....	1,825	1,849	+ 1,849	+ 24
Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness .....	6,339	6,349	+ 6,349	+ 10
Subtotal, Operations Coordination and Planning .....	71,588	71,673	+ 71,673	+ 85
Subtotal, Integrated Operations .....	191,873	204,045	+ 12,172	+ 37,352
Risk Management Operations:				
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center .....	9,055	21,793	+ 21,793	+ 12,738
Infrastructure Analysis .....	77,263	90,093	+ 90,093	+ 12,830
Subtotal, Risk Management Operations .....	86,318	111,886	+ 111,886	+ 25,568
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements:				
Sector Specific Agency Management .....	14,756	14,857	+ 14,857	+ 101
Council Management .....	7,954	7,981	+ 7,981	+ 27
Stakeholder Engagement .....	13,136	21,102	+ 21,102	+ 7,966
International Affairs .....	1,674	1,689	+ 1,689	+ 15
(Defense) .....	(1,105)	(1,115)	(+ 1,115)	(+ 10)
Subtotal, Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements .....	37,520	45,629	+ 45,629	+ 8,109
Mission Support:				
Mission Support .....	84,677	109,632	+ 24,955	+ 5,907
(Defense) .....	(26,250)	(47,909)	(+ 21,659)	(+ 2,581)
External Affairs .....	7,371	7,457	+ 7,457	+ 86
(Defense) .....	(3,221)	(3,259)	(+ 3,259)	(+ 38)
Privacy .....	2,829	2,860	+ 2,860	+ 31
(Defense) .....	(1,236)	(1,250)	(+ 1,250)	(+ 14)
Strategy, Policy, and Plans .....	11,314	11,473	+ 11,473	+ 159
(Defense) .....	(7,467)	(7,572)	(+ 7,572)	(+ 105)
National Services Support Facility Management .....	1,739	1,748	+ 1,748	+ 9
(Defense) .....	(760)	(764)	(+ 764)	(+ 4)
CTO .....	14,167	14,203	+ 14,203	+ 36

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
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(Defense)		(6,191)	(6,207)	(+ 6,207)	(+ 16)
Subtotal, Mission Support	84,677	141,145	147,373	+ 62,696	+ 6,228
Subtotal, Operations and Support	1,566,229	1,437,888	1,656,366	+ 90,137	+ 218,478
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Cybersecurity Assets and Infrastructure:					
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation	213,514	174,350	214,350	+ 836	+ 40,000
National Cybersecurity Protection System	165,838	91,170	93,716	- 72,122	+ 2,546
Subtotal, Cybersecurity Assets and Infrastructure	379,352	265,520	308,066	- 71,286	+ 42,546
Emergency Communications Assets and Infrastructure:					
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	50,729	41,158	41,158	- 9,571	.....
Infrastructure Protection:					
Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway	4,881	6,801	6,801	+ 1,920	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	434,962	313,479	356,025	- 78,937	+ 42,546
Research and Development:					
Infrastructure Protection					
Integrated Operations	1,216	.....	.....	- 1,216	.....
Infrastructure Security R&D	13,215	.....	.....	- 13,215	.....
Risk management R&D	.....	1,216	3,216	+ 3,216	+ 2,000
.....	.....	5,215	13,215	+ 13,215	+ 8,000
Subtotal, Research and Development	14,431	6,431	16,431	+ 2,000	+ 10,000
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency	2,015,622	1,757,798	2,028,822	+ 13,200	+ 271,024
(Discretionary Funding)	(2,015,622)	(1,757,798)	(2,028,822)	(+ 13,200)	(+ 271,024)
(Non-Defense)	(69,411)	(83,850)	(87,335)	(+ 17,924)	(+ 3,485)

