

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2020

XXXX, 2019.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
Union and ordered to be printed

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD of California, from the Committee on
Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

XXXXX VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. xxx]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020.

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Overview

The Committee recommendation includes \$63,811,000,000 in total discretionary appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security, including \$49,736,000,000 within the bill's 302(b) budget allocation and \$14,075,000,000 as a budget cap adjustment for major disaster response and recovery activities. The total is an increase of \$2,236,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 funding level and \$1,945,618,000 below the President's budget request.

There is a strong bipartisan consensus on the importance of homeland security, even if the focus in recent years has often been on funding and policy disagreements related to border security and immigration enforcement. In fact, the vast majority of funding and policy priorities funded in this bill are relatively uncontroversial, including those related to the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), the United States Secret Service, the Coast Guard, the Transportation Security Administration, criminal investigations conducted by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and the activities of the Office of Field Operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP). On issues that are more controversial, such as the best way to secure the border between the ports of entry and immigration enforcement in the interior of the United States, this bill takes a balanced, responsible, and informed approach.

Investments in this bill are intended to balance competing priorities across the Department's important missions, all of which are critical to the security of the country. The bill continues important investments to recapitalize the Coast Guard air and sea fleets, including continued support for the Polar Security Cutter program; increases hiring for Secret Service agents and Uniformed Division officers to reduce mandatory overtime and begin to prepare for the 2020 Presidential Campaign; and expedites the procurement of more effective imaging technology for the Transportation Security Administration.

Further, the bill sustains prior year increases for Homeland Security Investigations at ICE, including funding for agents, support staff, and investigations analysts dedicated to drug, trade, and financial services investigations; continues to expand ICE's alternatives to detention programs; funds at least two detention facility inspections per year at ICE's over-72 hours facilities; provides targeted increases for FEMA's major preparedness and response grant programs; and recommends increased resources for CISA to better protect federal civilian cyber networks and better help state and local governments and the private sector secure both cyber and physical infrastructure, including elections infrastructure.

The bill recommends significant new CBP resources for procuring and deploying new technologies to improve situational awareness at the border, and to hire over 1,800 new CBP positions, to include 1,200 new CBP officers, 240 new agriculture specialists, and other mission support personnel.

No funding is provided in the bill for new physical barriers along the southwest border. Early last year, as part of a Border Security Improvement Plan (BSIP), the Border Patrol provided the Committee with a priority list indicating where it believed additional

barriers and replacement barriers would help deter illegal entry across the border, based on recent apprehension data and an assessment of “vanishing time”, or the length of time it takes for a border crosser to reach a road or populated area and disappear into the interior of the United States.

While the Border Patrol prioritization is one piece of the puzzle, it provides insufficient analysis on whether other approaches, particularly the use of cutting-edge border security technology, might help achieve similar outcomes at a much lower cost in many areas. It also does not reflect the current reality of “apprehensions” at the border, with many migrants crossing to voluntarily turn themselves in to Border Patrol agents.

Section 231 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–141) required the Secretary to submit a risk-based plan for improving security along the borders of the United States, including the use of personnel, fencing, other forms of tactical infrastructure, and technology. While the Department delivered an updated BSIP on December 21, 2018, that plan did not address the specific elements required by section 231. Without such a comprehensive analysis, Congress lacks essential information for determining how best to invest scarce taxpayer dollars.

On February 15, 2019, the Department of the Treasury notified Congress of a plan to use its Strategic Support authority to allocate up to \$601,000,000 of Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF) resources for the construction of barriers along the southern land border. In the past, TFF funds have been made available to the Department of Homeland Security and other federal agencies for critical materiel and operational support for law enforcement investigations, such as computer forensic equipment, Title III wiretap intercepts, counterfeit forensics, and the Electronic Crimes Task Forces. In fact, the Administration had previously stated its intent to use TFF funds available in fiscal year 2019 to support additional money laundering/terrorism financing investigations, including information technology investments to support analyses of large data caches and crimes involving cryptocurrency.

Not only was the decision to use Strategic Support authority for border infrastructure unprecedented, it also represents an abandonment of established processes for determining the use of those resources and a deliberate circumvention of congressional appropriations authority. The negative impact of this decision on the readiness levels of federal law enforcement agencies appears to have been an afterthought, if it was even seriously considered at all. In response to this clear abrogation of Congress’s decision in Public Law 116–6 to limit fiscal year 2019 funding for border barriers, the bill correspondingly rescinds \$601,000,000 in prior year funding from CBP’s Procurement, Construction, and Improvements account.

It is unfortunate that the rhetoric that began during the last presidential campaign has made progress on this policy question so challenging: border infrastructure is appropriate in some places, but is simply not a panacea for ending illegal border entries. Physical barriers have been placed along 654 miles of the southwest border, a total that will expand by an estimated 80 miles based on funding appropriated for that purpose in fiscal years 2018 and

2019. Additional information and analysis is required before the Congress appropriates billions of dollars for not only the construction, but also the ongoing maintenance, of additional miles of border barriers.

There are also significant concerns about the negative impacts of physical barriers on border communities and border area ecology. While the Secretary may have the authority to issue waivers to the requirements of environmental, natural resource, and land management laws to expedite construction of funded border barriers, that authority does not obviate the need to provide Congress with an analysis of such impacts as part of the justification for new barriers prior to funds being appropriated.

Since fiscal year 2017, the Administration has routinely exceeded appropriated funding levels for the detention of single adults. During periods of continuing funding resolutions, the Office of Management and Budget has used a “life and safety” exception to apportion funds to ICE well above the daily rate corresponding to the prior year appropriation, resulting in a chronic “ratcheting up” of the average daily population (ADP) in detention.

Even after the enactment of full-year appropriations, ICE has routinely ignored congressional intent by exceeding its funded ADP, requiring funding transfers from other departmental components in fiscal year 2018 to prevent it from going anti-deficient. In fiscal year 2019, ICE has again failed to live within its means, an outcome that can only be partially explained by an increase in single adults apprehended by CBP at the southern land border.

Congress provides transfer authority in the Department’s annual funding bill to give it flexibility in responding to unforeseen events and circumstances, not to routinely augment appropriated funding levels. The Administration’s increasing defiance of congressional intent, as expressed in appropriated funding levels, cannot continue.

During fiscal year 2018, the annual ADP associated with single adults arrested by ICE in the interior of the country reached a high of 22,953, including an ADP of 23,674 in February of that year. That compares to an average ADP for single adults between fiscal year 2013 and fiscal year 2016 of just over 17,000 for single adults arrested in the interior, a period during which the prior administration was effectively prioritizing its enforcement activities.

The Committee recommendation includes funding to support an overall ADP for single adults of 34,000 during fiscal year 2020, equivalent to the ADP funded by Congress between fiscal years 2012 and 2017. This total includes an ADP of 17,000 for single adults arrested in the interior and 17,000 for single adults transferred to ICE custody by CBP; no transfer authority is provided that would allow ICE to exceed this ADP. Because the number of single adults transferred from CBP custody is not within ICE control, however, a contingency mechanism is included in the bill to give ICE access to additional funds in response to a significant increase in the volume of single adults so transferred. This approach is intended to reclaim the authority of Congress to determine funding levels for immigration detention, while also providing flexibility to the Department to manage circumstances beyond its control.

Summary

Title I contains funds for departmental management and oversight activities, biometric identification services, and law enforcement and protective security services at federally owned, leased, or operated facilities. Title II ensures the Department's frontline operational components have the resources to carry out effectively their security, enforcement, and investigative missions. Title III includes funds necessary to prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters and cyber-attacks on the population or the nation's critical infrastructure. Title IV supports law enforcement training; citizenship, immigration, and employment eligibility verification services; efforts to counter chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear attacks; and research and development functions. Title V includes basic general provisions for oversight, reprogramming notification requirements, transfer authority, reporting requirements, and funding limitations.

Account level funding details at the program, project, and activity levels are included in the back of this report.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS, INTELLIGENCE, AND OVERSIGHT

Mission

The mission of Departmental Management, Operations, Intelligence, and Oversight is to provide leadership and services to Department of Homeland Security (DHS) components; formulate policy guidance and directives; disseminate intelligence; identify and track performance measurements relating to DHS missions; and provide oversight for all DHS operations.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

The Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (OSEM) plans and executes departmental strategies to accomplish agency objectives and provides policy guidance to departmental components.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$141,381,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	141,310,000
Recommended in the bill	174,916,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+33,535,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+33,606,000

The recommendation includes \$1,873,000 above the request to support the annualization of the 2019 pay raise and \$2,318,000 to fund a 2020 pay raise of 3.1 percent. In addition, the bill includes increases above the request totaling \$4,928,000 to maintain current services as follows: \$145,000 for the Office of the Secretary; \$52,000 for the Office of Public Affairs; \$54,000 for the Office of Legislative Affairs; \$1,371,000 for the Privacy Office; \$2,472,000 for the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans; \$310,000 for the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL); \$410,000 for the Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman; and \$114,000 for the Office of Partnership and Engagement.

In addition, the Committee provides an enhancement of \$4,487,000 for CRCL and realigns \$2,804,000 from the Office of Partnerships and Engagement (OPE) to the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans to support the Office for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention. An additional \$20,000,000 above the request is recommended to establish a new Office of Immigration Detention Ombudsman (OIDO).

Blue Campaign.—The recommendation includes \$1,600,000 for Blue Campaign personnel, as requested. A department-wide initiative to combat human trafficking, the Blue Campaign, has historically been funded through end-of-year contributions from components, an approach that is inappropriate for the program's long-term sustainment. In addition to continued personnel funding, DHS is directed to account for and propose full, direct funding for program operations in the justification materials that accompany future budget submissions.

The Committee recognizes the importance of Blue Campaign work with non-profit organizations, including those of airline personnel, to identify and report human trafficking. The Committee directs OPE to explore whether airline personnel could be better prepared to identify and protect human trafficking victims through in-person training in lieu of or in addition to the current on-line training. In addition, OPE should determine whether training efforts for airline personnel could be expanded to include the identification of individuals at risk for forced marriage abroad. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, OPE shall update the Committee on the results of its findings.

Counter-Drug Operations.—The Committee directs the Department to provide a report, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on its counter-drug operations and efforts to address operational needs in the transit zone and throughout the Caribbean basin, specifically in and around Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

CRCL Compliance Division.—Increases above the request for CRCL are for the Compliance Division to expand its activities related to immigration enforcement and detention. CRCL shall ensure that all individuals whose complaints it investigates receive information within 30 days of the completion of an investigation regarding the outcome of such complaints, as appropriate, including findings of fact, findings of law, and available remedies.

Customer Service.—The Committee directs all DHS components to develop standards to improve customer service in accordance with Executive Order 13571, *Streamlining Service Delivery and Improving Customer Service*, and to incorporate those standards into the performance plans required under 31 U.S.C. 1115. The Committee directs the Department to provide an update on plans for implementing this requirement not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Domestic Sourcing.—The Committee supports efforts to ensure that uniforms and personal protective equipment procured by the Department or its components are manufactured domestically from domestic materials, and encourages the Department to continue evaluating procurement strategies, consistent with all applicable laws and regulations, to increase the domestic percentage of such uniforms and equipment it sources. Within 90 days of the date of

enactment of this Act, the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer is directed to provide a report on the percentage of uniforms and equipment that the Department currently procures domestically and the results of its assessment of how this percentage could be increased.

Family Separation.—Over the last several months, the Committee has repeatedly requested information from the Department on its policies and processes for determining when U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) personnel will separate individuals who present as family units. To date, DHS has failed to provide the requested information on the criteria used for such separations and the related guidance issued to field personnel. Additionally, DHS has failed to provide information on how it defines a family for purposes of separation decisions; the level of criminality that may serve as the basis for separating a child from an adult; and whether its definition of a “fraudulent family” includes individuals who are genetically or legally related but are not considered a family under U.S. law. DHS has also stated that smugglers are pairing some children with unrelated adults multiple times, but has provided no documentation. This lack of responsiveness and transparency is concerning and violates a long-held tradition of comity between the Department and the Committee. The Committee directs DHS to provide the requested information without further delay.

DHS is directed to ensure, when appropriate and feasible, that separated family units are reunited and transferred together prior to removal, release from CBP custody, or transfer to ICE custody. ICE is expected to ensure that individuals being transferred from CBP to ICE custody, in ICE custody, or under ICE supervision have opportunities to report family separations and to verify the status, location, and disposition of family members, and to regularly communicate with one another by phone or video conference.

The Committee directs DHS to determine how many families separated on or after December 1, 2016, were not reported to the court in *Ms. L. v. Immigration and Customs Enforcement* but were described in a January 17, 2019, report by the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (OIG-BL-18-00511); share with HHS the names, alien numbers, and other identifying information for each member of each such family; and the reason for, date of, and location of the separation. DHS is directed to work with HHS to determine, to the greatest extent possible, the current location of each separated adult and child and the contact information for the adult and child.

Within 90 days of the date of enactment this Act, the Department shall publish on its public website information on its efforts to address the challenges documented in the September 2018 DHS OIG special report (OIG-18-84) and the January 2019 HHS OIG report on family separations. Such information should describe procedures the Department has implemented to ensure that separations by CBP are appropriately reported to ICE and the HHS Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR); CBP and ICE processes to track separations in coordination with ORR; and additional resources needed to fully address these requirements. CBP shall ensure that each instance of the separation of a child from a parent or guardian

is documented and the rationale is shared with ORR, along with the location and contact information for each family member.

The Committee further directs DHS to publish on its public website the following data, delineated by sector and updated biannually:

(1) The number of separations of a child from an adult resulting from:

- (a) a determination that an adult is not a child's parent;
- (b) a determination that an adult is not a child's legal guardian;
- (c) a well-founded suspicion or knowledge that the adult is engaged in human trafficking;
- (d) a well-founded suspicion or knowledge that the adult poses a threat to the child due to the adult's criminal history;
- (e) a well-founded suspicion or knowledge that the adult otherwise poses a danger to the child;
- (f) the prosecution of the adult under 8 U.S.C. 1325 or 1326; and
- (g) any other category for the separation of a child from an adult.

(2) the number of adults removed from the United States without a child who was separated from them by DHS;

(3) the number of children removed from the United States without an adult who was separated from them by DHS;

(4) the number of children separated by DHS that were removed with an adult that had been separated from them;

(5) the number of families being detained together in ICE custody; and

(6) the number of separated children referred to ORR.

For any families separated by CBP personnel, CBP is directed to document in each family member's file the location of and specific justification for separation, as well as the names and other identifying information of each separated family unit and the relationship of the separated family members. In addition, ICE is directed to ensure that individuals transferred from CBP custody, in ICE custody, or under ICE supervision are asked about and have opportunities to report family separation incidents and to verify the status, location, and disposition of family members, and to regularly communicate with one another.

Firearm Ballistics Data.—The Committee is aware that the collection and sharing of ballistics data through the National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) operated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives has been instrumental in helping to solve gun-related crimes across law enforcement jurisdictions around the country. The Committee encourages the Secretary to assess the feasibility of DHS participation in NIBIN, with appropriate safeguards for ensuring that entering such data does not compromise ongoing gun crime investigations.

FOIA Backlog Reduction Plan.—The Committee directs the Secretary to provide, within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, a plan to eliminate the department-wide backlog of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests by the end of fiscal year 2022. The plan shall detail how the Department and each of its components will address challenges contributing to backlogs, such as decentralized operations, inadequate technology, or staffing. Within

120 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Privacy Office shall brief the Committee on the plan, including the resource requirements for implementing it.

Hemostatic Agents.—The Committee is aware that Department of Defense use of hemostatic agents has helped reduce bleeding from combat injuries and encourages DHS to assess the costs and benefits of equipping DHS law enforcement vehicles with hemostatic dressings based on the civilian standards and recommendations of the Committee for Tactical Emergency Casualty Care.

Immigration Case Processing.—The Committee is aware that the Department is working with DOJ to develop a common, interoperable, and automated immigration case processing system for DHS and DOJ components with immigration responsibilities. The Committee directs the Office of Policy to provide an update on the implementation plan for this system within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Immigration Data Integration Initiative.—The Committee recommends \$2,120,000 above the request to maintain level funding for the Immigration Data Integration Initiative, which is focused on enabling the Department to provide timely reporting of border security and immigration enforcement data. Such data is important for informing component operations and also for supporting departmental and congressional oversight. Specifically, the initiative will enable DHS to develop uniform immigration data standards; provide stakeholders with real- or near real-time access to relevant data; ensure that immigration records are fully linked across DHS and other federal agency data systems; and meet transparency requirements directed by the Committee.

Joint Requirements Council.—The Committee directs the Department to continue providing quarterly briefings on Joint Requirements Council activities.

Mass Transit and Rail System Vulnerabilities.—The Committee is concerned with the security vulnerabilities of our nation's mass transit and passenger rail systems, and strongly encourages DHS to explore ways to better utilize its laboratory facilities to rapidly research, develop, prototype, and deploy cutting-edge counterterrorism technologies to close counterterrorism gaps in such systems.

Migrant Protection Protocols Program.—On January 24, 2019, the Secretary announced the implementation of the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) program, through which certain migrants would be returned to Mexico during the pendency of their U.S. immigration court proceedings. After several delays, the Department provided a limited briefing on the program to the Committee on March 7, 2019, but failed to provide follow-up information requested during that briefing. After multiple requests, CBP finally provided more detailed information on May 30, 2019, shortly before the Subcommittee was scheduled to consider the fiscal year 2020 funding bill for the Department. Such delays in responding to Committee requests for information are unacceptable and impair the Committee's constitutionally-derived role to provide oversight of the Executive Branch.

Based on the information provided, the Committee continues to have concerns that MPP was implemented by the Administration with little forethought given to due process for returned individuals. For instance, those returned have inadequate access to legal

counsel in the United States; face limited availability of shelter and security in Mexico; and are not adequately advised of their rights and responsibilities. In addition, CBP has not effectively defined who should be considered a member of a “vulnerable population” not amenable to placement in MPP; nor effectively worked with the DOJ Executive Office of Immigration Review to ensure that the cases of migrants placed in MPP will be adjudicated in a timely manner. The bill includes a new title II administrative provision to address such concerns.

New Technology.—The Committee directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to assess the Department’s efforts to develop and implement new border security technology in a manner that ensures accuracy and sufficiently protects the privacy interests of those impacted by such technology. Among other factors, GAO shall consider the extent to which DHS has processes and procedures in place designed to ensure that, as appropriate:

1. a system of due process exists whereby individuals can submit complaints, correct erroneous information, and receive redress for privacy and other infringements;
2. the technology will be sufficiently accurate to mitigate the risk of privacy violations or other adverse impacts on mistakenly-identified individuals, or security resources being diverted;
3. DHS can demonstrate the accuracy, operational effectiveness, and suitability of the technology;
4. effective controls are in place to ensure the technology is deployed and implemented in a cost-effective manner that minimizes the impact on populations and locations outside the intended area where the technology is deployed;
5. sufficient operational safeguards are in place to reduce opportunities for abuse;
6. security measures are in place that reflect best practices for protecting data from unauthorized access;
7. DHS adopts policies establishing effective oversight of the use and operation of the technology;
8. DHS complies with existing privacy laws, including by conducting the appropriate internal assessments and undertaking necessary rulemakings;
9. DHS takes appropriate action to consult with residents and other populations in locations impacted by the technology and takes action to address their concerns; and
10. DHS adopts policies to minimize data collection, ensure prompt purging of information, and prevents dissemination and use by other agencies, as appropriate.

GAO is directed to report its findings to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives within one year of enactment of this Act and to keep the Committees apprised of its progress and any interim findings during the course of its assessment.

Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman.—The Committee is concerned that despite several reviews, audits, and investigations revealing substandard care and conditions at the Department’s short- and long-term civil detention facilities, little progress has been made. In response, an administrative provision is included that establishes an independent Immigration Detention Om-

budsman position responsible for addressing issues that arise in these facilities. This position will report directly to the Secretary and will have direct access to all detention facilities and to all detainees and their files. The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 above the request to establish and operate a new office to support these functions. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall brief the Committee on a plan and schedule for establishing the Ombudsman position and the new Office.

Operation Secure Line.—The Committee is concerned about a reported initiative, Operation Secure Line, under which the Department maintains a database of journalists, immigration attorneys, and immigration rights activists, including U.S. legal residents and citizens, who are covering or otherwise affiliated with migrants participating in so-called “migrant caravans.” Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, DHS shall brief the Committee on its information collection and immigration inspection policies and practices related to such individuals; the total number of individuals whom the Department is tracking under such policies and practices, and the justification for such tracking; and the legal authorities on which the Department is relying for these activities.

Public Complaint and Feedback System.—OPE shall continue to provide semi-annual updates on the work of the Public Complaint and Feedback System Working Group, as described in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

Smuggling Investigations.—The Committee is concerned with reports that transnational criminal organizations may combine narcotics and humans in illicit smuggling attempts, further endangering the lives of individuals being smuggled. The Committee directs the Department to work with its federal law enforcement partners to ensure that the enforcement of anti-drug and anti-smuggling laws is carried out in a manner protective of human life and safety. In particular, DHS should work to prevent the passage of any vehicle through a checkpoint or port of entry for purposes of a controlled delivery by another law enforcement agency if the vehicle may contain individuals being smuggled under unsafe conditions, such as the smuggling of one or more individuals in a confined or non-airconditioned space.

State Crime Labs.—The Department should continue providing assistance, as appropriate, to state police crime labs to ensure that federal requirements do not burden state resources. DHS shall continue to report annually on its use of and partnerships with state crime labs, including funding associated with such use and partnerships, and should fully reimburse state crime labs for services they provide. The Committee notes that the Department’s partnerships with crime labs are particularly important in border states.

Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention.—The Committee directs the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans to provide, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, a briefing on the programs and activities of the Office for Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention, including its efforts to broaden the Department’s focus on countering domestic extremism, terrorist radicalization, and recruitment. The briefing should include a description of the Department’s efforts or planned efforts to address the threats identified in Joint Intelligence Bulletin IA–0154–17.

Translation Services.—The Committee directs DHS to provide, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act, a plan for ensuring access to appropriate translation services for all individuals encountered by CBP, ICE, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), including an estimate of related resource requirements, and the feasibility and potential benefit of these components jointly procuring such services.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$1,262,302,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	1,557,288,000
Recommended in the bill	1,575,906,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+313,604,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+18,618,000

Mission

The mission of the Management Directorate is to provide policy, guidance, operational oversight and support, biometric identification services and management solutions for the Department and to provide law enforcement and protective security services at federally owned, leased, or operated facilities.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$1,083,837,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	1,175,990,000
Recommended in the bill	1,194,608,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+110,771,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+18,618,000

The recommendation includes \$6,317,000 above the request to support the annualization of the 2019 pay raise; \$7,728,000 to fund a 2020 pay raise; and \$4,573,000 to maintain current services.