	1,946,211	1,673,948	1,941,487	- 4,724	+ 267,539
(Defense) .....			1,941,487	- 4,724	+ 267,539
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Operations and Support:					
Regional Operations .....	165,277	178,911	174,804	+ 9,527	- 4,107
Mitigation .....	41,113	43,539	43,038	+ 1,925	- 501
Preparedness and Protection .....	148,453	151,647	154,814	+ 6,361	+ 3,167
Response and Recovery:					
Response .....	190,114	195,950	193,155	+ 3,041	- 2,795
(Urban Search and Rescue) .....	(37,832)	(37,832)	(37,832)		
Recovery .....	49,013	52,792	51,670	+ 2,657	- 1,122
Mission Support .....	508,229	508,856	505,202	- 3,027	- 3,654
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	1,102,199	1,131,695	1,122,683	+ 20,484	- 9,012
(Defense) .....	(50,673)	(48,000)	(49,155)	(- 1,518)	(+ 1,155)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Operational Communications/Information Technology .....	15,620	11,862	11,862	- 3,758	
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	59,196	30,616	52,216	- 6,980	+ 21,600
Mission Support, Assets, and Infrastructure .....	58,547	44,025	44,025	- 14,522	
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	133,363	86,503	108,103	- 25,260	+ 21,600
(Defense) .....	(46,116)	(25,000)	(30,358)	(- 15,758)	(+ 5,358)
Federal Assistance:					
Grants:					
State Homeland Security Grant Program .....	560,000	331,939	560,000		+ 228,061
(Operation Stonegarden) .....	(90,000)		(90,000)		(+ 90,000)
(Tribal Security Grant) .....	(15,000)		(15,000)		(+ 15,000)
(Nonprofit Security) .....	(40,000)		(40,000)		(+ 40,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative .....	665,000	426,461	665,000		+ 238,539
(Nonprofit Security) .....	(50,000)		(50,000)		(+ 50,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance .....	100,000	36,358	100,000		+ 63,642
(Amtrak 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 .....	355,000	344,344	355,000		+ 10,656
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants .....	355,000	344,344	355,000		+ 10,656
Emergency Management Performance Grants .....	355,000	279,335	355,000		+ 75,665
National Security and Resilience Grant Program .....		409,409			- 409,409
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program .....	263,000	100,000	263,000		+ 163,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
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Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants .....	10,000	.....	14,000	+ 4,000	+ 14,000
High Hazard Potential Dams .....	10,000	.....	14,000	+ 4,000	+ 14,000
Emergency Food and Shelter .....	125,000	.....	125,000	.....	+ 125,000
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants .....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	- 20,000
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants (by transfer from OSEM) .....	(10,000)	.....	(10,000)	.....	(+ 10,000)
Subtotal, Grants .....	2,898,000	2,328,548	2,906,000	+ 8,000	+ 577,452
(by transfer) .....	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	+ 10,000
Education, Training, and Exercises:					
Center for Domestic Preparedness .....	66,796	67,326	67,019	+ 223	- 307
Center for Homeland Defense and Security .....	18,000	.....	18,000	.....	+ 18,000
Emergency Management Institute .....	20,998	20,229	21,520	+ 522	+ 1,291
U.S. Fire Administration .....	46,844	49,716	49,269	+ 2,425	- 447
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium .....	101,000	.....	103,000	+ 2,000	+ 103,000
Continuing Training Grants .....	8,000	.....	10,000	+ 2,000	+ 10,000
National Exercise Program .....	18,829	19,233	19,084	+ 255	- 149
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises .....	280,467	156,504	287,892	+ 7,425	+ 131,388
Subtotal, Federal Assistance .....	3,188,467	2,485,052	3,203,892	+ 15,425	+ 718,840
(by transfer) .....	10,000	.....	10,000	.....	+ 10,000
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Base Disaster Relief .....	511,147	593,417	593,417	+ 82,270	.....
Disaster Relief Category .....	17,352,112	5,059,949	17,142,000	- 210,112	+ 12,082,051
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Gross) .....	17,863,259	5,653,366	17,735,417	- 127,842	+ 12,082,051
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Net) .....	17,863,259	5,653,366	17,735,417	- 127,842	+ 12,082,051