Advertising Services.—The Committee directs the Department to include, as part of all future budget justifications, the total amount obligated for advertising service contracts for the prior fiscal year and a target amount for the current year and the budget year, including delineations of such total amounts obligated to socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, as defined in section 8(a)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(4)), and to women-owned and minority-owned businesses.

Cybersecurity Workforce.—The Committee is concerned that the DHS cybersecurity workforce lacks adequate participation by minorities and underrepresented communities. To increase the diversity of the cybersecurity candidate pool, the Committee directs the Department to partner with minority-serving institutions that award degrees in areas such as information technology, computer science, and engineering to increase the number of cybersecurity interns that are prepared to enter the cyber workforce, and to update the Committee on its efforts not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Interoperable Communications.—The Committee remains concerned about progress in closing interoperable communications gaps among DHS components, and urges the Department to explore how it could leverage existing interoperable communications

platforms through partnerships with local, state, and other federal agencies.

Obligation Plans.—The Department shall continue to submit obligation plans on a quarterly basis, as detailed in Public Law 114–113 and Public Law 115–31. The Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) shall require the use of a uniform obligation plan template to ensure consistency across components, which shall include quarterly spending targets for each account and PPA. Each component shall be required to report to OCFO all actual obligations and expenditures within 20 days of the close of each quarter and OCFO shall provide the consolidated set of plans to the Committee within 30 days of the close of each quarter. OCFO will also be responsible for ensuring that components with major acquisition programs include the breakout of these programs within their quarterly plans and provide additional context to describe and justify any changes from the prior submission. During the period of any continuing resolution, OCFO shall provide a briefing on the corresponding obligation and budget execution plan, as directed in House Report 114–215.

Performance Measures.—The Committee directs all agencies funded by this Act to comply with requirements in title 31 of the United States Code related to the development of organizational priority goals and outcomes such as performance outcome measures, output measures, efficiency measures, and customer service measures.

Shooting Ranges.—The Committee reminds DHS of the directive in House Report 116–9 to assess options for expanding the availability of shooting ranges across departmental components, and looks forward to receiving information on the results of that assessment.

Summary Ratings.—The Committee again directs the Department’s Chief Acquisition Officer to provide a briefing of summary ratings for all Level 1 and 2 programs and reminds the Department that this is a quarterly requirement.

Traveler Identity Verification.—The Committee is aware that the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is partnering with CBP to test CBP’s Traveler Verification System (TVS) in the TSA operational environment. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, TSA, CBP, and the Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM) shall jointly brief the Committee on the status of that testing and the potential for TVS to serve as an enterprise level solution for biometric identification of travelers. The briefing should also address how CBP, TSA, and the TVS program protect the privacy of travelers.

Unified Headquarters in South Texas.—The Committee reminds DHS of the directive in House Report 116–9 to assess the feasibility of establishing a unified headquarters for CBP and ICE operational components in the South Texas region, and looks forward to receiving information on the results of that assessment.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$175,920,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	381,298,000
Recommended in the bill	381,298,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+205,378,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	---

The recommendation includes the requested amounts, as follows: \$223,767,000 for phase two construction of a headquarters facility for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency; \$3,800,000 for Planning, Programming, Budgeting, and Execution (PPBE) One Number; \$116,359,000 for financial systems modernization; \$10,353,000 for the Human Resources Information Technology program; \$3,272,000 for the DHS Data Framework; \$8,250,000 for DHS One Net; and \$15,497,000 for the Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology program.

Headquarters Consolidation.—The Committee directs the Department to provide an updated headquarters consolidation plan not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$1,527,110,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	1,559,930,000
Recommended in the bill	1,559,930,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+32,820,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	---

Mission

The Federal Protective Service (FPS) delivers law enforcement and protective security services to federally owned, leased, or operated facilities.

The Committee recommends \$1,559,930,000 for the FPS, the same as the amount requested, which is fully offset by fees collected from FPS customer agencies.

Public Law 115–278 authorized the reorganization of the National Protection and Programs Directorate into the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). Pursuant to the authority provided to the Secretary by Section 3(b)(1) of that Act, the Acting Secretary made the decision to realign the FPS within the Department’s Management Directorate as a direct report to the Under Secretary for Management. The Committee is concerned that this organizational placement could create a conflict of interest between the oversight roles prescribed for the Under Secretary under title VII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 341) and the responsibilities for executing FPS operations. The Committee notes that a January 2019 GAO report (GAO–19–122) recommended steps DHS should take to determine FPS’s organizational placement. It is the Committee’s understanding that the Department will soon be reporting to GAO on how the Acting Secretary arrived at his reorganization decision, including the criteria he considered. The Committee directs GAO to report on its assessment of how the Department acted on GAO’s recommendations.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND OPERATIONS COORDINATION

Mission

The missions supported through Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination are twofold: to equip the Homeland Security Enterprise with timely intelligence and information to keep the homeland safe, secure, and resilient; and to provide operations coordination, information sharing, situational awareness, a common operating picture, and departmental continuity.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$253,253,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	276,641,000
Recommended in the bill	276,641,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+23,388,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	---

The Committee directs the Office of Intelligence and Analysis to work with DOJ to distribute a joint intelligence bulletin updating IA-0154-17.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

Mission

The DHS Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts and supervises independent audits, investigations, and inspections of DHS programs, projects, and activities; identifies fraud, abuse, mismanagement, and inefficiencies in the use of funds; and makes recommendations for improving the execution of DHS missions.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$168,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	170,186,000
Recommended in the bill	195,242,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+27,242,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+25,056,000

The recommendation includes \$2,870,000 for 2020 pay raise and \$22,186,000 above the request for increased monitoring and oversight of border security and immigration enforcement activities, including unannounced inspections of ICE and CBP detention facilities; the 287(g) and Secure Communities programs; the use of border search authority to search electronic devices; enhanced vetting, including supplemental visa questions and social media vetting/monitoring; adjudication of immigration benefit applications, including any delays or denials disproportionately impacting a particular applicant category; ICE and CBP enforcement activities at or near sensitive locations; metering of asylum seekers at land ports of entry; Operation Streamline; and the Criminal Alien Program.

FEMA Alternative Procedures.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the OIG shall brief the Committee on a plan to update the report required in section 5189f(h) of title 42, United States Code, related to FEMA’s Alternative Procedures program for Public Assistance.

Treatment of Detainees.—The Committee directs the OIG to assess CBP and ICE policies and practices for meeting the religious or medical dietary restriction requirements of CBP and ICE detainees.

287(g) Program.—The Committee directs the OIG to review ICE’s implementation and oversight of the 287(g) program, including training, data collection, civil liberties protections, and complaint processes.

Unannounced Inspections.—The OIG shall continue unannounced inspections of immigration detention facilities and publish the results of such inspections and other reports related to custody operations activities on its public website.

TITLE I—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 101. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Department to submit a report to the Inspector General regarding grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition, and requires the Inspector General to review such grants or contracts and report the results to the Committees.

Section 102. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to link all contracts that provide award fees to successful acquisition outcomes.

Section 103. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Secretary to notify the Committees of any proposed transfer of funds from the Department of Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any agency at DHS, and modifies it to prohibit the use of such funds for border security infrastructure.

Section 104. The Committee continues a provision related to official costs of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Section 105. The Committee includes a new provision establishing an Immigration Detention Ombudsman.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$14,959,548,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	18,191,683,000
Recommended in the bill	13,868,897,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	– 1,090,651,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	– 4,322,786,000

Mission

The mission of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is to enforce laws regarding the admission of foreign-born persons into the United States and facilitate the flow of legitimate trade and travel.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$12,179,729,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	12,513,492,000
Recommended in the bill	13,114,935,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+935,206,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+601,443,000

The recommendation includes \$42,796,000 above the request to support the annualization of the 2019 pay raise and \$191,345,000 to fund a 2020 pay raise of 3.1 percent.

Additionally, the recommendation includes increases above the request for the following: \$157,400,000 to fill a gap created by the assumed availability of Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) fees; \$25,000,000 for innovative technology; \$2,000,000 for Enterprise Geospatial Improvement Services; \$2,000,000 for rescue beacons for a total of \$4,000,000; \$40,500,000 for a unified immigration portal and for data analytics; \$1,000,000 for Carizzo cane control; \$10,000,000 for 200 Border Patrol operational support positions; \$91,616,000 for 1,200 CBP Officers; \$12,221,000 for 120 Enterprise Services mission support personnel; \$8,729,000 for 86 Office of Field Operations operational support positions; \$29,852,000 for 240 agriculture specialists; \$20,000,000 for port of entry (POE) technology; \$10,000,000 for trade enforcement enhancements; \$30,000,000 for Air and Marine Operations (AMO) increased flight hours, to include contract personnel; \$21,000,000 for incident driven video recording systems; \$57,052,000 for critical life and safety facility enhancements; and \$15,000,000 for border patrol roads. The recommendation provides no funding for additional Border Patrol Agents.

Acoustic Hailing Devices.—The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on its operational evaluation of acoustic hailing equipment, including pilot and demonstration projects in the Imperial Beach and Calexico Border Patrol station areas of operations.

Brand USA.—The President's budget request for fiscal year 2020 assumed \$157,400,000 in revenue collections would be available to CBP through the redirection of the ESTA surcharge fee that currently supports Brand USA, a public-private partnership that promotes travel to the United States by foreign visitors. The Committee notes that the 2014 reauthorization of the Brand USA surcharge extends through fiscal year 2020; any change to the current program would require the enactment of new authorization legislation that is not under the jurisdiction of the Committee. The Committee recognizes the economic value in the promotion of international travel and tourism by Brand USA to cities and states across the country and encourages CBP to work with the Congress to reauthorize the program.

Border Barrier Mitigation Activities.—The Committee is concerned about the impacts of border barrier construction on sensitive lands and wildlife along the southwest land border, including impacts on national wildlife refuges, national forests, national monuments, wilderness areas, and imperiled species. The waiver of impact review mechanisms, such as those normally required under the National Environmental Policy Act and the Endangered Species Act, means that neither the Congress nor the public is fully informed on the full scope and cost of such impacts. The Committee directs the Department to work with the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture, and Defense to provide a report, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, that: 1) assesses the impacts of border barrier construction on sensitive lands, habitat, and wildlife; 2) identifies strategies to mitigate such impacts, including land acquisitions for national wildlife refuges and other federal public

land units; and 3) provides estimates of the cost to implement such strategies.

Electronic Device Searches.—Given the recent increase in the number of border device searches, the Committee directs CBP to publish data on its public website detailing the number of instances during secondary inspections in which POE personnel:

(1) accessed the digital contents of any electronic equipment, delineated by the nationality and initial country of departure for the arriving individual in possession of such equipment;

(2) accessed the digital contents of an online account, including social media handles and cloud-based accounts;

(3) requested consent to access the digital contents of any electronic equipment belonging to or in the possession of a United States person, delineated by whether permission was granted;

(4) requested a United States person to consensually disclose an access credential that would enable access to the digital contents of electronic equipment of such person, delineated by whether the credential was so disclosed; or

(5) detained an individual for refusing to disclose or provide consent to access the digital contents of any electronic equipment belonging to them or in their possession, delineated by whether the individual was a United States person, and the length of time the individual was detained.

In addition, CBP is directed to publish aggregate data on the race and ethnicity of individuals subject to secondary inspection for purposes of accessing digital content. The data required under this heading should be published semi-annually beginning within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Incident-Driven Video Recording System.—The Committee provides \$21,000,000 for the Incident-Driven Video Recording System to deploy to 22 Border Patrol Stations and six POEs. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the execution plan for the effort, to include an implementation schedule. The Committee expects CBP to require the use of body cameras, or other cameras as appropriate, for officers and agents in interactions with the public and, in consultation with the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties and the Privacy Office, to finalize a DHS-wide policy for protecting the privacy of both personnel and the public in the context of such camera use.

Innovative Technology.—The Committee recommends a total of \$55,000,000 for innovation technologies, to include \$20,000,000 within Operations and Support (O&S) and \$35,000,000 under Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I). These funds should be used to deliver innovative and disruptive commercial technology solutions to front-line personnel. CBP is encouraged to review such technologies as countermeasures for unmanned aerial vehicles, remote sensing technology, high altitude persistence drones, and innovative tower technologies. CBP is directed to update the Committee on the planned obligation of funds at least 15 days prior to any obligation.

Migrant Care.—The explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–6 directed CBP to brief the Committees on progress in establishing permanent plans, standards, and protocols to protect the health, safety, and wellbeing of migrants in its custody. The Com-

mittee looks forward to receiving that briefing, which is now overdue. In addition, CBP shall continue to update the Committee quarterly on progress made in finalizing and implementing such plans, protocols, and standards, which should be in compliance with the relevant recommendations in the Policy Statement of the American Academy of Pediatrics entitled, “Detention of Immigrant Children”.

Migrants–Child Welfare Professionals.—With the funds provided in this Act and prior Acts, the Committee directs the Department to hire or otherwise obtain the services of child welfare professionals with culturally competent, trauma-centered, and developmentally appropriate interviewing skills to provide child welfare expertise and screening services on a full-time basis at each land POE or Border Patrol station along the southern land border. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide an execution plan for hiring child welfare professionals to include how the personnel will be deployed in the field.

Migrants–Consumables.—With the funds provided for consumables in this and prior funding Acts, CBP shall maintain a sufficient supply of sleeping mats, toothbrushes, toothpaste, feminine hygiene products, other personal hygiene supplies, and diapers for CBP holding facilities, and make each available upon request. CBP shall also ensure that showers are available to individuals held in custody for longer than 48 hours.

Migrants–Deaths.—Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, DHS shall submit a report addressing the following for the prior fiscal year:

(1) for each discovery of migrant remains, whether by CBP personnel or other individuals or organizations, within 100 miles of the southern land border of the U.S. during the reporting period—

(A) the location of discovery;

(B) the entity that made the discovery or whether a private individual made the discovery;

(C) the cause and manner of death, if determinable; and

(D) the sex, age at time of death, and country of origin, if determinable;

(2) a detailed explanation of CBP efforts to coordinate with local elected officials, law enforcement agencies, medical examiners and coroners, universities, nongovernmental organizations, landowners, and other members of the public to identify, count, and map the locations of all migrant remains discovered during the reporting period;

(3) an assessment of CBP protocols for responding to different methods of reporting migrants in distress, including 911 calls and verbal reports by other migrants;

(4) an assessment of cellphone coverage in areas where migrant remains are frequently discovered; and

(5) A detailed description of CBP programs or plans to reduce the number of migrant deaths.

Migrants–Families in Custody.—When appropriate and feasible, CBP shall ensure that separated family units are reunited and transferred together prior to removal, release from CBP custody, or transfer to ICE custody. When CBP is responsible for the custody of unaccompanied alien children who are siblings, the Commis-

sioner shall, to the extent practicable and when in the best interest of the children, place such siblings together in the same facility before the Department of Health and Human Services assumes custody pursuant to 8 U.S.C. 1232(b).

Migrants–Nutrition.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall assess and report to Congress on whether food provided to individuals held in CBP custody for stays in excess of 24, 48, and 72 hours meets federal dietary guidelines, including those developed for the special nutritional health needs of juveniles, and make recommendations for any changes needed to ensure better access to nutritionally adequate food in short-term custody.

Migrants–Overcrowding in Short-Term Custody Facilities.—The Committee is concerned with continuing reports of overcrowding in CBP short-term holding facilities. While the Committee is sympathetic to the operational needs of the agency, consistent overcrowding presents safety, health, and hygiene risks to individuals in custody as well as to departmental personnel. The Commissioner shall notify the Committee within 24 hours of each instance in which the holding facilities in a sector or field office reaches or exceeds 150 percent of capacity.

Migrants–Personnel.—CBP should evaluate the potential benefits of utilizing non-law enforcement personnel with appropriate training to transport, process, and care for migrants in CBP custody and assess whether efficiencies could be gained by co-locating in CBP processing facilities representatives of nongovernmental organizations that provide migrant transition services. Additionally, because of the high incidence of physical trauma experienced by many migrants, particularly women and children, during their journey to the United States, the Committee directs CBP to provide training on trauma-informed care for all personnel who interact with migrants. This training should include all such mission support personnel.

Migrants–Queue Management.—The Committee is concerned about CBP’s practice of “metering” or “queue management” at POEs along the U.S.-Mexico border. Section 235 of the Immigration and Nationality Act requires CBP officers to admit for inspection any person who arrives at a POE and expresses a fear of return or asks for asylum. The Committee is particularly concerned by reports that unaccompanied children and other vulnerable individuals have been subjected to metering. While the Committee understands that CBP facility capacity can potentially limit the number of migrants who can enter a land POE at a given time, CBP has historically processed asylum seekers at much higher volumes. The Committee directs DHS to take appropriate steps to ensure that the United States is meeting its legal obligations to asylum seekers and to provide the Committee with any additional resource requirements needed for this purpose. The Committee is aware that the OIG is currently reviewing CBP’s metering policies and practices and looks forward to receiving the results of that review.

Migrants–In-Custody Time for Unaccompanied Children.—The Commissioner of CBP shall notify the Committee within 24 hours of any instance in which a child is held in a single CBP holding facility for more than five days or spends more than a total of six days in CBP custody. The notification should indicate the loca-

tion(s) where the child has been held; whether the child is accompanied or unaccompanied; the child's age; and the child's health condition.

Migrants—Safety.—CBP shall continue its policies and activities that help protect people who travel on foot through dangerous terrain after having entered the United States between the ports of entry. CBP shall continue to prohibit CBP personnel from engaging in any activity that could damage water and food caches and increase efforts to increase migrant safety, including through the placement and maintenance of additional rescue beacons. The recommendation includes an increase of \$2,000,000 above the request for this purpose.

Mitigation in Floodplains.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on its specific efforts to mitigate flooding and the negative economic, environmental, and quality of life impacts of flooding on property owners, communities, and wildlife in areas where border barriers have been constructed.

Operation Streamline.—The 2015 DHS OIG report, “*Streamline: Measuring Its Effect on Illegal Border Crossing*” (OIG–15–95) detailed serious deficiencies with Operation Streamline and other prosecutions for illegal entry/reentry and made a number of recommendations, including: measuring the effects of the program, estimating and reporting on its costs, and developing guidance for the treatment of asylum seekers. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs DHS to provide a briefing on the status of implementing each of the recommendations in the 2015 report; the operational guidance for each sector or area of responsibility using the Consequence Delivery System; any changes made over the last three years; and the statistical justification or other rationale for the particular consequences applied to each category of migrants.

Polygraph Waivers.—The Committee directs CBP to provide quarterly reports on the number of personnel applicants to whom the Commissioner has granted polygraph waivers, accompanied by the current Significant Admissions Summary, which is a list of admissions to criminal and national-security-compromising acts that are uncovered during polygraph exams.

Prosecution of Asylum Seekers.—The Committee is concerned by reports of the prosecution for illegal entry and reentry of individuals who express a fear of return to their country of origin during processing by CBP. The Administration is reminded of the United States' obligation under the 1951 Refugee Convention to refrain from punishing asylum seekers for the way in which they enter the country.

Reporting Requirements.—CBP shall continue to follow the directives in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–6 related to the following, including the previously directed timeframes unless otherwise specified:

- (1) CBP-wide capability gaps;
- (2) Border Patrol Workforce Staffing Model;
- (3) Combined table of CBP interdictions of currency and major categories of drugs;
- (4) The number of detainees held by CBP for more than 48 and 72 hours, respectively;

- (5) Allegations related to employee corruption;
- (6) Use of force abuses;
- (7) Checkpoint, transportation check, and roving patrol stop operations;
- (8) Border Patrol and AMO aviation working group;
- (9) Search and rescue efforts for fiscal year 2019;
- (10) Deaths in custody and not in custody;
- (11) POE infrastructure capital investment projects, not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act; and
- (12) Staffing gains and losses.

Staffing Shortages.—The Committee remains aware of continued staffing shortages at land, sea, and air POEs, to include International Mail Facilities and Express Consignment Facilities. While the current resource allocation model states that CBP requires at least 27,021 officers and 3,148 agriculture specialists for existing requirements at the POEs, the President’s discretionary budget request makes no significant attempt to mitigate this gap. These critical shortages impact trade and travel across all types of POEs, to include airports, bridges, cruise ship terminals and international rail crossings. To address these concerns, the recommendation includes funding above the request for over 1,200 new CBP Officers, 86 operational support staff, 120 mission support staff, and 240 agriculture specialists.

Transparency.—The Committee is aware of concerns that CBP activities and policies may sometimes lack public transparency and may be subject to inadequate data collection and reporting. The Committee directs CBP to reiterate its commitment to a policy of “maximum disclosure, minimum delay” in releasing information to the media and public; continue to post all policies and guidelines that may be of interest to the public on the agency’s website; and continue—or expand as practicable—data collection that more effectively detects and deters abuse, strengthens accountability, and ensures effective use of limited resources.

Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS).—The Committee notes that CBP’s oversight framework and procedures are intended to ensure that the use of its UAS is in compliance with privacy and civil liberty laws and standards. To effectively monitor such compliance, the Committee expects DHS to track the number of times these systems are used along the border, in a maritime environment, or in support of state, local, and tribal law enforcement entities, and directs DHS to make this information publicly available.

Border Security Operations

Border Patrol Pay.—On April 11, 2019, DHS notified the Committee that the Acting Secretary approved a Border Patrol Agent retention incentive program, to go into effect in fiscal year 2019. To address the estimated funding requirement in fiscal year 2019, the Administration recently proposed \$84,000,000 to support this program as part of a fiscal year 2019 supplemental appropriations request. To date, however, DHS has provided no estimate for the fiscal year 2020 funding requirement for the incentive program. DHS is again directed to propose any new personnel incentive programs in its annual budget request so that the Committee can fully assess them in the context of competing funding priorities.

The Committee is also aware that the Department intends to update certain Border Patrol Agent job descriptions to facilitate more rapid career advancement with less experience than currently required. To date, the only official reference to this change the Committee has seen is a \$23,000,000 request in the supplemental appropriations package the Administration recently submitted to Congress, which is proposed to support an initiative to train Border Patrol Agents to serve as asylum officers. Because the Department has provided inadequate justification and no details in support of this proposal, it is impossible for the Committee to fully assess it or determine its long-term cost requirements. The Committee reminds the Department of the requirements of section 527 of Public Law 116–6 requiring a formal notification to the Committee prior to the implementation of any structural pay reform.

Carrizo Cane.—Following the completion of multi-year pilot efforts for the control of Carrizo cane along the Rio Grande River in Texas, CBP and the U.S. Department of Agriculture initiated a long-term control program in fiscal year 2018 that employs both mechanical topping and the use of biological control agents. The recommendation includes an increase of \$1,000,000 above the fiscal year 2019 funding level for these efforts, for a total of \$4,000,000 to accelerate these efforts in fiscal year 2020. CBP should continue to coordinate with the Texas State Soil and Water Conservation Board and other stakeholders on control efforts and provide regular updates to the Committee on the performance of this program with regard to increased visibility, biomass reduction, and miles of river treated.

Collaboration with the Border Patrol.—Border Patrol sector chiefs often have the most comprehensive understanding of the challenges facing their geographic area of responsibility. The Committee encourages all state, local, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies working in the southwest land border region to collaborate and operationally coordinate, when feasible, with sector chiefs in their respective geographical regions.

Potable Water.—The Committee encourages CBP to collaborate with the Science and Technology Directorate to explore a demonstration of building-scale, direct potable water reuse capabilities for on-site sustainable water at CBP Forward Operating Bases (FOB). A deployable and easy-to-use on-site, wastewater treatment system that minimizes energy and water usage could reduce costs and environmental impacts by avoiding the need to transport fresh water to the FOBs.

Search and Rescue Efforts.—The Committee commends CBP's search and rescue efforts, in particular those of the Border Patrol Search, Trauma, and Rescue Unit, and encourages CBP to expand engagement with its state and local counterparts and nongovernmental organizations to better leverage its resources.

Trade and Travel Operations

Admissions Under False Pretenses.—The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on allegations concerning the fraudulent use of tourist visas and the steps taken to ensure that admissions criteria are applied uniformly across ports of entry, as directed in House Report 115–239.

Agriculture Inspections.—The Committee directs the Department to work with its federal law enforcement partners and the Department of Agriculture to determine the extent of transnational criminal involvement in foreign produce bound for the United States; work to increase inspections of imported agricultural products for produce that may contain drugs; utilize its intelligence collection and partnerships with foreign agencies to identify produce shipments that transported drug shipments to border locations to facilitate drug trade; and deny entry to shipments of this nature.

Agriculture Inspectors.—CBP is directed to continue working with USDA to better leverage existing personnel to address the agriculture inspection workload, such as through the authorization of additional work hours or dual certification, and to report back to the Committee on its efforts within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act. The Committee provides \$29,852,000 to hire 240 new agriculture inspectors.

Biometric Exit.—The Committee directs CBP to provide a detailed expenditure plan for biometric exit activities within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, as directed in House Report 114–668.

Cargo Processing.—The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on its efforts to improve automated commercial cargo processing at land POEs not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The Committee also encourages CBP to leverage the concept of operations for the World Trade Bridge proof-of-concept pilot to make concurrent investments in technology and screening processes that would maximize the flow of commercial cargo through U.S. Border Patrol checkpoints.

Visa Waiver Program (VWP).—The Committee is aware that some individuals traveling to the United States under the VWP have been detained or denied entry because of confusion about eligible purposes of VWP travel. The Committee directs CBP to better clarify which types of educational experiences are permitted under VWP travel, including what evidence or information is required to satisfy CBP that visitors will not overstay the 90 days VWP time limit.

Great Lakes Seaports.—CBP is directed to continue working with Great Lakes seaports, cruise vessel operators, and other stakeholders to develop a cruise passenger clearance plan, while continuing to use mobile onboard passenger clearance technology until such time as that plan has been implemented. The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing on this issue required by the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141.

Jones Act.—The Committee recognizes the need for uniform application and enforcement of coastwise laws across the nation. CBP shall devote not less than \$1,000,000 to its Jones Act Division of Enforcement.

Land Port of Entry (LPOE) Infrastructure Capital Investment Plan.—When developing the LPOE Infrastructure Capital Investment Plan, CBP is encouraged to consider the financial constraints of small towns with seasonal economies when mandating security enhancements at publicly-owned POEs. Additionally, the Committee encourages CBP to remain cognizant of the cost burden on private port owners and operators when mandating space and security requirements at new facilities. CBP should consider the space

requirement for immigration processing when developing designs and updating investment plans.

Mislabeled and Transshipment.—The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on how the agency addresses mislabeling and transshipment to avoid tariffs and duties on such imports as synthetic turf, to include relabeling containers through intermediate destinations to hide the true origin of the products.

LPOE Hours of Operation.—The Committee directs CBP to refrain from reducing the hours of operation at any POE unless CBP can demonstrate that the reduction will benefit commerce without introducing increased local traffic delays, and has consulted with elected officials at all levels, community members, and impacted private sector stakeholders prior to making changes. In addition, CBP shall notify the Committee not later than 30 days in advance of any proposed changes.

POE Technology.—The recommendation includes not less than \$20,000,000 for upgrades to POE technology, to include Border Security Deployment Program equipment and license plate reader technology.

Resource Allocation Model.—While the Office of Field Operation's resource allocation model has greatly improved its ability to make informed staffing decisions, the Committee understands that CBP must routinely update the model to account for new trade and travel data and address any newly identified gaps, including increased requirements resulting from airport expansions. Any modifications to the model shall be described in future budget submissions at the field office level. Additionally, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on resource staffing shortfalls on the northern and southern borders compared to levels prescribed by the resource allocation model for rail crossings and POEs in the land, air, and sea environments, including cruise ship terminals.

Seafood Harvesting.—CBP is encouraged to continue strengthening its efforts to detect and deter illegally harvested and improperly documented seafood, including by working with other U.S., international, and foreign regulatory agencies to ensure fair competition for our country's domestic fishermen and minimize the impacts of illegal trade. In particular, the Committee urges CBP to work with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to improve and expand the collection, analysis, and auditing of critical import data related to identifying illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) seafood products, and to expand investigations of foreign IUU hotspots.

User Fee Airports.—Consistent with House Report 114-668, the Committee strongly encourages CBP to give priority consideration to an application for POE status to any user fee airport that served at least 75,000 deplaned international passengers in the previous calendar year.

Integrated Operations

Air and Marine Operations (AMO) Flight Hours.—To increase surveillance capabilities on the southwest border, the Committee recommends an additional \$30,000,000 for increased AMO flight hours. These funds may be used for increased aircrew personnel;

support staffing; contract pilots for training or surge operations; equipment upgrades; training; maintenance; fuel; and spares. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, AMO shall brief the Committee on execution plans for the funds, to include potential out-year resource requirements and the number of flight hours that can be achieved with the funding.

AMO Training Facilities.—As the primary airborne and maritime law enforcement component of CBP, AMO's training centers have unique needs to properly train future Air and Marine Agents. CBP is encouraged to fully resource these facilities to allow for new simulators and greater student capacity.

Mission Support

Border Security Technology Systems Procurement.—As CBP procures additional border security systems, whether new or existing technologies, the Committee encourages the Commissioner to evaluate whether a subscription model would: (1) align incentives to keep systems updated as technology improves; (2) provide more flexibility to upgrade systems; (3) allow border security systems to be deployed faster by reducing initial costs; and (4) reduce the total cost to the government. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on the results of its evaluation not later than 60 days after date of enactment of this Act.

Department of Defense (DoD) Technology.—The Committee encourages DHS to collaborate with the DoD and better leverage the DoD Acquisition Process to expedite the acquisition of surplus equipment and technology. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing on this collaboration not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Industry Collaboration.—The Committee believes that DHS and CBP would benefit from early collaboration with industry stakeholders on the analysis of border security requirements, identification of available technologies, design of technology and system architectures, measurement of investment effectiveness, and selection of acquisition strategies. To that end, the Committee urges DHS and CBP to encourage industry efforts to establish consortia through which industry participants could collaborate to better inform CBP's border security requirements and provide more effective border security solutions. To the extent that existing authorities constrain the ability to contract with such consortia, DHS is directed to provide technical assistance to the Committee to identify statutory changes required to facilitate such contracting.

Recruitment and Retention on the Southwest Border.—CBP is directed to brief the Committee not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act on personnel recruiting, hiring, and retention strategies unique to southwest border living conditions, to include a cost of living adjustment, hardship locality pay compensation, student loan forgiveness, spousal work programs, and other incentives. The report should also address financial incentives and other compensation-based flexibilities to most effectively aid spouses and families of individuals who are candidates or new hires in a rural or remote area.

Real-Time Feedback.—The Committee encourages CBP provide real-time feedback to federal, state, local and tribal law enforce-

ment and public safety agencies using live, interactive, multi-media platforms, as appropriate.

Recruitment of Women.—The Commissioner is directed to commission a report from experts in law enforcement diversity with experience on recruitment and gender dynamics in law enforcement organizations, to be submitted to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, along with CBP’s responses to the report’s recommendations and an implementation plan. The report shall address but not be limited to: (1) whether recruitment, application processes, training, promotion, and other aspects of employment in CBP law enforcement positions treat women fairly and without bias; and (2) CBP’s training, complaints system, and culture regarding sexual harassment and assault.

Technology Procurement.—The Committee understands that CBP is carrying out a Southern Border Threat Assessment to help inform future border security investments, including the appropriate mix of personnel, technology, and infrastructure. To accelerate the efficient acquisition of border security technologies and maximize industry expertise, the Committee urges the Department and CBP to explore and expand the use of rapid and non-traditional acquisition tools, such as Other Transaction Authority and innovative commercial solutions authority provided under section 880 of Public Law 114–328.

U.S. Citizens Held in CBP Custody.—The Committee directs CBP to provide a detailed report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the number of U.S. citizens detained for more than 24 hours at POEs during the last two fiscal years. The report should include the ages of the individuals detained, the length of detention, and the rationale for their detention.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$2,515,878,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	5,402,191,000
Recommended in the bill	477,962,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	– 2,037,916,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	– 4,924,229,000

The Committee recommends the following increases above the request: \$50,000,000 for border security technology procurement; \$17,000,000 for team awareness kits; \$30,000,000 for innovation technology; \$20,000,000 for trade enforcement enhancement, to include collections; and \$30,000,000 for one additional multi-role enforcement aircraft. The recommendation provides no funding for border barriers or for border patrol checkpoints.

Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII).—The Committee directs CBP to provide, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, an updated, multi-year strategic plan for addressing vulnerabilities and capability gaps at POEs, as directed in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 115–141. CBP is also directed to brief the Committee on the results of the ongoing POE pilots upon their completion. This briefing shall include an assessment of each platform’s ability to increase vehicle inspection throughput at POEs without impacting primary operations for commercial and privately-owned vehicles. CBP is further directed to update the Committee on the obligation of funds for NII acquisition as a part of the required quarterly obligation plans directed in title

I of this report. The Committee expects any procurement of technology to be competitively awarded.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$7,587,712,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	8,781,195,000
Recommended in the bill	8,057,287,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+469,575,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	-723,908,000

Mission

U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) enforces federal laws governing border control, customs, trade, and immigration to promote homeland security and public safety.

Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) is responsible for disrupting and dismantling transnational criminal threats facing the United States. HSI special agents also conduct national security investigations targeting violations of the nation's customs and immigration laws.

Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) enforces the nation's immigration laws by identifying and apprehending removable aliens, detaining apprehended individuals when necessary, and removing them from the United States in a manner consistent with legal processes and procedures.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$7,542,153,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	8,702,425,000
Recommended in the bill	7,593,940,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+51,787,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	-1,108,485,000

The recommendation includes the following increases above the request: \$47,250,000 to restore proposed cuts for the 2019 pay raise; \$15,750,000 to support the annualization of the 2019 pay raise; \$90,875,000 for the 2020 pay raise; and \$233,144,000 to sustain fiscal year 2019 initiatives. The recommendation does not include \$368,612,000 proposed in the request to sustain hiring initiatives that were not funded in the fiscal years 2018 and 2019 appropriations, nor \$298,973,000 that was requested for additional law enforcement staffing. An additional reduction of \$6,308,000 is based on anticipated savings associated with a hiring freeze for Fugitive Operations and the Criminal Alien Program. The recommendation does not assume the use of \$207,600,000 from the Immigration Examination Fee Account (IEFA) to partially offset costs for eligible activities in this account due to concerns with the impact to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) operations and the growing backlog in applications for immigration benefits; an administrative provision in the bill prohibits the use of IEFA funds for ICE operations.

Homeland Security Investigations

Combating Human Trafficking.—HSI plays a critical role in investigating Transnational Criminal Organizations involved in traf-

ficking individuals into and within the United States. The Committee encourages HSI to work with appropriate nonprofit organizations and victim service providers to assist HSI agents in the identification of human trafficking victims, ensuring they receive the proper care and access to victim service organizations.

Human Exploitation Rescue Operative Child-Rescue Corps.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$4,000,000 above the request for the training, equipping, and hiring of Human Exploitation Rescue Operative (HERO) Child-Rescue Corps program graduates. ICE is directed to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on performance indicators for the HERO program, including the number of child exploitation cases worked by HERO interns and their impact on the identification of minor victims and apprehension of contact offenders.

Intellectual Property Rights Enforcement.—The recommendation provides not less than \$15,000,000 for intellectual property law enforcement through HSI and the National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Coordination Center. ICE is reminded of the IPR enforcement resource requirements in House Report 116–9.

Worksite Immigration Enforcement Actions.—The Committee is concerned about the increase in worksite enforcement operations since January 2018, especially the disproportionate use of resources dedicated to civil administrative arrests of employees. Such arrests should be reserved for those individuals who pose a risk to public safety. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ICE is directed to brief the Committee on the policies, practices, and procedures associated with worksite immigration enforcement actions, with a specific focus on direction to the field related to civil administrative arrests.

Enforcement and Removal Operations

287(g) Program.—A provision in the bill requires ICE to provide a report to the Committees and the public regarding 287(g) steering committee membership and activities; performance data; the number of individuals placed into removal proceedings by 287(g)-designated officers; and any plans for future expansion of or changes to the program. ICE, OIG, and CRCL are also directed to provide rigorous oversight of the 287(g) program, and ICE is directed to notify the Committee prior to implementing any significant changes to the program, including any changes to training requirements, data collection, selection criteria, or the jurisdictions with which ICE has agreements. The Committee also reminds ICE that communities are not legally required to enter into such agreements and that immigration enforcement should not be used either to induce communities to enter or deter them from discontinuing 287(g) agreements.

The Committee directs GAO to follow up on its January 2009 report on management controls in the 287(g) program (GAO–09–109). GAO’s review should include a review of the content of and compliance with memoranda of agreement with participating law enforcement agencies; the establishment and role of community steering committees; the extent to which ICE has guidance for jurisdictions with 287(g) and intergovernmental service agreements to fulfill their separate roles and responsibilities for each agreement; safe-

guards to ensure that state or local officers perform immigration enforcement functions only as authorized by their 287(g) agreement; and 287(g) arrest data, broken down by jurisdiction and offense, among other factors.

Age-Outs.—The Committee is concerned about reports that approximately two-thirds of unaccompanied children turning 18 years old while in the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) of the Department of Health and Human Services are transferred directly to ICE custody and detained, often because of a lack of planning for alternative placements during the child’s time in ORR care. ICE is directed to provide semi-annual updates to the Committee on the number of unaccompanied alien children who turn 18 while in ORR custody and are subsequently detained by ICE. The first update, due within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall include a description of the Juvenile Coordinator’s methodology for determining placement in the least restrictive setting available and for considering an alien’s risk to self or the community, risk of flight, and post-18 plan. Each update shall delineate transfers from ORR according to ICE area of responsibility and most recent ORR placement category and shall detail the rationale for ICE’s placement decision (detention, alternatives to detention, Order of Supervision, or own recognizance) for each transferred individual.

Alternatives to Detention (ATD).—The recommendation includes an additional \$64,000,000 over fiscal year 2019 to continue to grow the ATD program, of which \$20,000,000 is for the Family Case Management Program (FCMP). ICE is directed to continue to provide performance reports to the Committee on the ATD program, as described in House Report 116–9.

Also included is \$4,000,000 above the request to fund an independent review and analysis of the ATD program, to include the FCMP. The review shall include recommendations for improvements or alternatives to: increase the overall effectiveness of the program; improve the cost efficiency and sustainability of the program; ensure appropriate alignment of functions to be performed by government officials, non-profit organizations, and/or the private sector; and address any gaps in services provided. The Committee directs the review and analysis be informed by discussions with government officials, current program operators, non-governmental immigration policy stakeholders, and current participants in the program, and by reviewing similar programs in other countries. The results of this review and analysis shall be briefed to the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

ICE is directed to continue ensuring access to “know your rights” presentations, as described in House Report 116–9.

Body Worn Cameras.—ICE is reminded of the requirements in House Report 116–9 regarding the use of body worn cameras in its field enforcement activities.

Bond Payments.—ICE is directed to provide the monthly bond statistics described in House Report 116–9.

Detainee Access to Legal, Medical, and Mental Health Services.—ICE should not enter into, expand, or renew a contract with any entity to operate an immigration detention facility that is located more than 100 miles from: a Level IV (or lower) designated trauma

center; or at least one government-listed, legal aid resource on the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) “List of Pro Bono Legal Service Providers” from which the Director has received confirmation that it is able to provide legal services to detainees at the facility.

ICE is directed to continue the requirements in House Report 116–9 regarding legal resources available to detainees and shall ensure that such information is provided in both English and Spanish.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the close of the fiscal year, the Committee directs ICE to publish on a public facing website a description of the medical and mental health staffing—delineated by position and qualification—at each facility with a capacity to house at least 50 ICE detainees, along with the ADP of each facility. The report should indicate the hours of availability of in-person, specialized medical service typically available during the week; whether any positions were unfilled for more than one month of the previous year; and the average detainee wait time for seeing a medical professional. ICE shall also include in the report the number of individuals taken into ICE custody with a serious medical condition, including pregnant women, a serious mental health condition, and the total length of detention, including transfers, for each. The Committee urges ICE to reinstate the policies in its August 2016 directive on the *Identification and Monitoring of Pregnant Detainees* that was superseded by its December 2017 update.

The Committee directs ICE to ensure that each family residential center has on-site at least one medical professional qualified to provide pediatric care for every 200 children in residence. In addition, at least one such medical professional should be on-site or on-call for every 100 children detained in the facility. The Committee further directs ICE to ensure that each family residential center makes available at least one mental health professional specializing in pediatric care.

Detainee Forms.—The Committee directs ICE to provide all forms that are required to be signed by a detained person in the detainee’s native language. ICE is directed to report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on a plan and timeline for achieving this goal, including an estimate of related resource requirements.

Detention Capacity.—The recommendation reduces Custody Operations by \$1,053,313,000 and reduces the Transportation and Removal Program by \$72,229,000 from the request. The funding provided supports an average daily population (ADP) in detention of 34,000 for single adults, of which not more than 17,000 is for interior enforcement operations, commensurate with the average ADP for such operations between fiscal years 2013 and 2016. Funding provided for family detention is intended to phase out this activity by not later than December 31, 2019.

The Committee understands that a surge in the number of single adults deemed inadmissible at a POE or who cross the border between ports in fiscal year 2020 could necessitate additional detention capacity to prevent overcrowding at short-term CBP holding facilities. To address such a contingency, a provision is included to provide additional funding during the fiscal year to respond to surges of single adult migrants. Access to this additional funding

requires a certification from the Secretary that the anticipated number of single adult alien transfers to ICE from CBP will exceed the number so transferred in fiscal year 2016, when the ADP for such aliens was approximately 17,000. The Secretary must also provide the Committee with an analysis to substantiate such certifications.

Further, to ensure that a short-term migration surge does not result in over-funding ICE detention operations, the bill makes these additional resources available to ICE only incrementally and periodically throughout the fiscal year. If surge conditions are met, the highest-level increment of additional funding provided by this provision would support a single adult ADP of 24,500 associated with border security operations, and a total potential funding increase of \$387,077,000, of which \$55,941,000 would be for the Transportation and Removal Program. None of the incremental funding increases are available for ADP associated with interior enforcement.

Detaining Individuals with Credible Fear.—The Committee reminds ICE of its policy to avoid the detention of an individual who has received a positive credible fear determination from an asylum officer or immigration judge, absent a finding by an immigration officer that the individual poses a risk to the community or is a flight risk. ICE is directed to report to the Committee, monthly, data on the number of individuals who received a positive credible fear or reasonable fear determination who were: considered for parole; granted parole; or denied release on parole, along with an individualized description of the justification for each denial.

Detention Inspection Reporting.—ICE shall continue to report and make public the following, as described in House Report 116–9, and shall follow the previously directed timeframes unless otherwise specified:

- (1) Secure Communities report;
- (2) Requirements related to detention facility inspections reports;
- (3) Death in custody reporting, with subsequent reporting to be released within 90 days of the initial report;
- (4) Access to facilities;
- (5) Detainee locator information;
- (6) Changes to the current detention facility category and inspection framework;
- (7) Compliance with the 2011 Performance Based National Detention Standards (PBNDS 2011) and Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) requirements; and
- (8) Weekly rate of operations for Custody Operations.

Detention Oversight.—The Committee remains concerned about the conditions and care provided at ICE's civil detention facilities. The recommendation provides an additional \$14,000,000 above the request for the Office of Detention Oversight within the Office of Professional Responsibility to fully fund the inspection of each over-72-hour detention facility not less than twice per year. The detailed results of these inspections shall be promptly published on a public-facing website, redacted as needed to protect any personally identifiable information, along with a plan of action and milestones to address any deficiencies that were identified during the inspection. The status of addressing such deficiencies shall be validated by the Office of Immigration Detention Ombudsman estab-

lished in title I and shall be updated on the website not less than quarterly. Further, given the findings in the OIG report, *ICE's Inspections and Monitoring of Detention Facilities Do Not Lead to Sustained Compliance or Systemic Improvements*, dated June 26, 2018 (OIG-18-67), the recommendation does not include the \$3,500,000 requested for the Custody Management Division's facility inspection contract.

Consistent with the direction provided in House Report 116-9, the ICE Director shall have sole authority to approve detention standard waivers and shall notify the Committee of such waivers within 3 business days of such approval. Additionally, ICE shall report publicly on a quarterly basis any waivers issued, and the justification for each such waiver.

To ensure that detention facility inspections capture the reality of conditions that detainees experience, the Committee encourages ICE to include within its immigration detention facility inspections and reviews documented input from a wide-range of stakeholders, to include individuals working at the facility, a representative sample of detainees at the facility, attorneys representing detainees, legal orientation providers at the facility, and others performing visitation, such as clergy or faith-based organizations.

ICE is directed to provide a report to the Committee, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, identifying for each detention contract, Inter-governmental Service Agreement, or Inter-governmental Agreement, the detention standards under which it is inspected and the status of its compliance with PREA standards; and all fiscal year 2019 costs by category, as appropriate. In addition, the ICE Director shall continue to report to the Committees at least 30 days in advance of entering into any new or significantly modified detention contract or other detention agreement that does not meet or exceed the PBNDS-2011, as revised in 2016. Each report shall include a justification for why such contract or agreement requires different standards.

Immigration Enforcement at Sensitive Locations.—The Committee understands it is ICE's policy that enforcement actions at or near sensitive locations—identified by ICE as schools, healthcare facilities, places of worship, religious or civil ceremonies or observances, and public demonstrations—should generally be avoided, and require either prior approval from an appropriate supervisory official for exigent circumstances necessitating immediate action. The policy is intended to ensure that anyone seeking to participate in activities or utilize services provided at such locations are free to do so without fear or hesitation. The Committee directs ICE to follow this policy and to broaden the scope of the category to include: courthouses; bus stops; USCIS offices; mental health, emergency, and social services centers; and other locations where community impacts should be better balanced against ICE law enforcement requirements.