National Flood Insurance Fund:						
Floodplain Management and Mapping .....	192,777	190,506	190,506	190,506	- 2,271	.....
Mission Support .....	14,005	13,906	13,906	13,906	- 99	.....
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund .....	206,782	204,412	204,412	204,412	- 2,370	.....
Offsetting Fee Collections .....	- 206,782	- 204,412	- 204,412	- 204,412	+ 2,370	.....
Administrative Provisions						
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program:						
Operating Expenses .....	32,630	34,000	34,000	34,000	+ 1,370	.....
Offsetting Collections .....	- 33,630	- 34,000	- 34,000	- 34,000	- 370	.....
Total .....	- 1,000	.....	.....	.....	+ 1,000	.....
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	22,276,288	9,356,616	22,160,095	22,160,095	- 116,193	+ 12,803,479
(Non-Defense) .....	(22,179,499)	(9,283,616)	(22,080,582)	(22,080,582)	(- 98,917)	(+ 12,796,966)
(Appropriations) .....	(5,067,799)	(4,462,079)	(5,176,994)	(5,176,994)	(+ 109,195)	(+ 714,915)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(- 240,412)	(- 238,412)	(- 238,412)	(- 238,412)	(+ 2,000)	.....
(Disaster Relief Category) .....	(17,352,112)	(5,059,949)	(17,142,000)	(17,142,000)	(- 210,112)	(+ 12,082,051)
(Defense) .....	(96,789)	(73,000)	(79,513)	(79,513)	(- 17,276)	(+ 6,513)
Gross budgetary resources, Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	22,526,700	9,595,028	22,408,507	22,408,507	- 118,193	+ 12,813,479
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery .....	24,291,910	11,114,414	24,188,917	24,188,917	- 102,993	+ 13,074,503
(Discretionary Funding) .....	(24,291,910)	(11,114,414)	(24,188,917)	(24,188,917)	(- 102,993)	(+ 13,074,503)
(Non-Defense) .....	(22,248,910)	(9,367,466)	(22,167,917)	(22,167,917)	(- 80,993)	(+ 12,800,451)
(Appropriations) .....	(5,137,210)	(4,545,929)	(5,264,329)	(5,264,329)	(+ 127,119)	(+ 718,400)
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(- 240,412)	(- 238,412)	(- 238,412)	(- 238,412)	(+ 2,000)	.....
(Disaster Relief Category) .....	(17,352,112)	(5,059,949)	(17,142,000)	(17,142,000)	(- 210,112)	(+ 12,082,051)
(Defense) .....	(2,043,000)	(1,746,948)	(2,021,000)	(2,021,000)	(- 22,000)	(+ 274,052)
(By transfer) .....	(10,000)	.....	(10,000)	(10,000)	.....	(+ 10,000)
Gross budgetary resources, Title III .....	24,542,322	11,352,826	24,437,329	24,437,329	- 104,993	+ 13,084,503
TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES						
Operations and Support:						
Employment Status Verification .....	122,395	118,676	118,676	118,676	- 3,719	.....
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services						
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	122,395	118,676	118,676	118,676	- 3,719	.....
Federal Assistance .....	10,000	.....	.....	.....	- 10,000	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued  
 [In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
District Operations	(1,934,033)	(2,044,162)	(2,044,162)	(+ 110,129)	(- 10,000)
(Immigrant Integration Grants)	(10,000)	(10,000)			
Service Center Operations	(746,687)	(826,737)	(826,737)	(+ 80,050)	
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations	(349,295)	(372,392)	(372,392)	(+ 23,097)	
Records Operations	(155,150)	(157,271)	(157,271)	(+ 2,121)	
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)	(658,190)	(666,725)	(666,725)	(+ 8,535)	
Subtotal, Adjudication Services	(3,843,355)	(4,067,287)	(4,067,287)	(+ 223,932)	
Information and Customer Services:					
Operating Expenses	(125,335)	(125,452)	(125,452)	(+ 117)	
Administration					
Operating Expenses	(651,808)	(632,106)	(632,106)	(- 19,702)	
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)	(34,868)	(37,139)	(37,139)	(+ 2,271)	
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account	(4,655,366)	(4,861,984)	(4,861,984)	(+ 206,618)	
H1-B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
Service Center Operations	(15,000)	(20,000)	(20,000)	(+ 5,000)	
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
District Operations	(27,773)	(28,703)	(28,703)	(+ 930)	
Service Center Operations	(20,377)	(20,878)	(20,878)	(+ 501)	
Asylum and Refugee Operating Expenses	(308)	(308)	(308)		
Subtotal, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	(48,458)	(49,889)	(49,889)	(+ 1,431)	