Further, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ICE is directed, in collaboration with other DHS entities as needed, to provide a public report on enforcement actions at sensitive locations since October 1, 2017. The report shall include the total number of enforcement actions at sensitive locations, broken down by: field office; type of sensitive location; whether prior approval was given; what type of exigent circumstances existed, if any; and the

number of non-targeted individuals who were also apprehended. It should also contain information on the number of enforcement actions occurring at courthouses and bus stops for each field office, including the number of individuals apprehended at each location, broken down by targeted and non-targeted individuals.

Parental Interests.—In the execution of ERO activities, ICE is directed to ensure that field personnel, including ERO officers, are appropriately trained on all agency policies and procedures involving detained parents and legal guardians, including ICE’s directive on the Detention and Removal of Alien Parents or Legal Guardians and time of arrest protocols to minimize harm to children.

Phone Access in Detention.—To the greatest extent possible, the Committee expects ICE to apply the terms of the *Lyon v. ICE, et al.* Settlement Agreement regarding detainee telephone access to each of its detention facilities and directs ICE to brief the Committee on the status of providing such access within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The briefing shall include a list of facilities that fail to provide access to free, confidential calls to attorneys and non-attorneys; a justification for each such failure; the period of performance for the contract with the facility (if applicable), along with any option periods; and the steps and a timeline for requiring each facility to comply.

Rape Prevention in Immigration Detention Facilities.—The Committee encourages ICE to collaborate with the National PREA Resource Center, which is supported by the Department of Justice, to help facilitate PREA compliance. Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall brief the Committee on its planned schedule for achieving 100 percent compliance with PREA requirements, the results of completed PREA audits, and an assessment of whether the standards are effective in protecting vulnerable populations.

Reporting on Removals.—The Department shall continue to submit data on the deportation of parents of U.S.-born children semi-annually, as in prior years, and shall also report semiannually on removals of honorably discharged members of the armed services.

Reporting on Criminality.—ICE is directed to continue monthly reporting regarding criminality, as described in House Report 116–9, and shall further differentiate such individuals detained as a result of interior enforcement efforts versus those from border security operations.

Risk Classification Assessment.—The Committee is concerned about ICE’s inconsistent treatment of similarly situated individuals, to include decisions on whether to release or detain; length of time in detention; whether to require a bond and the amount of such bond; custody classification level of those detained; and community supervision level of those not detained. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ICE, in collaboration with the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman, is directed to brief the Committee on the results of a reevaluation of its Risk Classification Assessment (RCA) process and to provide recommendations to improve the process. The Committee directs that the recommendations provide a strong preference for using ATD, especially in support of interior enforcement efforts, and clear guidance to describe situations when detention must be used, such as

when the officer can clearly demonstrate with individualized evidence that a migrant poses a flight risk or a risk to public safety.

Transgender Detainees.—The Committee directs ICE to limit the detention of individuals who self-identify as transgender to facilities subject to a contract formally modified pursuant to Attachment 1 of the June 19, 2015 ICE memo entitled “Further Guidance Regarding the Care of Transgender Individuals,” unless the individual has voluntarily declined placement in such a facility after being informed of the opportunity to do so.

U Visas.—The Committee recognizes the value of the U visa program in protecting victims of violent crime and promoting public safety by enabling criminal investigations. The Committee directs ICE to provide a report within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the number of individuals deported with a pending U visa application or when a U visa application had been denied.

Mission Support and the Office of the Principal Legal Advisor

Increases to Support Transparency.—The recommendation includes increases above the request of \$2,000,000 for the Law Enforcement Systems and Analysis division to address increased demands for immigration data and analysis, including Committee requests for information, and \$2,000,000 for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for additional capacity to address the growing workload.

Minor Construction and Improvements to ICE Facilities.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$9,425,000 above the request to reduce the backlog of necessary repairs and improvements to address unsafe or unfit detention facility conditions, and an increase of \$406,000 above the request to support an Office of the Principal Legal Advisor facility consolidation project.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$45,559,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	78,770,000
Recommended in the bill	76,270,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+30,711,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	–2,500,000

The recommendation includes the following increases above the request: \$45,000,000 for construction and facility improvements to address major projects on ICE’s facilities backlog list; and \$2,500,000 for the U.S. Title 8 Aliens and Nationality Initiative (T–8) to accelerate modernization efforts of ICE’s immigration information technology systems, data platforms, and reporting and analytics capabilities. The recommendation does not include \$50,000,000 proposed in the request for facility projects to support prior year hiring initiatives that were not funded in fiscal years 2018 and 2019 appropriations.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$7,600,462,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	7,298,720,000
Recommended in the bill	7,879,691,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+279,229,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+580,971,000

Mission

The Transportation Security Administration (TSA) is charged with protecting U.S. transportation systems, while facilitating the flow of travelers and commerce.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$7,410,079,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	7,115,195,000
Recommended in the bill	7,648,384,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+238,305,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+533,189,000

The recommendation includes \$533,189,000 above the request, including: \$24,545,000 to annualize the 2019 pay raise; \$118,305,000 to provide a 2020 pay raise; \$45,000,000 to continue the Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program; \$58,800,000 to continue the Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response Team program; \$81,633,000 to continue legally mandated staffing at certain exit lanes; and \$204,906,000 to maintain current services.

DCA Access Standard Security Program.—The Committee encourages TSA to work with partner agencies and stakeholders to improve the DCA Access Standard Security Program (DASSP). TSA is directed to provide a briefing on the DASSP not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Federal Flight Deck Officer Program.—The Committee recommends \$20,017,000 for the Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) and Flight Crew Training program, an increase of \$3,320,000 above the request to maintain the current pace of training. Recent administrative changes to the program should provide more flexibility and a substantive increase in FFDO enrollment and retention. The Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on FFDO enrollment, training, and recertification.

General Aviation Representative.—The Committee understands that TSA has appointed a full-time general aviation representative, as authorized by Public Law 115–254. Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, TSA shall brief the Committee on the roles and responsibilities of the Industry Engagement Manager for General Aviation.

Canine Program.—The Committee is concerned that the TSA Canine Program may be insufficiently resourced to provide coverage of the nation’s largest hub airports. The Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the risk-based requirement for additional canine teams and the methodology for allocating current teams among airports based on risk.

Postal Shipment Security.—The Committee understands that TSA and the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) are considering the implementation of additional security measures for international outbound and domestic postal shipments by air. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing on the current threat picture related to carriage of USPS mail and parcels aboard aircraft, alternative se-

curity measures under consideration, and the estimated impacts of such measures on the private sector.

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

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$169,789,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	162,623,000
Recommended in the bill	210,405,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+40,616,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+47,782,000

The recommendation includes an increase of \$47,782,000 above the request, including \$27,782,000 for additional procurement of computed tomography (CT) equipment and \$20,000,000 for reimbursements to airports for legacy in-line explosive detection equipment.

Computed Tomography Equipment.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$27,782,000 above the request to accelerate the procurement and installation of CT equipment at airport checkpoints to provide enhanced detection capabilities for carry-on baggage. Combined with the requested amount, the total funding level will enable TSA to deploy approximately 365 CT systems in fiscal year 2020.

Credential Authentication Technology (CAT).—The Committee directs TSA to provide a briefing, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on its procurement and deployment plans for the CAT program. As part of this briefing, TSA shall address how CAT implementation will impact the Registered Traveler Program and any appropriate steps the agency is taking to help mitigate such impacts. In addition, the briefing should address TSA’s efforts to minimize negative impacts of the CAT program on traveler privacy.

Explosive Detection System Reimbursements.—The recommendation includes \$20,000,000 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. TSA is directed to update the Committee on its timeline and allocation plan for these funds not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to include a plan for how TSA will address the remaining balance of reimbursement claims in future budget requests.

Future-year Capital Investment Plan.—TSA is directed to provide a report to the Committee, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on a future-year capital investment plan for procurement of new and replacement transportation security equipment.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$20,594,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	20,902,000
Recommended in the bill	20,902,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+308,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	---

COAST GUARD

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019 ¹	\$11,850,921,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020 ²	11,119,416,000
Recommended in the bill ³	12,013,363,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+162,442,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+893,947,000

¹Excludes funding appropriated under this heading for the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)/Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

²Funding for the Coast Guard related to GWOT/OCO is requested under Navy, Operations and Maintenance.

³No funding is recommended under this heading for GWOT/OCO.

Mission

The Coast Guard is the principal federal agency charged with maritime safety, security, and stewardship. It is a military, multi-mission, maritime service within the Department of Homeland Security and one of the nation's five armed services.

OPERATIONS & SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019 ¹	\$7,643,201,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020 ²	7,872,395,000
Recommended in the bill ³	8,028,742,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+385,541,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+156,347,000

¹Excludes funding appropriated under this heading for the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)/Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).

²Funding for the Coast Guard related to GWOT/OCO is requested under Navy, Operations and Maintenance.

³No funding is recommended under this heading for GWOT/OCO.

The recommendation includes the following increases above the request: \$6,100,000 for additional resources to support increased recruiting with a focus on women and minority populations; \$42,399,000 for additional maintenance for cutters, boats, and aircraft; \$36,000,000 for depot-level maintenance for shore assets; \$2,000,000 to add 10 billets for the Maritime Safety Response Team (MSRT)—West; \$4,399,000 to annualize the 2019 civilian personnel pay raise; and \$23,151,000 to provide a 2020 civilian personnel pay raise.

The recommendation also includes increases above the request to continue fiscal year 2019 support for an increase in the child care subsidy, increased military billets, fuel charges, and activities authorized under section 303 of Public Law 115–282.

Advanced Polymer Body Armor.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to evaluate commercially available body armor made with advanced polymers for use by maritime enforcement personnel, with a focus on the benefits of reduced weight, bulk, and discomfort levels compared to traditional body armor materials.

Asset Acquisition Report.—The Commandant is directed to provide to the Committee, not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, a report that examines the number and type

of Coast Guard assets required to meet the Service's current and foreseeable needs in accordance with its statutory missions. The report shall include, but not be limited to, an assessment of the required number and types of cutters and aircraft for current and planned asset acquisitions. The report shall also specifically address regional mission requirements in the Western Hemisphere, including the Polar regions; support provided to Combatant Commanders; and trends in illicit activity and illegal migration.

Center of Expertise for Great Lakes Oil Spill Preparedness and Response.—The Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–282) directed the Coast Guard to establish a Center of Expertise for Great Lakes Oil Spill Preparedness and Response. That Act specified that the Center of Expertise shall be located in close proximity to critical crude oil transportation infrastructure on the Great Lakes, such as submerged pipelines, and near an institution of higher education with adequate aquatic research laboratory facilities and capabilities and expertise in Great Lakes aquatic ecology, environmental chemistry, fish and wildlife, and water resources. The Committee recognizes the significant gaps in Great Lakes and freshwater oil spill research and the urgent need to develop equipment, technologies, and techniques to mitigate and respond to this threat. In accordance with Public Law 115–282, the Committee urges the Coast Guard to prioritize a location for the Center of Expertise that has established infrastructure, including deep-water berths for large vessels, along with laboratories and facilities for freshwater microbial research.

Coast Guard Museum.—Current law authorizes the use of funds to preserve and protect Coast Guard artifacts, as well as for the design, fabrication, and installation of exhibits or displays in which these artifacts are included. Prior to the obligation of funds associated with the Museum, the Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committee on a plan for the use of these funds.

Cybersecurity and Information Technology (IT) Infrastructure.—The recommendation includes the requested \$16,181,000 to invest in Cybersecurity and IT Infrastructure Security. Modernization efforts of the Coast Guard's Enterprise Mission Platform will focus on an adaptable architecture and seek efficiencies across the agency.

Natural Disaster Resiliency.—The Committee is concerned about the risks posed by natural disasters, including tsunamis, to Coast Guard stations and directs the Coast Guard to develop a plan to mitigate such risks and improve the resiliency of these stations.

Powered Ascenders for Rotary-Wing Fleet.—The Committee recognizes the importance of redundant systems for aviation rescue operations and encourages the Coast Guard to consider equipping its rotary-wing aircraft with light-weight, portable, powered ascenders with lift capacity equivalent to conventional rescue hoists.

STEM Education.—The Committee urges the Coast Guard to engage with the Department of Defense to leverage opportunities to build-out efforts in cooperation with museums, schools, and other nontraditional classroom settings on limnology and oceanographic programs that support science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics education through regional headquarters, and consider expending these programs with minority-serving institutions.

Tatoosh Island Lighthouse.—The Committee commends the Coast Guard for its ongoing, constructive dialog with the Makah Indian Tribe relating to the stabilization and repair of the historic 1857 Cape Flattery Lighthouse and Fog Signal Building. The lighthouse is Washington State’s second oldest and is located on Tatoosh Island at the most northwestern point of the lower 48 states. The Committee is hopeful that development and implementation of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Coast Guard and the Makah Tribe will help ensure these iconic maritime structures are properly cared for such that they remain a part of our heritage for future generations to enjoy.

Vehicles on Ferries.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to coordinate with state, and local authorities in implementing 46 CFR 78.40–5, regarding the securing of vehicles on ferries, to allow for appropriate exceptions that provide for the health and safety of individuals with disabilities and other special needs.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$2,248,260,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	1,234,656,000
Recommended in the bill	1,972,256,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	–276,004,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+737,600,000

The Coast Guard is directed to continue to brief the Committee quarterly on all major acquisitions, consistent with the direction in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 114–4.

Vessels

Cutter Boats.—The recommendation includes \$10,800,000 above the requested level to procure four combat craft assault vessels for the MSRTs (two per team) to address mission capability requirements and standardize the mix of vessels across both units.

Fast Response Cutter (FRC).—The recommendation provides \$290,000,000 for five FRCs, \$150,000,000 above the request.

Ice Breaking Vessels.—The Committee recognizes that Polar icebreakers are essential to securing the nation’s security and economic interests in the polar regions. The Committee was pleased that the Coast Guard recently awarded a contract for the first Polar Security Cutter (PSC) with funding appropriated in fiscal year 2019 and looks forward to updates on the execution of the contract to inform the planning for the next phase of the program. The recommendation includes \$135,000,000 for this program, \$100,000,000 above the request, for long lead time materials for a second PSC.

The Committee notes that \$10,000,000 has been appropriated in prior fiscal years for survey and design of a Great Lakes Icebreaker. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to explore whether the acquisition of medium icebreakers that are at least as capable as USCGC MACKINAW could fulfill mission requirements in both the polar regions and the Great Lakes.

In-Service Vessel Sustainment.—The recommendation provides \$91,400,000, which includes \$13,500,000 above the requested level to provide long lead time materials for the Medium Endurance Cut-

ter service life extension program to maintain operational capacity of the fleet until delivery of the Offshore Patrol Cutters.

National Security Cutter (NSC).—Although the original program of record for procuring NSCs included only eight vessels, Congress has funded eleven NSCs to-date. The Committee is aware of the potential requirement for one additional NSC as the Coast Guard reassesses its fleet requirements, and that the discontinuation of the NSC production line could result in increased production costs in the future if the Coast Guard ultimately determines that a twelfth NSC is required. In order to preserve the option of procuring an additional NSC while the Coast Guard evaluates its future needs, the recommendation includes an increase above the request of \$100,500,000 for the NSC program, an amount sufficient to procure long lead time materials for a twelfth NSC if the Coast Guard determines it is needed.

Aircraft

HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment.—The recommendation provides \$205,000,000 for two HC-130J long range surveillance aircraft, which will support the production and missionization of the seventeenth and eighteenth planes as part of an acquisition program goal of twenty-two aircraft. Procuring two HC-130Js in a fiscal year provides efficiencies and cost savings compared to acquiring only one per year, while accelerating fleet modernization.

The recommendation also includes an additional \$10,000,000 for initial spare parts for remote locations where spare parts inventory is required to maintain operational availability.

Long Range Command and Control Aircraft.—The recommendation includes \$70,000,000 for a long range command and control aircraft to replace a currently leased asset. This procurement is expected to provide significant cost savings over the over the life of the aircraft.

MH-60T Helicopters.—The Coast Guard’s MH-60T helicopters perform a critical and often life-saving role on a daily basis. The Committee is aware that the current fleet of MH-60T helicopters is nearing the end of its service life and looks forward to being briefed on the outcome of the needs assessment for the program that is currently underway.

Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation

Major Construction; Housing; Aids-to-Navigation; and Survey & Design.—The recommendation includes \$129,800,000, which includes \$77,800,000 above the request to support Coast Guard personnel and families by funding facilities on the Coast Guard’s Housing, Family Support, Safety, and Training Facilities Unfunded Priority List.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$20,256,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	4,949,000
Recommended in the bill	4,949,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	– 15,307,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	– – –

HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION ¹

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$199,360,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	205,107,000
Recommended in the bill	205,107,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+5,747,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	---

¹This is a permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation.

The Health Care Fund Contribution accrues the Coast Guard’s military Medicare-eligible health benefit contribution to the DoD Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund. Contributions are for future Medicare-eligible retirees, as well as retiree dependents and their potential survivors.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$1,739,844,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	1,802,309,000
Recommended in the bill	1,802,309,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+62,465,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	---

The Retired Pay appropriation provides payments as identified under the Retired Serviceman’s Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plans and other retired personnel entitlements identified under prior-year National Defense Authorization Acts. This appropriation also includes funding for medical care of retired personnel and their dependents.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$2,248,159,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	2,308,977,000
Recommended in the bill	2,447,748,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+199,589,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+138,771,000

Mission

The United States Secret Service (USSS) protects and investigates threats against the President and Vice President, their families, visiting heads of state, and other designated individuals; protects the White House, the Vice President’s Residence, foreign missions, and certain other facilities within Washington, D.C.; and coordinates the security at National Special Security Events (NSSEs). The Secret Service also investigates violations of laws relating to counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States; financial crimes, including access device fraud, financial institution fraud, identity theft, and computer fraud; and computer-based attacks on financial, banking, and telecommunications infrastructure. In addition, the agency provides support for investigations related to missing and exploited children.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$2,148,528,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	2,241,733,000
Recommended in the bill	2,380,504,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+231,976,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+138,771,000

The recommendation includes \$6,883,000 above the request to support the annualization of the 2019 pay raise and \$33,908,000 to fund a 2020 pay raise of 3.1 percent.

The recommendation also includes the following increases above the request: \$7,500,000 for overtime pay; \$1,324,000 to annualize funding for additional personnel hired in fiscal year 2019; \$11,900,000 for additional retention initiatives; \$784,000 to sustain fiscal year 2019 funding levels for forensic and investigative support related to missing and exploited children; \$3,600,000 for Electronic Crimes Task Force Modernization; \$20,000,000 for radio modernization; \$21,022,000 for basic and advanced computer forensics training for state and local law enforcement officers, judges, and prosecutors in support of the Secret Service mission; \$12,482,000 for fleet vehicle modernization; \$9,518,000 for travel; and \$9,850,000 for permanent change of station costs.

Within the total amount provided, the bill makes \$39,783,000 available until September 30, 2021, of which \$11,400,000 is for the James J. Rowley Training Center; \$5,863,000 is for Operational Mission Support (OMS); \$4,500,000 is for NSSE and \$18,000,000 is for protective travel. As directed in House Report 115–239, USSS should attempt to fully obligate its O&S funding during the fiscal year, including projects supported by OMS.

Electronic Crimes.—The Committee notes that the Secret Service is a lead federal agency in the effort to protect U.S. consumers, banks, and small businesses from complex, cyber-enabled financial crimes. This includes such crimes as Business Email Compromise scams, network intrusions, online identity theft, and credit card “skimming.”

Skimming involves the installation of electronic devices, typically at gas station pumps or ATM machines, that steal encoded information from debit and credit cards. The Committee is concerned about the growing threat to consumers posed by skimming, and encourages the Secret Service, in partnership with the Federal Trade Commission, law enforcement officials and gas station owners, to sustain and strengthen efforts to educate the public about skimming, to conduct anti-skimming investigations, and to apprehend the criminals responsible.

The Committee recognizes the efforts of the Secret Service’s Financial and Electronic Crimes Task Forces to combat skimming across the United States, as well as the work of the National Computer Forensics Institute (NCFI) to train and equip state, local, and tribal law enforcement communities to effectively investigate and prosecute electronic crimes, including skimming. To help address these concerns, the Committee includes \$3,600,000 for electronic crimes task force modernization, in addition to funds provided for NCFI.

National Computer Forensics Institute.—The recommendation includes \$25,022,000 for continued support of the NCFI, which is

\$21,022,000 above the request. The NCFI provides electronic crimes investigation training to state and local law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and judges who are nominated for participation by USSS field offices.

Support to Missing and Exploited Children.—The recommendation includes \$8,366,000 for support of missing and exploited children investigations, of which \$2,366,000 is for forensic and investigative support and \$6,000,000, as requested, is for a grant related to investigations.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$97,131,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	56,289,000
Recommended in the bill	56,289,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	-40,842,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	---

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$2,500,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	10,955,000
Recommended in the bill	10,955,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+8,455,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	---

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

Section 201. The Committee continues by reference 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 fee revenue collected from certain arriving passengers.

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.

Section 207. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting DHS from establishing a border crossing fee.

Section 208. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support” for the 287(g) program if the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated.

Section 209. The Committee includes a new provision that requires ICE to provide information and statistics about the 287(g) program.

Section 210. 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 if the facility receives less than “adequate” ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Section 211. The Committee includes a new provision that restricts the Department's authority to use contracts for detention services that do not have fixed termination dates.

Section 212. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 213. The Committee continues a provision directing the deployment of explosive detection systems based on risk and other factors.

Section 214. The Committee continues a provision authorizing TSA to use funds from the Aviation Security Capital Fund for the procurement and installation of explosive detection systems or for other purposes authorized by law.

Section 215. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting 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 216. 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 217. The Committee continues a provision requiring submission of a future-years capital investment plan.

Section 218. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secret Service to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement for personnel receiving training.

Section 219. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available to the Secret Service for the protection of the head of a federal agency other than the Secretary of Homeland Security, except when the Director has entered into a reimbursable agreement for such protection services.

Section 220. The Committee continues a provision related to the reprogramming of funds within "United States Secret Service—Operations and Support".

Section 221. The Committee continues a provision allowing for funds made available for "United States Secret Service—Operations and Support" to be available for travel of employees on protective missions without regard to limitations on such expenditures in this or any other Act after notification to the Committees on Appropriation.

Section 222. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the obligation of funds prior to the submission of an expenditure plan for funds made available for "U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements."

Section 223. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting ICE from removing sponsors or potential sponsors of unaccompanied children based on information provided by the Office of Refugee Resettlement as part of the sponsor's application to accept custody of an unaccompanied child, except when that information meets specified criteria.

Section 224. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that requires ICE to provide statistics about its detention population.

Section 225. The Committee continues and modifies a provision allocating funds within CBP's Procurement, Construction, and Im-

provements account for specific purposes and directs an updated risk-based plan for improving security along the borders of the United States.

Section 226. The Committee continues and modifies a provision prohibiting the construction of border security barriers in specified areas.

Section 227. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the construction of physical barriers along the southern land border except by using amounts made available for such purposes by prior appropriations Acts.

Section 228. The Committee includes a new provision that limits funding for ICE enforcement and removal operations but makes available additional funds in the event of a border migration surge.

Section 229. The Committee includes a new provision allowing for death gratuity payments to be made by the Coast Guard in the absence of an annual appropriation.

Section 230. The bill contains a new provision preventing a lapse in the current collective bargaining agreement between TSA and Transportation Security Officers pending the completion of a new agreement.

Section 231. The Committee includes a new provision directing the submission of a report on the Migrant Protection Protocols program.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$1,681,757,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	1,608,150,000
Recommended in the bill	2,016,212,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+334,455,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+408,062,000

Mission

The Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) is responsible for enhancing the security of the nation’s physical and cyber infrastructure and interoperable communications systems; safeguarding and securing cyberspace; and strengthening national preparedness and resilience.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$1,345,802,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	1,278,550,000
Recommended in the bill	1,530,740,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+184,938,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+252,190,000

The recommendation includes the following increases above the request: \$6,832,000 to restore proposed cuts for the 2019 pay raise; \$2,277,000 to support the annualization of the 2019 pay raise; and \$7,917,000 for the 2020 pay raise.

Cybersecurity

The recommendation includes the following increases above the request to sustain fiscal year 2019 investments: \$3,000,000 for increased cybersecurity services for the non-election critical infrastructure sectors; \$7,971,000 to fully fund cybersecurity advisors; and \$3,600,000 to accelerate deployment of Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) to federal departments and agencies. The recommendation also includes increases of \$10,000,000 to support expansion of CISA Regional Operations and \$26,000,000 to continue expansion of a cybersecurity shared services office, including Security Operations Center as-a-Service and Bug Bounty as-a-Service.

Cybersecurity Briefings.—The Committee directs CISA to continue providing the semiannual National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) program and CDM program briefing described in House Report 116–9. In addition to those requirements, the briefing shall also include a detailed description of the cybersecurity services that CISA provides or is planning to provide to agencies at no-cost, a reduced cost, or under a shared-services model. Further, in collaboration with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and other agencies, as needed, this briefing shall also provide a full description of the CDM and NCPS capabilities currently deployed; the gaps remaining; and funding levels by agency, for the prior fiscal year, the current fiscal year, and the budget year for each capability.

Cybersecurity Workforce.—The Committee continues to be concerned about the growing cybersecurity workforce gap in our country. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs CISA, in collaboration with OMB, the Office of Personnel Management, and other agencies and organizations with equities in this issue, to update the Committee on the deliverables required in the “Solving the Federal Cybersecurity Workforce Shortage” proposal and the Executive Order on America’s Cybersecurity Workforce. These activities cover the following focus areas: K–12 through post-secondary education; training and development programs; recruitment strategies; and competitiveness challenges facing public sectors. The update should address how these activities will create pathways to train and develop individuals seeking to enter the cybersecurity field, particularly those who may currently be underrepresented in the field, including veterans, minorities, and women. It should also include a description of the roles and responsibilities of each federal agency that currently provides resources in this area, together with a funding history for fiscal years 2017 through 2019 and their respective funding requests for fiscal year 2020.

Election Infrastructure Security Initiative (EISI).—The recommendation includes \$24,071,000 for EISI, as requested. In preparation for the 2020 elections, the Committee encourages CISA to improve National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC) operational efficiency and coordination, especially with National Guard units that have advanced cybersecurity skills. This effort should include process improvements and increased capability to support training, risk assessments, and incident response or other needs of state and local governments.

Federal Cybersecurity.—The recommendation includes an increase above the request of \$17,000,000 to accelerate data protection and dashboard deployment for the CDM program, of which not less than \$3,000,000 shall be for endpoint protection. The Committee directs CISA to continue pilot programs within CDM that extend incident detection and prevention to federal endpoints. The pilot programs should focus on leveraging emerging technologies like cloud-based endpoint protection platform solutions, including detection and response, that can promote enhanced defenses and continuous threat hunting across the federal enterprise. The Committee also encourages CISA to evaluate the efficacy and feasibility of incorporating “break and inspect” capabilities into the CDM architecture to address challenges associated with inspecting and securing encrypted network traffic at scale without a material degradation in performance.

The Committee is concerned with the security implications of an increasingly modern federal workforce, which includes more remote employees, enhanced mobility, and an increased focus on cloud technologies. CISA is directed to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on a detailed plan to modernize CDM and NCPS to ensure they remain operationally effective given changing trends in technology, the federal workforce, threats, and vulnerabilities. The briefing shall include: (1) a long-term, strategic vision for the program to ensure that CDM and NCPS capabilities continue to develop and evolve in an agile manner to address contemporary technology use and vulnerabilities and combat emerging cybersecurity threats; (2) an assessment of whether emerging private sector technologies that focus on securing endpoints could integrate with existing program capabilities to enhance the overall effectiveness of CDM and NCPS; and (3) preliminary results from all CDM and NCPS-related pilot programs.

Industrial Control Systems (ICS).—The recommendation includes an increase of \$11,400,000 above the request to sustain fiscal year 2019 enhancements for training, malware analysis, safety systems vulnerability analysis, incident response, and assessments of ICS in emerging sectors and subsectors.

The recommendation also includes an increase of \$10,000,000 above the request for risk analyses of ICS, to include water ICS, in the Integrated Operations PPA. The conferees continue to encourage the National Risk Management Center (NRMC) to use commercial, human-led threat behavioral analysis and technology, and to employ private sector, industry-specific threat intelligence and best practices to better characterize potential consequences to other critical infrastructure sectors during a systemic cyber event.

Without prejudice, the recommendation does not include the requested \$11,000,000 for a new CyberSentry pilot program. The Committee will work with CISA to better understand the long-term vision and sustainability of the program; a plan for determining which critical infrastructure providers would be eligible to participate in the program; the relationship of capabilities of this program to similar capabilities provided by other federal entities, such as the NRMC, the Department of Energy’s Cybersecurity Risk Information Sharing Program, and the Department of Defense (DoD) and DHS pathfinder initiatives; the actionable capabilities gained by providing CISA with direct, real-time network information; and

the impact on the private sector if CISA were to provide these products and services directly to a subset of critical infrastructure sector entities.

Further, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CISA is directed to brief the Committee on a comprehensive ICS cybersecurity strategy, which shall include an evaluation of threats and vulnerabilities facing ICS; a five-year operating plan for addressing such threats and vulnerabilities; and a comprehensive description of all existing DHS ICS-related levels of effort, including any proposed new activities, such as the CyberSentry program. The briefing shall also provide an evaluation of the effectiveness of existing federal efforts and a recommendation on strategies to further protect ICS from attack.

National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center (NCCIC).—The recommendation includes an increase of \$58,500,000 to help reduce the NCCIC’s current 12-month backlog of requested vulnerability assessments; and an increase of \$34,000,000 to improve the NCCIC’s identification and pursuit of threat actors in federal, state, local, tribal, territorial, and critical infrastructure networks and better defend U.S. assets from cyber intrusions.

State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial (SLTT) Partnerships.—The Committee looks forward to the briefing described in House Report 116–9 regarding partnerships between and among federal, state, local, and private entities on the use of testing and modeling to evaluate cybersecurity vulnerabilities in critical infrastructure. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA is directed to brief the Committee on federal and non-federal resources necessary to enable SLTT governments to identify, detect, protect, respond to, and recover from cyber-attacks, to include an assessment of the scope of SLTT needs and how National Guard Cyber Forces can contribute to those efforts. The Committee encourages the Department to examine the viability of coordinating with existing DoD and Department of Justice cybersecurity operations centers to improve operational capabilities and active defenses.

Infrastructure Protection

The recommendation includes the following increases above the request to sustain fiscal year 2019 investments: \$4,650,000 for regionalization efforts to improve service delivery to the field; and \$1,200,000 for the Office of Bombing Prevention’s train-the-trainer initiative. The recommendation also includes an increase of \$7,900,000 above the request to continue to support CISA’s regionalization effort.

Soft Targets and Crowded Places.—The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 above the request to continue CISA’s efforts to improve the security of soft targets and crowded places, including its stewardship of the Federal School Safety Clearinghouse, the expansion of existing school security activities, and an additional focus on the unique threats that face national historic landmarks, especially those that serve as event spaces for large crowds.

Emergency Communications

The recommendation includes an increase of \$10,000,000 above the request for the Homeland Security Interoperability Modernization Initiative to utilize existing enhanced communications platforms that integrate telephone, mobile, and web communications to provide real-time feedback through live, interactive, multimedia platforms. This capability will enable DHS to access the resources necessary to deploy the Interoperable Gateway System throughout the continental United States and the Caribbean, with the goal of providing a single, department-wide communications platform.

Integrated Operations

The recommendation includes the following increases above the request to sustain fiscal year 2019 investments: \$9,738,000 for the National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center; \$1,700,000 for the software assurance program; \$2,000,000 to continue efforts to ensure the integrity of supply chains; and \$775,000 to support regionalization efforts to improve service delivery to the field. The recommendation also includes increases above the request of \$3,500,000 to continue CISA’s regionalization effort and \$15,000,000 to continue developing CISA’s supply chain analysis capabilities, including: developing a robust supply chain risk scoring methodology; purchasing data sources necessary to score the methodology; providing appropriate analysis and tools to government and private sector partners; assessing the risk of continuing to use hardware and software products developed by untrusted manufacturers; identifying and characterizing security issues associated with 5G network technology; and engaging critical infrastructure stakeholders on how to manage associated risk.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$322,829,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	299,078,000
Recommended in the bill	474,041,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+151,212,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+174,963,000

Cybersecurity

Federal Cybersecurity.—The recommendation includes \$134,963,000 above the request for the CDM program, of which \$60,000,000 is to accelerate data protection and dashboard development; \$51,863,000 is to support federal network infrastructure evolution and modernization to address federal network design challenges that inhibit CISA’s ability to defend the federal enterprise; \$14,000,000 is to accelerate deployment of mobile device protections; and \$9,100,000 is for additional CDM enhancements, such as dashboard visualization to better enable agency security officers and federal critical vulnerability management analysts to identify and mitigate problems according to their severity.

The recommendation also includes \$40,000,000 for NCPS to establish and operate a centralized Federal Domain Name System egress service.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$13,126,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	30,522,000
Recommended in the bill	11,431,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	-1,695,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	-19,091,000

Cybersecurity

The requested \$24,091,000 for cybersecurity research and development to support CISA requirements is included in the Science and Technology Directorate's Research and Development account.

Infrastructure Protection

The recommendation includes an increase of \$5,000,000 above the request for the Technology Development and Deployment Program to define agency needs; identify requirements for community level critical infrastructure protection and resilience; and rapidly develop, test, and transition to use technologies that address these needs and requirements.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$16,551,633,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	18,007,565,000
Recommended in the bill	18,903,528,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+2,351,895,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+895,963,000

Note: These amounts include funding designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Mission

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) helps build, sustain, and improve the nation's capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards through disaster response, recovery, and grant programs supporting first responders, emergency management, mitigation activities, and preparedness.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$1,066,258,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	1,115,203,000
Recommended in the bill	1,146,686,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+80,428,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+31,483,000

The recommendation includes the following increases above the request: \$1,947,000 to annualize the 2019 pay raise; \$13,083,000 for a 2020 pay raise; \$12,159,000 to maintain current services; and \$4,294,000 for Preparedness and Protection enhancements.

Preparedness and Protection

The recommendation includes the following increases above the request: \$851,000 for Continuity of Operations Satcom Terminals and Networking; \$1,201,000 to build a non-commercially dependent IT communications architecture; and \$2,242,000 to ensure High

Frequency communications system performance and survivability for 82 Stations across the country.

Response and Recovery

Urban Search and Rescue (USAR).—The Committee recommends the requested funding level for the USAR to fully support the 28 USAR Task Forces, including resources to recapitalize critical communications equipment necessary to conduct life-saving search and rescue operations and to sustain swift water and chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear rescue operations.

Mission Support

Interoperable Communications.—The Committee encourages the Administrator to conduct a review of the feasibility of using commercial off-the-shelf, mobile mesh networking technology to ensure communications and interoperability between federal, state, and local emergency responders during disasters response efforts.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$133,830,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	113,663,000
Recommended in the bill	113,663,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	– 20,167,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	– – –

The recommendation includes: \$9,620,000 for modernization of the Integrated Public Alert Warning System; \$36,496,000 for construction and facility improvements for the Mount Weather Emergency Operations Center; \$3,000,000 for facility renovations; \$8,383,000 for enterprise data and analytics modernization; \$8,058,000 for financial systems modernization; \$42,106,000 for the Grants Management Modernization program; and \$6,000,000 for the purchase of Mobile Emergency Office Vehicles.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$3,094,210,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	2,480,015,000
Recommended in the bill	3,344,495,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+250,285,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+864,480,000

A comparison of the budget request to the Committee recommended level by budget activity is as follows:

	Budget Request	Recommendation
Federal Assistance:		
Grants:		
State Homeland Security Grant Program	\$331,939,000	\$625,000,000
(Operation Stonegarden)	– – –	(90,000,000)
(Nonprofit Security)	– – –	(40,000,000)
(Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program)	– – –	(15,000,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	426,461,000	700,000,000
(Nonprofit Security)	– – –	(50,000,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance	36,358,000	110,000,000
(Amtrak Security)	– – –	(10,000,000)
(Other-the Road Bus Security)	– – –	(2,000,000)
Port Security Grants	36,358,000	110,000,000

	Budget Request	Recommendation
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	344,344,000	375,000,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response	344,344,000	375,000,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	279,335,000	375,000,000
National Priority Security Grant Program	430,350,000	---
National Predisaster Mitigation Fund	---	---
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	100,000,000	263,000,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	---	130,000,000
Subtotal, Grants	2,329,489,000	3,063,000,000
Education, Training, and Exercises:		
Center for Domestic Preparedness	66,072,000	67,058,000
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	---	18,000,000
Emergency Management Institute	19,093,000	21,257,000
U.S. Fire Administration	46,605,000	47,225,000
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	---	101,000,000
Continuing Training Grants	---	8,000,000
National Exercise Program	18,756,000	18,955,000
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	150,526,000	281,495,000
Total, Federal Assistance	\$2,480,015,000	\$3,344,495,000

Grants

Assistance to Firefighter Grants.—FEMA is encouraged to give priority consideration to grants for specialized planning, training and equipment to firefighters who respond to unique threats, such as crude oil by rail and ethanol by rail derailments.

Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG).—The Committee encourages FEMA to leverage EMPG funding to support demonstration projects focused on improved emergency planning for the elderly, disabled, and homeless, and to facilitate the sharing of best practices with communities nationwide.

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis.—The Committee supports FEMA's efforts to develop flood insurance rate maps to accurately identify and communicate risk, including its goal of having New, Validated, or Updated Engineering (NVUE) for at least 80 percent of the flood map inventory by fiscal year 2021. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue to prioritize funding of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) surveys based on flood risk. The accurate assessment of flood risk is critical to the development of actuarially justified flood insurance premiums, which are necessary for the long-term financial health of the National Flood Insurance Program. The Committee directs FEMA to provide a briefing, within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, on its process for prioritizing LiDAR mapping activities and a plan for achieving and maintaining its 80 percent NVUE goal.

Predisaster Hazard Mitigation Program (PDM).—Section 1234 of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (division D of Public Law 115–254) changed the funding mechanism of PDM from a line item appropriation to a carve-out of up to 6 percent of the funds expended annually through the Disaster Relief Fund and expanded the scope of eligible activities for grants. The Committee expects FEMA to begin issuing grants as soon as possible through this new funding mechanism but not later than fiscal year 2020 and, therefore, does not recommend a separate funding line for the program in the bill.

The Committee recognizes the effectiveness of non-structural mitigation, but reminds FEMA that levees, berms, and other waterflow mitigation structures, including dual-purpose roadways, are also eligible for PDM funding.

In developing guidance and reviewing applications for mitigation programs, the Committee directs FEMA to consider the heightened risks posed to communities by climate change, and encourages FEMA to prioritize projects to relocate tribal communities affected by persistent flooding.

The Committee is concerned about reports that for the fiscal year 2018 PDM program, certain applicants were unable to participate due to technical difficulties with the application submission process. FEMA is encouraged to provide technical assistance to applicants to ensure that technical issues are not an impediment to submitting future applications.

Presidential Protection Grants.—A general provision is included in title V of the bill, providing \$41,000,000 to reimburse state and local law enforcement for extraordinary costs associated with the protection of the President in jurisdictions where the President maintains a residence.

School Safety.—School hardening measures are eligible activities under the Urban Areas Security Initiative and State Homeland Security Grants. Funds may be used for bullet resistant doors and glass, hinge-locking mechanisms, immediate notification to emergency 911 systems, mechanisms that provide real time actionable intelligence directly to law enforcement and first responders, installation of distraction devices or other countermeasures administered by law enforcement, and other measures determined to provide significant improvement to schools' physical security. The Committee encourages FEMA to work with states and school districts to increase awareness of these funding opportunities.

Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program (THSGP).—Within the total for the State Homeland Security Grant Program, the recommendation includes \$15,000,000 for the THSGP, an increase of \$5,000,000 above prior year levels, to help tribes continue to develop their homeland security and emergency management capacity. The Committee notes that the development and production of identification documents compliant with Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative standards are eligible uses of THSGP funds.

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI).—The Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007 requires the FEMA Administrator to conduct an annual assessment of the relative threat, vulnerabilities, and consequences from acts of terrorism faced by each of the 100 most populous metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. Based on this assessment, the Administrator designates high-risk urban areas that are eligible for UASI grants. While the factors included in this assessment are defined in statute, the specific criteria that inform these factors and the methodology used to carry out the assessment are at the discretion of the Secretary and the Administrator, who review them on an annual basis.

The Committee expects the Secretary to prioritize UASI funding towards urban areas that are subject to the greatest terrorism risk, and to allocate resources in proportion to that risk. Consistent with

prior years, the Department shall limit UASI funding to urban areas representing up to 85 percent of the national urban area risk.

The Committee is aware that some urban area boundaries under UASI cross state borders. FEMA is encouraged to work with states to ensure that such urban areas take an inclusive, regional approach to the development and implementation of their UASI programs that include all components of urban areas under threat.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$12,558,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	14,549,684,000
Recommended in the bill	14,549,684,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+1,991,684,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	— — —

Note: Totals include funding designated by the Congress as being for disaster relief pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(D) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Breastfeeding.—The Committee recognizes that breastfeeding confers meaningful clinical benefits for babies and mothers while reducing healthcare costs, and urges FEMA to ensure that breastfeeding mothers displaced from their primary home following a disaster have appropriate breastfeeding supplies and access to appropriate facilities. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue to make breastfeeding services and supplies available to mothers of infants through its Critical Needs Assistance and other programs and to update related guidance as appropriate.

Duplicative and Conflicting Administrative Requirements.—The Committee has received reports from state and local governments of duplicative or conflicting administrative requirements when federal assistance for a recovery or mitigation project is provided by more than one federal agency. The Committee directs FEMA to work with other federal agencies with disaster recovery or mitigation programs to eliminate duplicative and conflicting policy and administrative requirements to the greatest extent permissible by law. Specifically, federal agencies should collaborate to ensure common acceptance of prior administrative determinations on the same or similar disaster recovery or mitigation projects.

Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on a plan to work with partner agencies to eliminate unnecessary administrative burdens on grant recipients and subrecipients. The plan should include a discussion on how federal agencies with disaster recovery and mitigation programs for individuals or communities could better harmonize or consolidate their application, information collection, and public reporting processes to improve the efficiency and transparency of the overall federal disaster response and recovery effort.

Eligibility Determinations.—The Committee is aware of concerns that FEMA has not reached reasonable and timely eligibility determinations for reimbursement requests under the Public Assistance and hazard mitigation programs, particularly with respect to requests related to damage from Hurricanes Nate and Isaac in Jackson County, Mississippi. The Committee directs FEMA to expedite such determinations and decisions regarding pending applications.

Hurricane Recovery.—The Committee is concerned about the pace of recovery from the 2017 Hurricane season, especially in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, notwithstanding addi-

tional authority given to FEMA in the Bipartisan Balanced Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123) the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (division D of Public Law 115–254), and the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019. The Committee urges FEMA to use this authority to work expeditiously with Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands on recovery projects and directs FEMA to brief the Committee not less than quarterly on their efforts.

Katrina Deobligations.—The Committee is aware of concerns regarding continued efforts to de-obligate disaster relief funds awarded during the recovery from Hurricane Katrina over a decade ago from cities, counties and localities that have acted in good faith throughout the recovery process. Congress has addressed this issue through legislation several times in recent years, most recently in the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (division D of Public Law 115–254). The Committee directs FEMA to provide a briefing on the status of the remaining de-obligation decisions and appeals related to Hurricane Katrina within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Preliminary Damage Assessments.—The Committee is concerned that FEMA has stopped publishing the reports and summaries of preliminary damage assessments in accordance with section 531 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2015, Public Law 114–4. The Committee understands that FEMA will resume publishing these reports and summaries and encourages them to do so expeditiously.

Public Assistance Project Worksheet Development.—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on its process for development and review of project worksheets, including an explanation of the stages of the review; the offices and agencies that review the project worksheets; and the average length of time for each stage of review.

Remediation.—The Committee encourages the use of contractors and subcontractors on FEMA-funded remediation projects that have appropriate Occupational Safety & Health Administration certification; are based in, or employ individuals who live in, a jurisdiction impacted by the underlying disaster declaration; and are HUBzone-certified.

Resilient Construction.—Section 1235(b) of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (division D of Public Law 115–254) requires hazard mitigation projects to adhere to consensus-based codes, specifications, and standards that incorporate the latest hazard-resistant designs for residential structures and facilities. In developing guidance and any rules to implement this new requirement, FEMA is encouraged to take a neutral approach to building material type.

Temporary Shelters.—The Committee encourages FEMA to evaluate alternative rapid response shelters that are more durable and reusable than those in the current inventory, including collapsible, hard-walled modular systems with integrated technologies.

Voluntary Organizations.—The Committee understands that the catastrophic nature of recent natural disasters, including Hurricanes Irma, Maria, Florence, and Michael and the unprecedented western wildfires, has depleted the resources of some volunteer disaster recovery organizations. The Committee encourages FEMA to

consider the reimbursement and cost-share needs of such organizations, as appropriate, so that they maintain readiness for future recovery efforts.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$202,153,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	206,166,000
Recommended in the bill	206,166,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+4,013,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	---

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

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 a five-day advance notification for certain grant awards under “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance.”

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

Section 305. The Committee continues a provision requiring the submission of a monthly Disaster Relief Fund report.