	(4,718,824)	(4,931,873)	(4,931,873)	(+ 213,049)	
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs .....					
Total, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services .....	132,395	118,676	118,676	- 13,719	
Fee Funded Programs .....	4,718,824	4,931,873	4,931,873	+ 213,049	
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services .....	4,851,219	5,050,549	5,050,549	+ 199,330	
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers					
Operations and Support:					
Law Enforcement Training .....	263,709	275,839	274,988	+ 11,279	- 851
Mission Support .....	29,288	29,640	29,435	+ 147	- 205
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	292,997	305,479	304,423	+ 11,426	- 1,056
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Construction and Facility Improvements .....	58,173	26,000	26,000	- 32,173	
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers .....	351,170	331,479	330,423	- 20,747	- 1,056
Science and Technology Directorate					
Operations and Support:					
Laboratory Facilities .....	122,722	123,030	123,030	+ 308	
Acquisition and Operations Analysis .....	48,510	53,472	63,385	+ 14,875	+ 9,913
Mission Support .....	143,632	108,287	118,485	- 25,147	+ 10,198
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	314,864	284,789	304,900	- 9,964	+ 20,111
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Laboratory Facilities .....		18,927	18,927	+ 18,927	
Research and Development:					
Research, Development, and Innovation .....	381,911	318,267	397,917	+ 16,006	+ 79,650
University Programs .....	40,500	21,746	42,000	+ 1,500	+ 20,254
Subtotal, Research and Development .....	422,411	340,013	439,917	+ 17,506	+ 99,904
Total, Science and Technology Directorate .....	737,275	643,729	763,744	+ 26,469	+ 120,015
Operations and Support:					
Mission Support .....	85,380	83,485	82,927	- 2,453	- 558

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

(In thousands of dollars)

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Capability and Operations Support .....	94,087	89,390	89,365	- 4,722	- 25
Subtotal, Operations and Support .....	179,467	172,875	172,292	- 7,175	- 583
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Large Scale Detection Systems .....	91,988	60,798	60,798	- 31,190	.....
Portable Detection Systems .....	27,000	26,615	26,615	- 385	.....
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements .....	118,988	87,413	87,413	- 31,575	.....
Research and Development:					
Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics:					
Transformational R&D .....	21,081	23,892	23,892	+ 2,811	.....
Technical Forensics .....	7,100	.....	.....	- 7,100	.....
Subtotal, Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics .....	28,181	23,892	23,892	- 4,289	.....
Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities:					
Detection Capability Development .....	33,000	24,317	24,317	- 8,683	.....
Rapid Capabilities .....	8,000	10,000	10,000	+ 2,000	.....
Subtotal, Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities .....	41,000	34,317	34,317	- 6,683	.....
Subtotal, Research and Development .....	69,181	58,209	58,209	- 10,972	.....
Federal Assistance:					
Capability Building:					
Training, Exercises, and Readiness .....	14,470	14,470	14,470	.....	.....
Securing the Cities .....	24,640	13,640	24,640	.....	+ 11,000
Biological Support .....	25,553	30,553	30,553	+ 5,000	.....
Subtotal, Capability Building .....	64,663	58,663	69,663	+ 5,000	+ 11,000



Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction .....	432,299	377,160	387,577	-44,722	+10,417
Total, Title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services (Discretionary Funding) .....	1,653,139	1,471,044	1,600,420	-52,719	+129,376
(Non-Defense) .....	(1,653,139)	(1,471,044)	(1,600,420)	(-52,719)	(+129,376)
Fee Funded Programs .....	4,718,824	4,931,873	4,931,873	+213,049	.....
TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Presidential Residence Protection Assistance (Sec 526) .....	41,000	.....	.....	-41,000	.....
TSA Operations and Support (PL 116-6) (FY19) (Rescission) .....	-42,379	.....	.....	+42,379	.....
TSA Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PL 116-6) (FY19) (Rescission) .....	-5,764	.....	.....	+5,764	.....
Coast Guard PC&I (PL 116-93) (FY20) (Rescission) .....	.....	-70,000	.....	.....	+70,000
Coast Guard RD&E (PL 115-141) (FY18) (Rescission) .....	-5,000	.....	.....	+5,000	.....
CBP PC&I (FY18) (PL 115-141) (Rescission) .....	-20,000	.....	-27,036	-7,036	-27,036
CBP O&S two year (FY19) (Rescission) .....	-91,000	.....	.....	+91,000	.....
CBP PC&I (FY19) (PL 116-6) (Rescission) .....	-38,000	.....	.....	+38,000	.....
DHS Lapsed Balances (non-defense) (Rescission) .....	-18,534	.....	.....	+18,534	.....
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) (Rescission) .....	-300,000	.....	.....	+300,000	.....
CBP Humanitarian Assistance (PL 116-26)(FY 19) (rescission of emergency funding) .....	-233,000	.....	.....	+233,000	.....
DHS Administrative Savings .....	.....	.....	-14,221	-14,221	-14,221
Total, Title V, General Provisions .....	-712,677	-70,000	-41,257	+671,420	+28,743
(Discretionary Funding) .....	-41,000	.....	.....	(-41,000)	.....
(Rescissions/Cancellations) .....	(-520,677)	(-70,000)	(-41,257)	(+479,420)	(+28,743)
(Non-defense) .....	(-520,677)	(-70,000)	(-41,257)	(+479,420)	(+28,743)
(Defense) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Rescission of emergency funding) .....	(-233,000)	.....	.....	(+233,000)	.....
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
HR 748 CARES ACT (PUBLIC LAW 116-136)					
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
Management Directorate					
Operations and Support (emergency) .....	178,300	.....	.....	-178,300	.....
Office of the Inspector General					
Office of the Inspector General (by transfer) (emergency) .....	(3,000)	.....	.....	(-3,000)	.....