Section 306. The Committee continues and modifies a provision permitting the Secretary to grant waivers from specified requirements of section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

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

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$142,526,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	121,586,000
Recommended in the bill	180,655,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+38,129,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+59,069,000

Mission

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) adjudicates and grants immigration and citizenship benefits, confirms eligibility for employment and public services, and promotes an awareness and understanding of citizenship in support of immigrant integration. USCIS activities are primarily funded through fees collected from applicants for immigration benefits.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$109,688,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	121,586,000
Recommended in the bill	170,655,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+60,967,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+49,069,000

Adjudication Backlogs.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, USCIS is directed to brief the Committee on a personnel redistribution plan to better address areas with significant processing delays and an estimate of the resources required to clear the backlog of applications for temporary status, adjustment of status, and naturalization. The plan should include a strategy for reducing wait times for initial adjudication to not more than one year for all petitions processed by the agency. The briefing shall also account for the resources required to address asylum and refugee processing backlogs and improve coordination with the intelligence community to reduce the time required for expanded vetting of certain refugees.

Application Processing.—USCIS shall brief the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the number of application forms processed by month for fiscal years 2016 through 2019 for the following: form I-130 (Petition for Alien Relative); form I-485 (Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status); form I-751 (Petition to Remove Conditions on Residence); and form N-400 (Application for Naturalization). The briefing shall include data on the immigration status of the petitioner (U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident); nationality of the applicant; processing time; and field office or service center to which the application was assigned.

Employment Status Verification.—The recommendation includes the following increases above the request for employment status verification: \$607,000 to restore proposed cuts for the 2019 pay raise; \$202,000 to support the annualization of the 2019 pay raise; and \$1,127,000 for the 2020 pay raise.

H-2B and H-2A Visa Programs.—The Committee directs DHS to administer the H-2B and H-2A visa programs in a manner consistent with the law and to process applications as quickly as possible. The Committee directs the Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Department of Labor, the Department of State, and the U.S. Digital Service, to develop options to improve processing efficiencies and reduce employer burden, and to provide a briefing of its findings and recommendations not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

International Operations Division.—The Committee is concerned about USCIS's plan to reduce its International Operations Division, particularly given the lack of congressional and stakeholder engagement, and reminds DHS of its responsibilities in carrying out the Refugee Act of 1980. Prior to implementing such plan, USCIS is directed to consult with relevant stakeholders, to include USCIS personnel, and to brief the Committee and other congressional committees of jurisdiction on the rationale for the plan. The briefing shall include a full accounting of anticipated increased costs, projected budget savings, and descriptions of how services will change, and personnel will be impacted.

Naturalization Fee Waivers.—The Committee directs USCIS to continue the use of fee waivers for applicants who demonstrate an inability to pay the naturalization fee. USCIS is also encouraged to consider whether the current naturalization fee is a barrier to naturalization for those earning between 150 percent and 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines, who are not currently eligible for a fee waiver. The Committee also directs USCIS to accept any one of the following items as proof of inability to pay the naturalization application fee: documentation of receipt of a means-tested public benefit; documentation of income that is at or below 150 percent of the federal poverty guidelines at the time of filing; or documentation of financial hardship, based on extraordinary expenses or other circumstances. The Committee encourages USCIS to maintain naturalization fees at an affordable level while also focusing on reducing the backlog of applicants.

Office of Citizenship.—The recommendation provides \$11,271,000 in discretionary funding above the request for Office of Citizenship operations in lieu of relying on fee funding for the office, including: \$95,000 for the 2019 pay raise; \$32,000 to support the annualization of the 2019 pay raise; and \$156,000 for the 2020 pay raise. USCIS is directed to realign this fee funding to help reduce the refugee and asylum application backlogs.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, USCIS is directed to brief the Committee on the feasibility of initiating a campaign to provide lawful permanent residents who arrive at ports of entry with information about the naturalization process and to encourage them to apply for U.S. citizenship. Such information could be provided verbally by DHS employees; through Automated Passport Control self-service kiosks or other self-service systems; or through naturalization messages and materials, including videos and posters at ports of entry.

Protections for Foreign Workers.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretaries of the Department of Labor and the Department of State, shall provide a briefing describing steps taken to implement relevant recommendations in GAO–15–154, *Increased Protections Needed for Foreign Workers*, and any other action taken to address recruitment abuses and prohibited recruitment fees. The briefing should address: (1) any guidance, practices, or other actions taken related to the payment of recruitment fees by workers, including whether workers are compensated for such fees; (2) whether there is any loss or denial of visas to workers who paid such fees; (3) whether DHS notifies other agencies and/or employers when they learn of recruiters who charge such fees; and (4) whether there are any enforcement practices, including any instances in which such actions have led to debarment and/or fines or other penalties and any policy or practice regarding inter-agency communications of such actions.

Prohibited Fees.—The Committee directs USCIS to refrain from imposing fees on any individual filing a humanitarian petition, including but not limited to a request for asylum, refugee admission, protection under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Special Immigrant Juvenile status, or a T or U visa, or upon any individual who receives humanitarian protection and subsequently requests adjustment of status or petitions for another benefit.

Public Charge Rule.—The Committee is concerned about the potential impacts of the Department’s proposed rule entitled, “Inadmissibility on Public Charge Grounds” that was entered in the Federal Register on October 10, 2018 (83 Fed. Reg. 51114) and strongly urges the Department to rescind this proposal.

Spouse Petitions.—With respect to fiance(e) or spouse petitions involving a minor party, the Committee directs USCIS to document the age of the minor party at the time of the civil/legal marriage, along with the age difference between the parties, with ages given in months as well as years.

Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements.—The recommendation provides discretionary funding of \$35,862,000 for the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program in lieu of relying on fee funding for the program, including: \$335,000 for the 2019 pay raise; \$112,000 to support the annualization of the 2019 pay raise; and \$547,000 for the 2020 pay raise. USCIS is directed to realign this fee funding to help reduce the refugee and asylum application backlogs.

U Visas.—The Committee urges USCIS to hire at least 60 additional U visa adjudicators and to dedicate sufficient additional resources to U visa adjudication to enable the review of applications within six months of receipt.

Website Data.—The Committee directs USCIS, in collaboration with the Department of State and other DHS components as needed, to provide a briefing on the feasibility of posting data on its website, including wage and gender data, for all DHS-administered visa categories, including the J-1 and OPT categories administered by ICE through the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$10,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	— —
Recommended in the bill	10,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	— —
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+10,000,000

The recommendation includes \$10,000,000 above the request to support the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program. In addition, USCIS continues to have the authority to accept private donations to support this program. The Committee directs USCIS to provide an update on its planned use of this authority not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, to include efforts undertaken to solicit private donations.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$328,819,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	350,935,000
Recommended in the bill	368,091,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+39,272,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+17,156,000

Mission

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) serve as an interagency law enforcement training organization for over

90 federal agencies and numerous state, local, tribal, and international law enforcement organizations.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$277,876,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	304,586,000
Recommended in the bill	308,803,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+30,927,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+4,217,000

The recommendation provides \$724,000 above the request for annualization of the 2019 pay raise, as well as \$2,850,000 for a 2020 pay raise. The recommendation also includes the requested increase for cybersecurity and information technology, as well as an expansion of eFLETC capabilities.

Interagency Training Centers.—The Committee is aware of efforts by the Department and the National Guard to establish interagency domestic operation training centers, and notes the success of the Muscatatuck Urban Training Facility in supporting a wide range of training requirements for Active Duty service members, the National Guard, other federal agencies, and domestic law enforcement. The Committee encourages the Department to continue working with the National Guard, as well as state and local leaders, to identify opportunities to expand domestic training locations on federal or state property, particularly in regions that lack facilities for training related to active shooters, dense urban terrain, and cyber and electromagnetic response.

Use of Training Facilities.—The Director of FLETC shall schedule basic or advanced law enforcement training, or both, at all four training facilities to ensure they are operated at the highest capacity throughout the fiscal year.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$50,943,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	46,349,000
Recommended in the bill	59,288,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+8,345,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+12,939,000

The recommendation includes funding for modular dormitories at the Artesia facility and water and sewer enhancements, as requested and provides \$15,771,000 above the request for non-lethal training ammunition. The recommendation does not include \$2,577,000 requested for modular office space.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$819,785,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	582,117,000
Recommended in the bill	665,680,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	– 154,105,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+83,563,000

Mission

The mission of the Science and Technology Directorate (S&T) is to conduct and support research, development, developmental and

operational testing and evaluation, and the timely transition of homeland security capabilities to operational end users at the federal, state, and local levels.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$308,520,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	278,954,000
Recommended in the bill	314,672,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+6,152,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+35,718,000

The recommendation rejects the proposed decreases to the Operations and Support account and provides an additional \$381,000 to annualize the 2019 pay increase and \$1,846,000 for a 2020 pay increase.

Public Access to Research.—The Committee commends the Department on issuing its Plan to Support Increased Public Access to the Results of research funded by the Federal Government on December 27, 2016. The Committee urges the Department to continue its efforts towards full implementation of the plan and directs S&T to provide an update on its progress as part of the fiscal year 2021 budget request.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$511,265,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	303,163,000
Recommended in the bill	351,008,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2018	– 160,257,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2019	+47,845,000

Research, Development, and Innovation

The recommendation includes \$24,091,000 above the request for Research, Development, and Innovation (RD&I) to fund cybersecurity Research and Development (R&D) in S&T, rejecting the Administration’s proposal to fund these activities within CISA. Additionally, funding is provided above the requested level to restore support for the National Urban Security Technology Laboratory. S&T is directed to brief the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the proposed allocation of RD&I funds by project and to subsequently update the Committee on any changes from the planned allocation.

Advanced Sensors Technology.—The Committee supports a focus on critical research areas such as developing and fielding next generation first responder technology that utilizes advanced sensors and imaging technologies.

Bi-National Cooperation Pilot.—The Committee encourages the continuation of the Bi-National Cooperation Pilot, which includes cooperative efforts on border security, maritime security, biometrics, cybersecurity, and video analytics.

Biosurveillance Systems.—The Committee supports the DHS decision to discontinue the BioWatch program, but remains concerned about the absence of rapid broad spectrum, high-confidence bio-detection capability to take its place. The Committee directs S&T and the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD) to provide a joint report to the Committee, within 60 days of the date

of enactment of this Act, on the status of developing and testing a successor bio-threat detection system, along with plans to complete development and field the new capability. The report shall also describe planned changes to biodetection operations to improve upon the legacy program and how CWMD and S&T will coordinate their respective biodetection roles and activities.

Composite Shipping Containers.—The Committee is aware of Presidential Determination No. 2017–09, which identifies a critical item shortfall of industrial capacity related to secure composite shipping containers, and supports S&T efforts to develop thermoplastic composite materials that reduce costs and improve intrusion sensor integration.

Countering Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS).—The Department’s sUAS demonstration site enables the testing and evaluation of counter sUAS technologies by S&T and its operational partners, including CBP, the Coast Guard, the Secret Service, and the First Responders Group. The Committee directs S&T to provide updates to the Committee on its activities at the site, including the need for any additional resources to support counter sUAS efforts.

Counter sUAS at Airports.—The Committee is concerned about the threat posed by sUAS to air travel in the United States and abroad, and notes that activity at one of the nation’s largest gateway airports was curtailed in January 2019 because of illegal sUAS use. As S&T tests counter sUAS at airports, the Committee encourages the agency to include a variety of airport sizes in its testing program, including smaller airports (defined as airports with up to 5 million passengers annually).

Countering Violent Extremism Research.—The Committee encourages S&T to invest in research to help law enforcement agencies better understand how to address and combat the growing problem of violent extremism.

Cybersecurity for Public Utility Sectors.—The Committee is concerned about the cybersecurity threats to the nation’s public utility sectors, recognizing that many providers lack sufficient expertise or financial resources to adequately mitigate these threats. The Committee encourages S&T to continue to establish a testbed to evaluate technologies, analytic tools, and proposed cybersecurity solutions to mitigate cybersecurity threats across the utility sector and develop a platform for sharing information related to testbed activities, with a goal of developing cost efficient and operationally effective sensor technologies to support small utility companies. Funds should be used to establish a physical test bed environment and evaluation framework; socialize the concept to stakeholders; and leverage and contract for the necessary expertise.

Datacasting Technology.—The Committee encourages 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 pilot funding to local public broadcasters to further demonstrate and evaluate the benefits of datacasting technology to public safety agencies.

Department of Energy Labs.—The Committee encourages the Department to invest in basic research to tackle emerging threats, particularly in the constantly evolving bioterror area, in addition to its focus on evaluational testing of existing technologies. Given the roles of both the Departments of Homeland Security and En-

ergy in implementing the National Biodefense Strategy, the Committee further encourages DHS to fund R&D at the Department of Energy National Labs in coordination with the National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasure Center to provide mission support at the lower technology readiness levels for biothreat characterization. To address emerging threats, the Department should continue to leverage the unique capabilities, R&D expertise, and tools of the Department of Energy national laboratories, to which the Homeland Security Act of 2002 gives the Department equal and unfettered access, when those capabilities don't exist in the private sector or academia.

Detection Canines.—The Committee encourages S&T to continue collaborating closely with component end users to develop canine capabilities that have broad application across the Homeland Security Enterprise, including a specific focus on the Person Borne Improved Explosive Device detection canine.

Intelligent Memory Fabric.—The Committee continues to recognize the need for testing and evaluation of next generation information technology platforms. The Committee urges S&T to explore Intelligent Memory Fabric as a modular, scalable, and distributed technology that could maintain and support agency resources from data centers to field levels in all operational theaters.

Levee and Dam Improvements.—The Committee encourages S&T to continue the Educational Partnership Agreement between the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Engineering Research Development Center (ERDC) and an academic sedimentation lab that has experience in cooperative research with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service to develop capabilities for maintaining and improving the integrity of our nation's existing levee and dams systems.

Port and Coastal Surveillance.—The Committee encourages S&T to conduct research, development, testing, and evaluation of wind and solar powered unmanned maritime vessels with surface and subsurface capabilities directly related to departmental missions, including 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.

Silicon Valley Innovation Program.—The Committee supports the ongoing efforts of S&T's Silicon Valley Innovation Program and encourages S&T efforts to fund additional "call" opportunities, especially in support of CBP.

Soft Targets and Crowded Places.—The Committee understands the valuable role of Army research partners in helping to adapt military technologies for soft targets and crowded places applications and encourages S&T, in collaboration with CISA, to work with the Army's ERDC and its university partners to address identified technological needs and requirements for soft target protection.

Software Assurance Marketplace.—The Committee is aware that the Software Assurance Marketplace (SWAMP) plays a key role in reducing software vulnerabilities in the U.S. and has been successful in advancing the state of software security. The Committee encourages DHS to continue its investments in software security through SWAMP.

Spoofing.—The Committee remains concerned about the practice of spoofing by criminals to commit fraud using telephones. The Committee encourages the Department to continue to pursue the development of technologies to combat this practice and directs S&T to provide a briefing on its current efforts in this area, as well as on plans for future technological research and development.

Wildfire Management.—The Committee encourages S&T to apply predictive analytics to study wildfire ignition, including the application of advanced artificial intelligence and machine learning, and to develop new data collection methodologies, such as crowd sourcing, as indicators for pinpointing high-risk ignition locations in the wildland urban interface.

University Programs

The Committee recommends \$40,500,000 for University Programs, an increase of \$18,754,000 above the request to continue support for the 10 Centers of Excellence (COEs). S&T shall notify the Committee of any plan or proposal to reduce funding for, diminish the role of, or eliminate COEs prior to taking any action to do so. S&T is encouraged to prioritize collaborations with qualified research universities to support critical research topics in priority areas, including maritime security, cross-border threat screening, unmanned systems, counterterrorism, emerging analytics, cybersecurity, first responder safety, disaster-driven displacement, and critical infrastructure.

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$434,897,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	423,158,000
Recommended in the bill	434,952,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+55,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+11,794,000

Mission

The Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Office leads DHS efforts to develop and enhance programs and capabilities that defend against WMD and combat bio-threats and pandemics.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$187,095,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	212,573,000
Recommended in the bill	180,620,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	– 6,475,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	– 31,953,000

The recommendation includes increases above the request of \$210,000 for the annualization of the 2019 pay raise; \$1,153,000 for the 2020 pay raise; and \$5,000,000 for the National Biosurveillance Integration Center.

Visualization Tool.—The Committee encourages CWMD to continue its engagement in support of a visualization tool that incorporates data from state and local entities and can serve as a bio-

preparedness tool for emergency response, emergency management, and law enforcement at all levels of government.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$100,096,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	78,241,000
Recommended in the bill	121,988,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	+21,892,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	+43,747,000

The total includes the requested \$66,841,000 for the Radiation Portal Monitor (RPM) Replacement Program; \$3,500,000 for the International Rail Program; and \$7,900,000 for the Common Viewer. The total also includes \$13,747,000 for the RPM Program and \$27,000,000 for portable detection systems, which are funded in PC&I instead of in O&S. The recommendation also includes an increase above the request of \$3,000,000 for the development of a domestic source of high assay, low enriched uranium target plates for medical isotope production.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$83,043,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	67,681,000
Recommended in the bill	67,681,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	- 15,362,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	---

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	\$64,633,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	64,663,000
Recommended in the bill	64,663,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2019	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2020	---

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

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 authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Section 404. 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 405. The Committee continues a provision allowing for the acceptance of funding transfers from other government agencies for construction of special use facilities.

Section 406. The Committee continues a provision classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain purposes.

Section 407. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the transfer of Immigration Examination Fee Account revenue for use by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Section 501. The Committee continues a provision limiting the availability of appropriations to one year unless otherwise expressly provided.

Section 502. The Committee continues a provision providing that unexpended balances of prior year appropriations may be merged with new appropriation accounts and used for the same purpose, subject to reprogramming guidelines.

Section 503. The Committee continues and modifies a provision limiting authority to reprogram funds within an appropriation above a specified threshold unless the Department provides notification to the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance; and providing authority to transfer not more than 5 percent out of an appropriation and to augment an appropriation by not more than 10 percent, with a requirement for a 30-day advance notification. A detailed funding table identifying each congressional control level for reprogramming purposes is included at the end of this report.

All DHS components shall comply with these reprogramming and transfer requirements. In addition, the Department shall submit reprogramming and transfer notifications on a timely basis and provide complete explanations of the proposed reprogramming and transfer actions, including detailed justifications for the increases and offsets, and any specific impacts the proposed changes will have on the budget request for the following fiscal year and future-year appropriations requirements. Each notification submitted to the Committees should include a detailed table showing the proposed revisions at the account, program, project, and activity level to the funding and full time equivalent levels for the current fiscal year and the levels requested in the President's budget for the following fiscal year.

The Department shall manage its programs and activities within the levels appropriated and should only submit reprogramming or transfer notifications in cases of unforeseeable and compelling circumstances that could not have been predicted by the Department when formulating the budget request for the budget year or foreseen by Congress when appropriating funds. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer notification and does not receive identical responses from the House and the Senate Committees, it is expected to reconcile the House and the Senate differences before proceeding.

The Department is not to submit a notification for a reprogramming or transfer of funds after June 30 except in extraordinary circumstances that imminently threaten the safety of human life or the protection of property. If a reprogramming or transfer is needed after June 30, the notice should contain sufficient documentation as to why it meets this statutory exception.

Deobligated funds are also subject to the reprogramming and transfer guidelines and requirements set forth in this section.

A new subsection is included which prohibits transfers impacting ICE enforcement and removal operations.

Section 504. The Committee continues by reference a provision prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the

Department to make payment to the Working Capital Fund (WCF), except for activities and amounts proposed in the President's fiscal year 2020 budget request. Funds provided to the WCF are available until expended. The Department may only charge components for services directly provided through the WCF, and may only use such funds for purposes intended by the contributing component. Any funds paid in advance or for reimbursement must reflect the full cost of each service. The Department shall submit a notification to the Committees prior to adding a new activity to the fund or eliminating an existing activity from the fund. For activities added to the fund, such notifications shall detail the source of funds by account, program, project, and activity level. In addition, the Department shall submit quarterly WCF execution reports to the Committees that include activity-level detail.

Section 505. The Committee continues a provision providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances from prior year appropriations for each Operations and Support appropriation shall have two fiscal years of availability, subject to section 503 reprogramming requirements.

Section 506. The Committee continues a provision that deems intelligence activities to be specifically authorized during fiscal year 2020 until the enactment of an Act authorizing intelligence activities for fiscal year 2020.

Section 507. The Committee continues a provision requiring notification to the Committees at least three days before DHS executes or announces grant allocations; grant awards; contract awards, including contracts covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation; other transaction agreements; letters of intent; a task or delivery order on multiple award contracts totaling \$1,000,000 or more; a task or delivery order greater than \$10,000,000 from multi-year funds; or sole-source grant awards. Notifications shall include a description of projects or activities to be funded and their location, including city, county, and state.

Section 508. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting all agencies from purchasing, constructing, or leasing additional facilities for federal law enforcement training without advance notification to the Committees.

Section 509. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds 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.

Section 510. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that consolidates by reference prior-year statutory provisions related to a contracting officer's technical representative training and the use of funds in conformance with section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Section 511. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Section 512. The Committee continues a provision regarding the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 513. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting DHS from using funds in this Act to use reorganization authority.

Section 514. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

Section 515. The Committee continues a provision directing that any official required by this Act to report or certify to the Committees on Appropriations may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so in this Act.

Section 516. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds in this Act to be used for first-class travel.

Section 517. The Committee continues 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 518. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to enter into a federal contract that does not meet the requirements of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 or chapter 137 of title 10 U.S.C.; and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless the contract is otherwise authorized by statute without regard to this section.

Section 519. The Committee continues a provision requiring DHS computer systems to block electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Section 520. The Committee continues a provision regarding the transfer of firearms by federal law enforcement personnel.

Section 521. The Committee continues a provision regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements related to conferences occurring outside of the United States.

Section 522. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to reimburse any federal department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

Section 523. The Committee continues a provision requiring a notification, including justification materials, prior to implementing any structural pay reform that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000.

Section 524. The Committee continues a provision directing the Department to post on a public website reports required by the Committees on Appropriations unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Section 525. The Committee continues a provision authorizing minor procurement, construction, and improvements under Operations and Support appropriations, as specified.

Section 526. The Committee continues by reference a provision to authorize DHS to fund out of existing discretionary appropriations the expenses of primary and secondary schooling of eligible dependents in areas of U.S. territories that meet certain criteria.

Section 527. The Committee continues by reference a provision providing \$41,000,000 for "Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance" to reimburse extraordinary law enforcement personnel overtime costs for protection activities directly and demonstrably associated with a residence of the President that is designated for protection.

Section 528. The Committee continues and modifies a provision regarding access to detention facilities by members of Congress or their designated staff.

Section 529. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in DHS custody except in certain circumstances.

Section 530. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of records related to the sexual abuse or assault of detainees in custody.

Section 531. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds for a Principal Federal Official during a declared disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act, with certain exceptions.

Section 532. The Committee includes a provision rescinding unobligated balances from specified sources.

APPROPRIATIONS CAN BE USED ONLY FOR THE PURPOSES FOR WHICH
MADE

Title 31 of the United States Code makes clear that appropriations can be used only for the purposes for which they were appropriated as follows:

Section 1301. Application.

(a) Appropriations shall be applied only to the objects for which the appropriations were made except as otherwise provided by law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

FULL COMMITTEE VOTES

Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the results of each roll call vote on an amendment of on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

[insert RC votes]

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following is a statement of general performance goals and objectives for which this measure authorizes funding:

The Committee on Appropriations considers program performance, including a program's success in developing and attaining outcome-related goals and objectives, in developing funding recommendations.

RESCISSION OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following table is submitted describing the rescissions recommended in the accompanying bill:

Account/Activity	Rescissions
Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvement (PC&I) (P.L. 115–141)	20,000,000
Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvement (PC&I) (P.L. 116–6)	601,000,000
Customs and Border Protection—Automation Modernization account 70X0531	10,000,000
Customs and Border Protection—Border Security, Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology account 70X0533	10,000,000
Customs and Border Protection—Construction account 70X0532	4,000,000
Coast Guard—Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (P.L. 114–113)	500,000

Account/Activity	Rescissions
Coast Guard—Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (P.L. 115–31)	6,000,000
Coast Guard—Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation (P.L. 115–141)	5,000,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Neither the bill nor report contain any provisions that specifically direct the transfer of funds.

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

Neither the bill nor the report contains any Congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CL. 3(e) (RAMSEYER RULE)

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italic, and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

[insert if required—LC will provide after FC]

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII, CLAUSE 3(f)(1) (CHANGES IN THE APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW)

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1)(A) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee has inserted at the appropriate place in the report a description of the effects of provisions proposed in the accompanying bill which may be considered, under certain circumstances, to change the application of existing law, either directly or indirectly.

The bill provides, in some instances, funding of agencies and activities where legislation has not yet been finalized. In addition, the bill carries language, in some instances, permitting activities not authorized by law. Additionally, the Committee includes a number of general provisions.

[INSERT CAEL AFTER FULL COMMITTEE]

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

Pursuant to clause 3(f)(1) of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, the following table lists the appropriations in the accompanying bill that are not authorized by law:

[INSERT ANA AFTER FULL COMMITTEE]

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act requires the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority to contain a statement comparing the levels in the bill to the suballocations submitted under section 302(b) of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the appli-

cable fiscal year. That information is provided in the table headed “Comparison of Reported Bill to Section 302(b) Suballocation.”

[in millions of dollars]

	302(b) allocation		This bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
General purpose discretionary
Global war on terrorism
Mandatory
Total

FIVE YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill:

	<i>Millions</i>
Budget Authority:	
Outlays:	
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024 and future years

ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–344), as amended, the financial assistance to State and local governments is as follows:

	<i>Millions</i>
Budget Authority
Fiscal Year 2020 outlays resulting therefrom

PROGRAM DUPLICATION

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

For the purposes of section 103(i) of H. Res. 6 of the 116th Congress—

The following hearings were used to develop or consider the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2020:

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held an oversight hearing on May 1, 2019, entitled “FY2020 Budget Hearing—Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Christopher Krebs, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held an oversight hearing on April 30, 2019, entitled “FY2020 Budget Hearing—Department of Homeland Security.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Kevin K. McAleenan, Acting Secretary, Department of Homeland Security

Chip Fulghum, Acting Undersecretary for Management, Department of Homeland Security

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held an oversight hearing on April 30, 2019, entitled “FY2020 Budget Hearing—Federal Emergency Management Agency.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Peter Gaynor, Acting Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held an oversight hearing on April 2, 2019, entitled “FY2020 Budget Hearing—Transportation Security Administration.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable David Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held an oversight hearing on March 26, 2019, entitled “FY2020 Budget Hearing—United States Coast Guard.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Admiral Karl Schultz, Commandant, United States Coast Guard

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held an oversight hearing on March 13, 2019, entitled “Securing Federal Networks and State Election Systems Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Christopher Krebs, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held an oversight hearing on March 12, 2019, entitled “Update on Recovery Efforts for 2017 and 2018 Disasters.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Peter Gaynor, Acting Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held an oversight hearing on March 6, 2019, entitled “Oversight Hearing—DHS Office of Inspector General.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

John Kelly, Senior Official Performing the Duties of Inspector General, Office of Inspector General

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS IN REPORT

The following table contains detailed funding recommendations at the program, project, and activity (PPA) level.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, OPERATIONS, INTELLIGENCE, & OVERSIGHT					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management					
Operations and Support					
Management and Oversight	18,527	18,374	18,950	+423	+576
Office of the Secretary	5,321	5,185	5,397	+76	+212
Office of Public Affairs	5,462	5,843	6,055	+593	+212
Office of Legislative Affairs	19,379	21,484	22,207	+2,828	+723
Office of General Counsel	8,664	8,593	10,241	+1,577	+1,648
Privacy Office					
Subtotal, Management and Oversight	57,353	59,479	62,850	+5,497	+3,371
Office of Strategy, Policy and Plans					
Office of Strategy, Policy and Plans	37,950	35,680	42,014	+4,064	+6,334
Operations and Engagement					
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties	25,312	23,938	29,569	+4,257	+5,631
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman	6,200	7,780	8,390	+2,190	+610
Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman			20,000	+20,000	+20,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Partnership and Engagement.....	14,566	14,433	12,093	-2,473	-2,340
Subtotal, Operations and Engagement.....	46,078	46,151	70,052	+23,974	+23,901
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management.....	141,381	141,310	174,916	+33,535	+33,606
Management Directorate					
Operations and Support					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management.....					
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer.....	7,788	7,881	8,077	+289	+196
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer.....	90,726	100,659	101,761	+11,065	+1,122
Office of the Chief Security Officer.....	106,344	115,296	117,892	+11,548	+2,596
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.....	79,431	82,702	85,140	+5,709	+2,438
Office of the Chief Financial Officer.....	104,169	108,435	112,360	+8,211	+3,945
Office of the Chief Information Officer.....	67,341	90,071	92,350	+25,019	+2,289
Office of Biometric Identity Management Identity and Screening Program Operations.....	397,230	416,884	421,171	+23,941	+4,287
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology..	70,117	70,156	95,116	+24,999	+24,960
	160,691	183,906	160,691	---	-23,215
Subtotal, Office of Biometric Identity Management.....	230,808	254,062	255,807	+24,999	+1,745
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,083,837	1,175,990	1,194,608	+110,771	+18,618
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Construction and Facility Improvements.....	120,000	223,767	223,767	+103,767	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	35,920	157,531	157,531	+121,611	---
IDENT/Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology.....	20,000	---	---	-20,000	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	175,920	381,298	381,298	+205,378	---
Research and Development.....	2,545	---	---	-2,545	---
Federal Protective Service FPS Operations Operating Expenses.....	---	---	395,570	+395,570	+395,570
Countermeasures Protective Security Officers.....	---	---	1,148,400	+1,148,400	+1,148,400
Technical Countermeasures.....	---	---	24,030	+24,030	+24,030
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross).....	---	---	1,568,000	+1,568,000	+1,568,000
Offsetting Collections.....	---	---	-1,568,000	-1,568,000	-1,568,000
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net).....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Management Directorate.....	1,262,302	1,557,288	1,575,906	+313,604	+18,618
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(1,262,302)	(1,557,288)	(3,143,906)	(+1,881,604)	(+1,586,618)
(Offsetting Collections).....	---	---	(-1,568,000)	(-1,568,000)	(-1,568,000)
Intelligence, Analysis, and Operations Coordination Operations and Support.....	253,253	276,641	276,641	+23,388	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

Office of Inspector General					
Operations and Support.....	168,000	170,186	195,242	+27,242	+25,056
=====					
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Operations, Intelligence, and Oversight.....	1,824,936	2,145,425	2,222,705	+397,769	+77,280
=====					
TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS					
U.S. Customs and Border Protection					
Operations and Support					
Border Security Operations					
U.S. Border Patrol					
Operations.....	3,884,735	4,068,792	4,122,568	+237,833	+53,776
Assets and Support.....	794,117	773,948	729,161	-64,956	-44,787
Office of Training and Development.....	60,349	76,954	59,423	-926	-17,531

Subtotal, Border and Security Operations.....	4,739,201	4,919,694	4,911,152	+171,951	-8,542

Trade and Travel Operations					
Office of Field Operations					
Domestic Operations.....	2,942,710	2,806,833	3,228,291	+285,581	+421,458
International Operations.....	155,217	145,756	147,693	-7,524	+1,937

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Targeting Operations.....	250,528	265,128	266,600	+16,072	+1,472
Assets and Support.....	892,174	980,560	1,015,868	+123,694	+35,308
Office of Trade.....	260,395	297,418	300,078	+39,683	+2,660
Office of Training and Development.....	61,677	47,560	62,729	+1,052	+15,169
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations.....	4,562,701	4,543,255	5,021,259	+458,558	+478,004
Integrated Operations Air and Marine Operations					
Operations.....	306,506	311,846	346,482	+39,976	+34,636
Assets and Support.....	525,867	533,768	533,768	+7,901	---
Air and Marine Operations Center.....	37,589	44,799	37,353	-236	-7,446
Office of International Affairs.....	41,700	44,541	42,874	+1,174	-1,667
Office of Intelligence.....	59,148	66,036	61,825	+2,677	-4,211
Office of Training and Development.....	6,546	6,102	6,546	---	+444
Operations Support.....	112,235	139,799	163,779	+51,544	+23,980
Subtotal, Integrated Operations.....	1,089,591	1,146,891	1,192,627	+103,036	+45,736
Mission Support					
Enterprise Services.....	1,482,518	1,561,823	1,636,115	+153,597	+74,292
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund).....	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)	---	---
Office of Professional Responsibility.....	196,528	232,986	198,596	+2,068	-34,390

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Executive Leadership and Oversight.....	109,190	108,843	155,186	+45,996	+46,343
Subtotal, Mission Support.....	1,788,236	1,903,652	1,989,897	+201,661	+86,245
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	12,179,729	12,513,492	13,114,935	+935,206	+601,443
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure.....	1,475,000	5,083,782	180,782	-1,294,218	-4,903,000
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure.....	625,000	66,124	86,124	-538,876	+20,000
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure					
Airframes and Sensors.....	112,612	122,189	152,189	+39,577	+30,000
Watercraft.....	14,500	14,830	14,830	+330	---
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	270,222	99,693	28,364	-241,858	-71,229
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	18,544	15,673	15,673	-2,871	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	2,515,878	5,402,191	477,962	-2,037,916	-4,924,229
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary).....	8,941	9,000	9,000	+59	---
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	(769,636)	(826,447)	(826,447)	(+56,811)	---
Immigration Enforcement Fines.....	(676)	(305)	(305)	(-371)	---
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee.....	(61,417)	(225,184)	(225,184)	(+163,767)	---
Land Border Inspection Fee.....	(53,512)	(56,467)	(56,467)	(+2,955)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee.....	(594,978)	(615,975)	(615,975)	(+20,997)	---
APHIS Inspection Fee.....	(539,325)	(539,325)	(539,325)	---	---
Global Entry Fee.....	(184,937)	(184,937)	(184,937)	(+18,976)	---
Puerto Rico Trust Fund.....	(31,941)	(94,507)	(94,507)	(+62,566)	---
Virgin Island Fee.....	(7,795)	(11,537)	(11,537)	(+3,742)	---
Customs Unclaimed Goods.....	(1,461)	(1,547)	(1,547)	(+86)	---
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account.....	(71,000)	(61,000)	(61,000)	(-10,000)	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	2,297,702	2,617,231	2,617,231	+319,529	---
Administrative Provisions					
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections.....	255,000	267,000	267,000	+12,000	---
Reimbursable Preclearance.....	39,000	39,000	39,000	---	---
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)....	-39,000	-39,000	-39,000	---	---
Total, Administrative Provisions.....	255,000	267,000	267,000	+12,000	---
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.....	14,959,548	18,191,683	13,868,897	-1,090,651	-4,322,786
(Appropriations).....	(14,998,548)	(18,230,683)	(13,907,897)	(-1,090,651)	(-4,322,786)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-39,000)	(-39,000)	(-39,000)	---	---
Fee Funded Programs.....	2,297,702	2,617,231	2,617,231	+319,529	---
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Customs and Border Protection.....	17,296,250	20,847,914	16,525,128	-771,122	-4,322,786

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Operations and Support					
Homeland Security Investigations					
Domestic Investigations.....	1,658,935	1,429,644	1,814,494	+155,559	+384,850
International Investigations.....	172,986	169,503	179,029	+6,043	+9,526
Intelligence.....	84,292	84,056	97,141	+12,849	+13,085
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations.....	1,916,213	1,683,203	2,090,664	+174,451	+407,461
Enforcement and Removal Operations					
Custody Operations.....	3,170,845	3,691,594	2,677,564	-493,281	-1,014,030
Fugitive Operations.....	129,969	220,155	148,054	+22,085	-72,101
Criminal Alien Program.....	219,074	515,075	285,104	+66,030	-229,971
Alternatives to Detention.....	274,621	209,913	344,773	+70,152	+134,860
Transportation and Removal Program.....	483,348	557,329	475,471	-7,877	-81,858
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations..	4,273,857	5,194,066	3,930,966	-342,891	-1,263,100
Mission Support.....	1,091,898	1,498,839	1,272,250	+180,352	-226,589
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor.....	260,185	326,317	300,060	+39,875	-26,257
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	7,542,153	8,702,425	7,593,940	+51,787	-1,108,485
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Operational Communications/Information Technology...	30,859	7,800	10,300	-20,559	+2,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	10,000	70,970	65,970	+55,970	-5,000
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	4,700	---	---	-4,700	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	45,559	78,770	76,270	+30,711	-2,500
Fee Funded Programs					
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)	---	---
Breached Bond/Detention Fund.....	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)	---	---
Student Exchange and Visitor Fee.....	(129,800)	(129,800)	(129,800)	(+1,800)	---
Immigration Examination Fee Account.....	---	(207,600)	---	---	(-207,600)
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	318,000	527,400	319,800	+1,800	-207,600
Administrative Provisions					
Detention Contingency Funds (AP 225) - Custody Operations.....	---	---	331,136	+331,136	+331,136
Detention Contingency Funds (AP 225) - Transportation and Removal Program.....	---	---	55,941	+55,941	+55,941
Subtotal, Administrative Provisions.....	---	---	387,077	+387,077	+387,077
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.....	7,587,712	8,781,195	8,057,287	+469,575	-723,908
Fee Funded Programs.....	318,000	527,400	319,800	+1,800	-207,600
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.....	7,905,712	9,308,595	8,377,087	+471,375	-931,508

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Transportation Security Administration					
Operations and Support					
Aviation Screening Operations					
Screening Workforce					
Screening Partnership Program.....	197,062	183,370	201,032	+3,970	+17,662
Screener Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits..	3,347,774	3,271,468	3,551,259	+203,485	+279,791
Screening Training and Other.....	230,234	232,356	244,475	+14,241	+12,119
Airport Management.....	658,479	620,635	646,683	-11,796	+26,048
Canines.....	164,597	153,354	169,040	+4,443	+15,686
Screening Technology Maintenance.....	398,137	390,240	406,128	+7,991	+15,888
Secure Flight.....	114,406	114,958	116,514	+2,108	+1,556
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations.....	5,110,689	4,966,381	5,335,131	+224,442	+368,750
Other Operations and Enforcement					
Inflight Security					
Federal Air Marshals.....	763,598	743,291	770,008	+6,410	+26,717
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training...	22,615	16,697	20,023	-2,592	+3,326
Aviation Regulation.....	220,235	181,487	234,002	+13,767	+52,515
Air Cargo.....	104,629	104,088	107,228	+2,599	+3,140
Intelligence and ISOC.....	80,324	75,905	78,247	-2,077	+2,342
Surface programs.....	130,141	72,826	133,637	+3,496	+60,811
Vetting Programs.....	53,016	51,395	52,119	-897	+724
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement....	1,374,558	1,245,689	1,395,284	+20,706	+149,575

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mission Support.....	924,832	903,125	917,989	-6,843	+14,864
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Gross).....	7,410,079	7,115,195	7,648,384	+238,305	+533,189
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections).....	-2,670,000	-2,830,000	-2,830,000	-160,000	---
Passenger Security Fee Increase (offsetting collections)(legislative proposal).....	---	-550,000	---	---	+550,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Net).....	4,740,079	3,735,195	4,818,384	+78,305	+1,083,189
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Aviation Screening Infrastructure Checkpoint Support.....	94,422	148,600	176,382	+81,960	+27,782
Checked Baggage.....	75,367	14,023	34,023	-41,344	+20,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	169,789	162,623	210,405	+40,616	+47,782
Research and Development.....	20,594	20,902	20,902	+308	---
Fee Funded Programs					
TWIC Fee.....	(65,535)	(61,364)	(61,364)	(-4,171)	---
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee.....	(18,500)	(18,600)	(18,600)	(+100)	---
General Aviation at DCA Fee.....	(700)	(700)	(700)	---	---
Commercial Aviation and Airports Fee.....	(8,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)	(+1,000)	---
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee.....	(50)	(50)	(50)	---	---
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee.....	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	---	---
TSA PreCheck Fee.....	(136,900)	(137,000)	(137,000)	(+100)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Alien Flight School Fee.....	(5,200)	(5,200)	(5,200)	---	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	(239,885)	(236,914)	(236,914)	(-2,971)	---
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory).....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Total, Transportation Security Administration... (Discretionary Funding).....	4,930,462	3,918,720	5,049,691	+119,229	+1,130,971
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(4,930,462)	(3,918,720)	(5,049,691)	(+119,229)	(+1,130,971)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(7,600,462)	(7,298,720)	(7,879,691)	(+279,229)	(+580,971)
	(-2,670,000)	(-3,380,000)	(-2,830,000)	(-160,000)	(+550,000)
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory).....	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---
Fee Funded Programs.....	239,885	236,914	236,914	-2,971	---
Gross Budget Authority, Transportation Security Administration.....	8,090,347	7,785,634	8,366,605	+276,258	+580,971
Coast Guard					
Operations and Support:					
Military Pay and Allowances.....	3,864,816	3,996,812	4,013,783	+148,967	+16,971
Civilian Pay and Benefits.....	939,707	986,429	1,028,428	+88,721	+41,999
Training and Recruiting.....	189,983	194,930	203,022	+13,039	+8,092
Operating Funds and Unit Level Maintenance.....	919,533	927,674	938,813	+19,280	+11,139
Centrally Managed Accounts.....	161,441	150,236	155,236	-6,205	+5,000
Intermediate and Depot Level Maintenance.....	1,436,494	1,478,270	1,551,115	+114,621	+72,845
Reserve Training.....	117,758	124,549	124,797	+7,039	+248
Environmental Compliance and Restoration.....	13,469	13,495	13,548	+79	+53

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism (Defense).....	165,000	---	---	-165,000	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support (Non-Defense).....	7,808,201	7,872,395	8,028,742	+220,541	+156,347
(Defense).....	(7,303,201)	(7,532,395)	(7,688,742)	(+385,541)	(+156,347)
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism).....	(505,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(-165,000)	---
(Other Defense).....	(165,000)	---	---	(-165,000)	---
	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	---	---
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements Vessels					
Survey and Design-Vessels and Boats.....	5,500	500	500	-5,000	---
In-Service Vessel Sustainment.....	63,250	77,900	91,400	+28,150	+13,500
National Security Cutter.....	72,600	60,000	160,500	+87,900	+100,500
Offshore Patrol Cutter.....	400,000	457,000	457,000	+57,000	---
Fast Response Cutter.....	340,000	140,000	290,000	-50,000	+150,000
Cutter Boats.....	5,000	4,300	15,100	+10,100	+10,800
Polar Security Cutter.....	675,000	35,000	135,000	-540,000	+100,000
Inland Waterways and Western River Cutters.....	5,000	2,500	2,500	-2,500	---
Polar Sustainment.....	15,000	15,000	15,000	---	---
Subtotal, Vessels.....	1,581,350	792,200	1,167,000	-414,350	+374,800
Aircraft					
HC-144 Conversion/Sustainment.....	17,000	17,000	17,000	---	---
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment.....	80,000	103,200	103,200	+23,200	---
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment.....	105,000	---	215,000	+110,000	+215,000
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects.....	28,000	50,000	50,000	+22,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
MH-60T Sustainment.....	120,000	20,000	20,000	-100,000	---
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems.....	6,000	9,400	9,400	+3,400	---
Long Range Command and Control Aircraft.....	---	---	70,000	+70,000	+70,000
Subtotal, Aircraft.....	356,000	199,600	484,600	+128,600	+285,000
Other Acquisition Programs					
Other Equipment and Systems.....	3,500	3,500	3,500	---	---
Program Oversight and Management.....	20,000	20,000	20,000	---	---
C4ISR.....	23,300	25,156	25,156	+1,856	---
CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS).....	9,200	6,400	6,400	-2,800	---
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform.....	---	14,200	14,200	+14,200	---
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs.....	56,000	69,256	69,256	+13,256	---
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation					
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design.....	74,510	52,000	129,800	+55,290	+77,800
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure.....	175,400	116,600	116,600	-58,800	---
Minor Shore.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation.....	254,910	173,600	251,400	-3,510	+77,800
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	2,248,260	1,234,656	1,972,256	-276,004	+737,600
Research and Development.....	20,256	4,949	4,949	-15,307	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Field Oper					
Domestic					
Support	199,360	205,107	205,107	+5,747	---
Invest	1,739,844	1,802,309	1,802,309	+62,465	---
Support					
Total, Coast Guard.....	12,015,921	11,119,416	12,013,363	-2,558	+893,947
(Discretionary Funding).....	(10,276,077)	(9,317,107)	(10,211,054)	(-65,023)	(+893,947)
(Non-Defense).....	(9,771,077)	(8,977,107)	(9,871,054)	(-99,977)	(+893,947)
(Defense).....	(505,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(-165,000)	---
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global					
War on Terrorism).....	(165,000)	---	---	(-165,000)	---
(Other Defense).....	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	---	---
(Mandatory Funding).....	(1,739,844)	(1,802,309)	(1,802,309)	(+62,465)	---
Subtot					
Basic ar					
Develc					
Mission					
Subtot					
Impr					
Security Events.....	37,494	155,172	155,852	+118,358	+680
Subtotal, Protective Operations.....	884,701	1,011,333	1,046,189	+161,488	+34,856
United States Secret Service					
Operations and Support					
Protective Operations					
Protection of Persons and Facilities.....	740,895	744,908	777,148	+36,253	+32,240
Protective Countermeasures.....	56,917	61,543	62,215	+5,298	+672
Protective Intelligence.....	49,395	49,710	50,974	+1,579	+1,264
Presidential Campaigns and National Special					
Security Events.....	37,494	155,172	155,852	+118,358	+680
Subtotal, Protective Operations.....	884,701	1,011,333	1,046,189	+161,488	+34,856