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 2021—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	2020 appropriation	Budget estimate	Committee recommendation	Senate Committee recommendation compared with (+ or -)	
				2020 appropriation	Budget estimate
Operations and Support (emergency) .....	100,000	.....	.....	-100,000	.....
Transportation Security Administration .....					
United States Coast Guard .....	140,800	.....	.....	-140,800	.....
Operations and Support (emergency) .....					
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency .....	9,100	.....	.....	-9,100	.....
Operations and Support (emergency) .....					
Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	44,987	.....	.....	-44,987	.....
Operations and Support (emergency) .....	45,000,000	.....	.....	-45,000,000	.....
Disaster Relief (emergency) .....	(-3,000)	.....	.....	(+3,000)	.....
(Transfer out) (emergency) .....	400,000	.....	.....	-400,000	.....
Federal Assistance (emergency) .....					
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency .....	45,444,987	.....	.....	-45,444,987	.....
Total, Other Appropriations .....	45,873,187	.....	.....	-45,873,187	.....
By transfer (emergency) .....	(3,000)	.....	.....	(-3,000)	.....
Transfer out (emergency) .....	(-3,000)	.....	.....	(+3,000)	.....
Grand Total .....	115,683,608	56,641,661	71,627,704	-44,055,904	+14,986,043
(Discretionary Funding) .....	(113,881,299)	(54,771,957)	(69,758,000)	(-44,123,299)	(+14,986,043)
(Non-Defense) .....	(111,299,199)	(52,495,009)	(67,207,000)	(-44,092,199)	(+14,711,991)
(Appropriations) .....	(53,224,956)	(53,075,159)	(55,116,356)	(+1,891,400)	(+2,041,197)
(Emergency and Rescissions of Appropriations) .....	(45,873,187)	(-5,570,099)	(-5,010,099)	(-45,873,187)	.....
(Offsetting Collections) .....	(-4,854,279)	(5,059,949)	(17,142,000)	(-155,820)	(+560,000)
(Disaster Relief Category) .....	(17,352,112)	(-70,000)	(-41,257)	(-210,112)	(+12,082,051)
(Rescissions) .....	(-520,677)	.....	.....	(+479,420)	(+28,743)
(Derived from Prior Year Unobligated Balances) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(Defense) .....	(2,582,100)	(2,276,948)	(2,551,000)	(- 31,100)	(+ 274,052)
(Overseas Contingency on Operations/Global War on Terrorism) .....	(190,000)	.....	.....	(- 190,000)	.....
(Other Defense) .....	(436,789)	(603,000)	(609,513)	(+ 172,724)	(+ 6,513)
(Appropriations) .....	(436,789)	(603,000)	(609,513)	(+ 172,724)	(+ 6,513)
(Rescissions) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Mandatory Funding) .....	(1,802,309)	(1,869,704)	(1,869,704)	(+ 67,395)	.....
Aviation Security Capital Fund .....	250,000	250,000	250,000	.....	.....
Fee Funded Programs .....	7,547,032	8,189,340	8,189,340	+ 642,308	.....

<sup>1</sup> The President's Budget proposes funding the Secret Service as part of the Department of Treasury.

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