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Field Operations					
Domestic and International Field Operations.....	647,905	635,174	687,673	+39,768	+52,499
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations.....	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---
Support for Computer Forensics Training.....	25,022	4,000	25,022	---	+21,022
Subtotal, Field Operations.....	678,927	645,174	718,695	+39,768	+73,521
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development.....					
Mission Support.....	102,923	110,258	111,599	+8,676	+1,341
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	481,977	474,968	504,021	+22,044	+29,053
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	2,148,528	2,241,733	2,380,504	+231,976	+138,771
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Protection Assets and Infrastructure.....	85,286	55,289	55,289	-29,997	---
Operational Communications/Information Technology Construction and Facility Improvements.....	8,845	---	---	-8,845	---
	3,000	1,000	1,000	-2,000	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	97,131	56,289	56,289	-40,842	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Research and Development.....	2,500	10,955	10,955	+8,455	---
Total, United States Secret Service.....	2,248,159	2,308,977	2,447,748	+199,589	+138,771
=====					
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations.....	41,741,802	44,319,991	41,436,986	-304,816	-2,883,005
(Discretionary Funding).....	(40,001,958)	(42,517,662)	(39,634,677)	(-367,281)	(-2,883,005)
(Non-Defense).....	(39,496,958)	(42,177,662)	(39,294,677)	(-202,281)	(-2,883,005)
(Appropriations).....	(42,205,958)	(45,596,662)	(42,163,677)	(-42,281)	(-3,433,005)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-2,709,000)	(-3,419,000)	(-2,869,000)	(-160,000)	(+550,000)
(Defense).....	(505,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	(-165,000)	---
(Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism).....	(165,000)	---	---	(-165,000)	---
(Other Defense).....	(340,000)	(340,000)	(340,000)	---	---
(Mandatory Funding).....	(1,739,844)	(1,802,309)	(1,802,309)	(+62,465)	---
=====					
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory).....	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---
Fee Funded Programs.....	2,855,687	3,381,545	3,173,945	+318,358	-207,600
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE III - PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY					
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency					
Operations and Support					
Cybersecurity					
Cyber Readiness and Response					
NCCIC Operations.....	164,579	164,762	195,344	+30,765	+30,562
NCCIC Planning and Exercises.....	107,656	83,529	151,499	+43,843	+67,970
Subtotal, Cyber Readiness and Response.....	272,235	248,311	346,843	+74,608	+98,532
Cyber Infrastructure and Resilience					
Cybersecurity Advisors.....	14,918	6,830	25,115	+10,197	+18,285
Enhanced Cybersecurity Services.....	13,115	13,154	13,219	+104	+65
Cybersecurity Education and Awareness.....	18,538	32,507	32,637	+14,099	+130
Cyber Technology Initiative.....	---	9,485	9,485	+9,485	---
Subtotal, Cyber Infrastructure and Resilience.....	46,571	61,976	80,456	+33,885	+18,480

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Cybersecurity					
Federal Network Resilience.....	50,133	56,697	83,429	+33,296	+26,732
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation.....	115,872	94,514	115,561	-311	+21,047
National Cybersecurity Protection System.....	297,262	299,384	300,814	+3,552	+1,430
Subtotal, Federal Cybersecurity.....	463,267	450,595	499,804	+36,537	+49,209
Subtotal, Cybersecurity.....	782,073	760,882	927,103	+145,030	+166,221
Infrastructure Protection					
Infrastructure Capacity Building					
Sector Risk Management.....	47,403	46,237	55,826	+8,423	+9,589
Protective Security Advisors.....	44,140	45,151	53,490	+9,350	+8,339
Bombing Prevention.....	17,277	16,033	17,766	+489	+1,733
Infrastructure Information and Sensitive Data Protection.....	19,650	19,232	21,096	+1,446	+1,864
Subtotal, Infrastructure Capacity Building	128,470	126,653	148,178	+19,708	+21,525
Infrastructure Security Compliance.....	74,435	56,038	57,817	-16,618	+1,779
Subtotal, Infrastructure Protection.....	202,905	182,691	205,995	+3,090	+23,304
Emergency Communications Emergency Communications Preparedness.....	54,069	51,959	62,683	+8,614	+10,724

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Priority Telecommunications Service					
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP	56,344	56,201	56,375	+31	+174
Next Generation Networks Priority Services	7,656	8,394	8,394	+738	---
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Service	64,000	64,595	64,769	+769	+174
Subtotal, Emergency Communications	118,069	116,554	127,452	+9,383	+10,898
Integrated Operations					
Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis					
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center (NISAC)	18,650	9,055	21,793	+3,143	+12,738
Infrastructure Analysis	58,486	53,144	80,147	+21,661	+27,003
Subtotal, Cyber and Infrastructure Analysis	77,136	62,199	101,940	+24,804	+39,741
Critical Infrastructure Situational Awareness (Defense)	27,351	23,914	28,581	+1,230	+4,667
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements (Defense)	(24,889)	(21,762)	(26,009)	(+1,120)	(+4,247)
Strategy, Policy and Plans (Defense)	45,386	42,070	42,846	-2,540	+776
	(40,847)	(37,863)	(38,561)	(-2,286)	(+698)
	12,979	12,426	12,923	-56	+497
	(8,566)	(6,201)	(8,529)	(-37)	(+328)
Subtotal, Integrated Operations	162,852	140,609	186,290	+23,438	+45,681

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Biometric Identity Management					
Mission Support.....	79,903	77,814	83,900	+3,997	+6,086
(Defense).....	(24,770)	(24,122)	(26,009)	(+1,239)	(+1,887)
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,345,802	1,278,550	1,530,740	+184,938	+252,190
Federal Protective Service					
FPS Operations					
Operating Expenses.....	359,196	395,570	---	-359,196	-395,570
Countermeasures					
Protective Security Officers.....	1,121,883	1,148,400	---	-1,121,883	-1,148,400
Technical Countermeasures.....	46,031	24,030	---	-46,031	-24,030
Subtotal, Countermeasures.....	1,167,914	1,172,430	---	-1,167,914	-1,172,430
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross)....	1,527,110	1,568,000	---	-1,527,110	-1,568,000
Offsetting Collections.....	-1,527,110	-1,568,000	---	+1,527,110	+1,568,000
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net)....	---	---	---	---	---
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Cybersecurity					
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation.....	160,000	137,630	272,593	+112,593	+134,963
National Cybersecurity Protection System.....	95,078	105,838	145,838	+50,760	+40,000
Subtotal, Cybersecurity.....	255,078	243,468	418,431	+163,353	+174,963

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Emergency Communications					
Next Generation Networks Priority Services.....	42,551	50,729	50,729	+8,178	---
Biometric Identity Management					
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure					
Modeling Capability Transition Environment.....	413	---	---	-413	---
Infrastructure Protection					
Infrastructure Protection (IP) Gateway.....	9,787	4,881	4,881	-4,906	---
Construction and Facilities Improvements					
Pensacola Corry Station Facilities.....	15,000	---	---	-15,000	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	322,829	299,078	474,041	+151,212	+174,963
Research and Development					
Cybersecurity.....	4,695	24,091	---	-4,695	-24,091
Infrastructure Protection.....	3,216	1,216	1,216	-2,000	---
Integrated Operations.....	5,215	5,215	10,215	+5,000	+5,000
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	13,126	30,522	11,431	-1,695	-19,091
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.....	1,681,757	1,608,150	2,016,212	+334,455	+408,062
(Discretionary Funding).....	(1,681,757)	(1,608,150)	(2,016,212)	(+334,455)	(+408,062)
(Non-Defense).....	(66,547)	(64,276)	(69,142)	(+2,595)	(+4,866)
(Appropriations).....	(1,593,657)	(1,632,276)	(69,142)	(-1,524,515)	(-1,563,134)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-1,527,110)	(-1,568,000)	---	(+1,527,110)	(+1,568,000)
(Defense).....	(1,645,210)	(1,543,874)	(1,947,070)	(+331,860)	(+403,196)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Operations and Support					
Regional Operations.....	159,971	163,234	168,713	+8,742	+5,479
Mitigation.....	37,999	37,862	40,260	+2,261	+2,398
Preparedness and Protection.....	133,455	142,457	149,099	+15,644	+6,642
Response and Recovery					
Response.....	184,419	188,690	192,490	-1,929	+3,800
(Urban Search and Rescue).....	(45,330)	(37,832)	(37,832)	(-7,498)	---
Recovery.....	48,252	48,428	49,970	+1,718	+1,542
Mission Support.....	492,162	534,532	546,154	+53,992	+11,622
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,066,258	1,115,203	1,146,686	+80,428	+31,483
(Defense).....	(42,213)	(45,520)	(49,814)	(+7,601)	(+4,294)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Operational Communications/Information Technology... Construction and Facility Improvements.....	11,670	15,620	15,620	+3,950	---
Mission Support, Assets, and Infrastructure.....	71,996	39,496	39,496	-32,500	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	50,164	58,547	58,547	+8,383	---
(Defense).....	133,830	113,663	113,663	-20,167	---
	(62,166)	(46,116)	(46,116)	(-16,050)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Assistance					
Grants					
State Homeland Security Grant Program.....	525,000	331,939	625,000	+100,000	+293,061
(Operation Stonegarden).....	(90,000)	---	(90,000)	---	(+90,000)
(Tribal Security Grant).....	---	---	(15,000)	(+15,000)	(+15,000)
(Nonprofit Security).....	(10,000)	---	(40,000)	(+30,000)	(+40,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative.....	640,000	426,481	700,000	+60,000	+273,539
(Nonprofit Security).....	(50,000)	---	(50,000)	---	(+50,000)
Public Transportation Security Assistance.....	100,000	36,358	110,000	+10,000	+73,642
(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	110,000	+10,000	+73,642
Assistance to Firefighter Grants.....	350,000	344,344	375,000	+25,000	+30,656
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants.....	350,000	344,344	375,000	+25,000	+30,656
Emergency Management Performance Grants.....	350,000	279,335	375,000	+25,000	+95,665
National Priorities Security Grant Program.....	---	430,350	---	---	-430,350
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program.....	282,531	100,000	263,000	+469	+163,000
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants.....	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---
High Hazard Potential Dams.....	10,000	---	---	-10,000	---
Emergency Food and Shelter.....	120,000	---	130,000	+10,000	+130,000
Subtotal, Grants.....	2,817,531	2,329,489	3,063,000	+245,469	+733,511

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
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	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Education, Training, and Exercises					
Center for Domestic Preparedness	66,057	66,072	67,058	+1,001	+986
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	18,000	---	18,000	---	+18,000
Emergency Management Institute	20,741	19,093	21,257	+516	+2,164
U.S. Fire Administration	44,179	46,605	47,225	+3,046	+620
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	101,000	---	101,000	---	+101,000
Continuing Training Grants	8,000	---	8,000	---	+8,000
National Exercise Program	18,702	18,756	18,955	+253	+199
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	276,679	150,526	281,495	+4,816	+130,969
Subtotal, Federal Assistance	3,094,210	2,480,015	3,344,495	+250,285	+864,480
Disaster Relief Fund					
Base Disaster Relief	558,000	474,684	474,684	-83,316	---
Major Disasters (BCA Cap)	12,000,000	14,075,000	14,075,000	+2,075,000	---
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Gross)	12,558,000	14,549,684	14,549,684	+1,991,684	---
(Base DRF Offset from Prior Year Unobligated Funds)	-300,000	---	-250,000	+50,000	-250,000
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund (Net)	12,258,000	14,549,684	14,299,684	+2,041,684	-250,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Flood Insurance Fund					
Floodplain Management and Mapping	188,295	192,260	192,260	+3,965	---
Mission Support	13,858	13,906	13,906	+48	---
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund	202,153	206,166	206,166	+4,013	---
Offsetting Fee Collections	-202,153	-206,166	-206,166	-4,013	---
Administrative Provisions					
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program	-665	-1,000	-1,000	-335	---
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (Sec. 309) (rescission)	---	-250,000	---	---	+250,000
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency (Non-Defense)	16,551,633	18,007,565	18,903,528	+2,351,895	+895,963
(Appropriations)	(16,447,254)	(17,915,929)	(18,807,598)	(+2,360,344)	(+891,669)
(Offsetting Collections)	(4,949,407)	(4,297,095)	(5,188,784)	(+239,357)	(+891,669)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(-202,153)	(-206,166)	(-206,166)	(-4,013)	---
(Derived from Prior Year Unobligated Balances)	(-300,000)	---	(-250,000)	(+50,000)	(-250,000)
(Defense)	(104,379)	(91,636)	(95,930)	(-8,449)	(+4,294)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Gross budgetary resources, Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	17,053,786	18,213,731	19,359,694	+2,305,908	+1,145,963
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.....	18,233,390	19,615,715	20,919,740	+2,686,350	+1,304,025
(Discretionary Funding).....	(18,233,390)	(19,615,715)	(20,919,740)	(+2,686,350)	(+1,304,025)
(Non-Defense).....	(16,313,801)	(17,980,205)	(18,876,740)	(+2,362,939)	(+896,535)
(Appropriations).....	(6,543,064)	(5,929,371)	(5,257,906)	(-1,285,156)	(-671,465)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-1,729,263)	(-1,774,166)	(-206,166)	(+1,523,097)	(+1,568,000)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(12,000,000)	(14,075,000)	(14,075,000)	(+2,075,000)	---
(Derived from Prior Year Unobligated Balances).....	(-300,000)	---	(-250,000)	(+50,000)	(-250,000)
(Defense).....	(1,719,589)	(1,635,510)	(2,043,000)	(+323,411)	(+407,490)
Gross budgetary resources, Title III.....	20,262,653	21,389,881	21,375,906	+1,113,253	-13,975
TITLE IV - RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Operations and Support					
Employment Status Verification.....	109,688	121,566	123,522	+13,834	+1,936
Office of Citizenship.....	---	---	11,271	+11,271	+11,271

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE)					
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	109,888	121,586	170,855	+60,967	+49,069
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	22,838	---	---	-22,838	---
Federal Assistance.....	10,000	---	10,000	---	+10,000
Fee Funded Programs					
Immigration Examinations Fee Account					
Adjudication Services					
District Operations.....	(1,883,816)	(1,934,033)	(1,923,045)	(+39,229)	(-10,988)
(Immigrant Integration Grants).....	---	(10,000)	---	---	(-10,000)
Service Center Operations.....	(731,654)	(746,687)	(746,687)	(+15,033)	---
Asylum, Refugee, and International Operations...	(337,544)	(349,295)	(395,151)	(+57,607)	(+45,856)
Records Operations.....	(152,849)	(155,150)	(155,150)	(+2,501)	---
Premium Processing (Including Transformation)...	(648,007)	(658,190)	(658,190)	(+10,183)	---
Subtotal, Adjudication Services.....	(3,753,670)	(3,843,355)	(3,878,223)	(+124,553)	(+34,868)
Information and Customer Services					
Operating Expenses.....	(119,450)	(125,335)	(125,335)	(+5,885)	---
Administration					
Operating Expenses.....	(616,622)	(651,808)	(651,808)	(+35,186)	---
Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE).....	(35,112)	(34,868)	---	(-35,112)	(-34,868)
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account..	(4,524,854)	(4,655,366)	(4,655,366)	(+130,512)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
H1-B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account					
Adjudication Services					
Service Center Operations.....	(15,000)	(15,000)	(15,000)	---	---
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account					
Adjudication Services					
District Operations.....	(27,333)	(27,773)	(27,773)	(+440)	---
Service Center Operations.....	(20,156)	(20,377)	(20,377)	(+221)	---
Asylum and Refugee Operating Expenses.....	(308)	(308)	(308)	---	---
Subtotal, Fraud Prevention and Detection Account	(47,797)	(48,458)	(48,458)	(+661)	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	(4,587,651)	(4,718,824)	(4,718,824)	(+131,173)	---
Total, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	142,526	121,586	180,655	+38,129	+59,069
Fee Funded Programs.....	4,587,651	4,718,824	4,718,824	+131,173	---
Gross Budget Authority, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.....	4,730,177	4,840,410	4,899,479	+169,302	+59,069
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers					
Operations and Support					
Law Enforcement Training.....	248,681	275,420	278,872	+30,191	+3,452
Mission Support.....	29,195	29,166	29,931	+736	+765
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	277,876	304,586	308,803	+30,927	+4,217

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	50,943	46,349	59,288	+8,345	+12,939
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers.....	328,819	350,935	368,091	+39,272	+17,156
Science and Technology Directorate					
Operations and Support					
Laboratory Facilities.....	121,952	115,965	122,722	+770	+6,757
Acquisition and Operations Analysis.....	48,510	33,772	48,510	---	+14,738
Mission Support.....	138,058	129,217	143,440	+5,382	+14,223
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	308,520	278,954	314,672	+6,152	+35,718
Research and Development					
Research, Development, and Innovation.....	470,765	281,417	310,508	-160,257	+29,091
University Programs.....	40,500	21,746	40,500	---	+18,754
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	511,265	303,163	351,008	-160,257	+47,845
Total, Science and Technology Directorate.....	819,785	582,117	665,680	-154,105	+83,563

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office					
Operations and Support					
Capability and Operations Support.....	103,176	127,990	94,146	-9,030	-33,844
Mission Support.....	83,919	84,583	86,474	+2,555	+1,891
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	187,095	212,573	180,620	-6,475	-31,953
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements					
Large Scale Detection Systems.....	74,896	78,241	91,988	+17,092	+13,747
Portable Detection Systems.....	25,200	---	27,000	+1,800	+27,000
Assets and Infrastructure Acquisition.....	---	---	3,000	+3,000	+3,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	100,096	78,241	121,988	+21,892	+43,747
Research and Development					
Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics					
Transformational R&D.....	37,002	19,581	19,581	-17,421	---
Technical Forensics.....	7,100	7,100	7,100	---	---
Subtotal, Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics.....	44,102	26,681	26,681	-17,421	---

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Detection Capability Development and Rapid					
Capabilities					
Detection Capability Development.....	30,941	33,000	33,000	+2,059	---
Rapid Capabilities.....	8,000	8,000	8,000	---	---
Subtotal, Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities.....	38,941	41,000	41,000	+2,059	---
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	83,043	67,681	67,681	-15,362	---
Federal Assistance					
Capability Building					
Training, Exercises, and Readiness.....	9,110	14,470	14,470	+5,360	---
Securing the Cities.....	30,000	24,640	24,640	-5,360	---
Biological Support.....	25,553	25,553	25,553	---	---
Subtotal, Capability Building.....	64,663	64,663	64,663	---	---
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction...	434,697	423,158	434,952	+55	+11,794
Total, Title IV, Research and Development, Training, and Services.....	1,726,027	1,477,796	1,649,378	-76,649	+171,582
Fee Funded Programs.....	4,587,651	4,718,824	4,718,824	+131,173	---

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(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Financial Systems Modernization.....	51,000	---	---	-51,000	---
Presidential Residence Protection Assistance.....	41,000	---	41,000	---	+41,000
TSA Operations and Support (P.L. 115-141) (FY18) (Rescission).....	-33,870	---	---	+33,870	---
Coast Guard AC&I (P.L. 114-4) (FY15) (Rescission).....	-7,400	---	---	+7,400	---
Coast Guard AC&I (P.L. 114-113) (FY16) (Rescission).....	-5,200	---	-500	+4,700	-500
Coast Guard AC&I (P.L. 115-31) (FY17) (Rescission).....	---	---	-6,000	+6,000	-6,000
Coast Guard RDT&E (P.L. 115-31) (FY17) (Rescission).....	-17,045	---	---	+17,045	---
Coast Guard RDT&E (P.L. 115-141) (FY18) (Rescission).....	---	---	-5,000	+5,000	-5,000
CBP PC&I Border Barrier (P.L. 116-6) (Rescission).....	---	---	-601,000	+601,000	-601,000
CBP PC&I Border Barrier (FY18) (P.L. 115-141) (Rescission).....	---	---	-20,000	+20,000	-20,000
CBP Automation Modernization 70X0531 (Rescission).....	---	---	-10,000	+10,000	-10,000
CBP Construction 70X0532 (Rescission).....	---	---	-4,000	+4,000	-4,000
CBP BSFIT 70X0533 (Rescission).....	---	---	-10,000	+10,000	-10,000
DNDU Federal Assistance (P.L. 115-141) (FY18) (Rescission).....	-17,200	---	---	+17,200	---
DHS administrative savings (Rescission).....	-12,000	---	---	+12,000	---
Legacy Funds (Rescission).....	-51	---	---	+51	---
DHS Lapsed Balances (non-defense) (Rescission).....	-8,956	---	---	+8,956	---
DHS Lapsed Balances (defense) (Rescission).....	-1,589	---	---	+1,589	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2019
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2020
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Treasury Asset Forfeiture Fund (Rescission)	-200,000	---	---	+200,000	---
Total, Title V, General Provisions	-211,311	---	-615,500	-404,189	-615,500
(Discretionary Funding)	(92,000)	---	(41,000)	(-51,000)	(+41,000)
(Rescissions/Cancellations)	(-303,311)	---	(-656,500)	(-353,189)	(-656,500)
(Non-defense)	(-301,722)	---	(-656,500)	(-354,778)	(-656,500)
(Defense)	(-1,589)	---	---	(+1,589)	---
Grand Total	63,314,844	67,558,927	65,613,309	+2,298,465	-1,945,618
(Discretionary Funding)	(61,575,000)	(65,756,618)	(63,811,000)	(+2,236,000)	(-1,945,618)
(Non-Defense)	(59,352,000)	(63,781,108)	(61,428,000)	(+2,076,000)	(-2,353,108)
(Appropriations)	(52,391,985)	(55,149,274)	(52,902,666)	(+510,681)	(-2,246,608)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-4,438,263)	(-5,193,166)	(-4,643,166)	(-204,903)	(+550,000)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(12,000,000)	(14,075,000)	(14,075,000)	(+2,075,000)	(-406,500)
(Rescissions)	(-301,722)	(-250,000)	(-656,500)	(-354,778)	(-406,500)
(Derived from Prior Year Unobligated Balances)	-300,000	---	-250,000	+50,000	-250,000
(Defense)	(2,223,000)	(1,975,510)	(2,383,000)	(+160,000)	(+407,490)
(Overseas Contingency on Operations/Global War on Terrorism)	(165,000)	---	---	(-165,000)	---
(Other Defense)	(2,058,000)	(1,975,510)	(2,383,000)	(+325,000)	(+407,490)
(Appropriations)	(2,059,589)	(1,975,510)	(2,383,000)	(+323,411)	(+407,490)
(Rescissions)	(-1,589)	---	---	(+1,589)	---
(Mandatory Funding)	(1,739,844)	(1,802,309)	(1,802,309)	(+62,465)	---