

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
 APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 2024

JUNE, 27, 2023.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
 the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations,
 submitted the following

R E P O R T

together with

MINORITY VIEWS

[To accompany H.R. 4367]

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 Sep-
 tember 30, 2024.

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Overview

March 1, 2023, marked the twentieth anniversary for the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, which was created in the wake

of the deadliest terrorist attack on U.S. soil. The 22 legacy agencies that were hastily cobbled together in the Homeland Security Act of 2002 have matured into an organization that now employs over 260,000 people, making it the third largest federal cabinet department. The Committee recommendation includes \$91,515,476,000 in total discretionary appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security, including \$62,793,000,000 within the bill's 302(b) budget allocation, \$5,837,370,000 in discretionary appropriations offset by fee collections, and \$20,261,000,000 as an allocation adjustment for major disaster response and recovery activities. The total within the 302(b) allocation is \$2,090,000,000 above the fiscal year 2023 level.

Homeland Security Investments

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 makes important investments in border security and immigration enforcement to help address the ongoing border security crisis, including providing funding for physical barriers, border security technology, and additional Border Patrol Agents; funds the deployment of additional Non-Intrusive Inspection technology at ports of entry to increase the detection of fentanyl; funds artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities to reduce manual review of cargo and vehicle images; invests in detention capacity and removal operations; continues recapitalization of the Coast Guard surface and aviation fleets, including continued support for the Fast Response Cutter, Polar Security Cutter, and Offshore Patrol Cutter programs; provides funds for the U.S. Secret Service to prepare for the 2024 Presidential campaign; and continues modernization of intrusion detection and prevention cybersecurity efforts for federal civilian networks.

Border Security

For the last two years, migrant encounters have skyrocketed, straining U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents and officers in the field. In lieu of managing the crisis at the border through the use of temporary and costly measures that have minimal impact on illicit migration flows, this bill includes long-term border security investments that seek to increase the agency's ability to deter would-be illicit border activity. The bill recommends \$856,757,000 above the request level for CBP operations, including \$496,260,000 for additional U.S. Border Patrol personnel to bring total end strength to 22,000 agents, and \$35,000,000 for innovative technology. Within the funds provided, the bill recommends not less than the following: \$43,988,000 for workforce care; \$6,000,000 for carrizo cane control; \$21,000,000 for autonomous surveillance towers; \$18,500,000 for tactical aerostats; and \$10,440,000 for cross border tunnel threat detection.

Within CBP's Procurement, Construction, and Improvements account, the recommendation includes \$2,246,512,000 above the request for new physical barriers and border security technology both at and between the ports of entry.

Immigration Enforcement

Immigration detention is a critical element of our immigration system. Appropriate levels of detention allow U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) to detain migrants subject to mandatory detention under the Immigration and Nationality Act, as well as recent border crossers and migrants who present a risk to public safety.

Most of the migrants encountered at the border do not eventually receive asylum. The Committee recognizes that detention can be a deterrent for migrants without valid asylum claims, including many who are coached by the cartels to game the asylum system, harming legitimate asylum seekers in the process. Increased detention capacity also ensures that ICE law enforcement can effectuate removal orders for aliens who no longer have a basis to remain in the country.

In stark contrast to the request and previous years, this bill provides \$1,235,176,000 above the request to significantly expand detention capacity by providing funding consistent with an average daily population of 41,500 during fiscal year 2024, an increase of 7,500 over last year and 16,500 higher than the request. Such detention capacity will allow ICE to arrest, detain, and remove additional migrants who are recent border crossers or public safety threats.

Transportation Security

The Committee supports the Transportation Security Administration's (TSA) implementation of changes to the agency's pay structure to ensure its frontline workforce is paid at a level that is commensurate with other federal agencies. The bill provides \$855,989,000 to implement the proposed pay adjustments for Transportation Security Officers. The Committee hopes that this investment lives up to the promises of TSA leadership and addresses the agency's long-standing recruitment and retention challenges.

Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security

Recognizing that the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) budget has grown 44 percent over the last three fiscal years, the bill provides \$2,926,291,000 to sustain investments in securing federal civilian cyber networks and helping state and local governments and the private sector secure both cyber and physical infrastructure. The amount is \$19,153,000 above the fiscal year 2023 enacted level. This strategic pause in significant budget growth provides CISA the opportunity to mature its operations commensurate with the enacted level.

Citizenship and Immigration Processing

With few exceptions, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) has historically operated as a fee-funded agency, with its operating expenses originating primarily from fees charged to applicants and petitioners seeking immigration benefits. The bill returns to this traditional funding structure and includes appropriated funding only for the E-Verify program. The Committee en-

courages USCIS to reevaluate its fee structure to recover the costs of its operations, as the law allows.

Southwest Border Contingency Fund

For the last two years, this Administration has focused on “managing” the border, which in practice has meant building more capacity to process aliens more quickly into the country, rather than enforcing the nation’s immigration laws. The request doubles down on that failed policy by proposing a \$4,700,000,000 slush fund which would release funds if certain thresholds of illicit migration are reached at certain points in the fiscal year. Such a structure incentivizes the Department to do nothing to secure the border and deter migrants from making a dangerous journey to this country. Increased encounters at the border indicate that migrants view the border as “open for business,” despite claims to the contrary. Opening false “pathways” under the illusion of an orderly process only exacerbates the problem, giving false hope to many migrants who have no legal basis for entry. The Committee urges the Secretary to swiftly reverse course and send a message that migrants will be expeditiously removed by securing the border and robustly enforcing immigration laws already available under Title 8, United States Code. The recommendation does not include the proposed Southwest Border Contingency Fund.

References in the Report

This report refers to certain entities, persons, funds, and documents as follows: the “Department of Homeland Security” is referenced as DHS or the Department; “full-time equivalents” are referred to as FTE; “Government Accountability Office” is referenced as GAO; “Information Technology” is referred to as IT; “Office of Inspector General” is referenced as OIG; “program, project, and activity” is referred to as PPA; any reference to “the Secretary” should be interpreted to mean the Secretary of Homeland Security; “component” should be interpreted to mean an agency, administration, or directorate within DHS; any reference to “SLTT” should be interpreted to mean state, local, tribal, and territorial; and “budget request” or “the request” should be interpreted to mean the budget of the U.S. Government for fiscal year 2024 that was submitted to Congress on March 9, 2023.

Administrative and General Provisions

The bill does not continue several administrative and general provisions which have been carried for years. The Committee’s intent is to remove provisions that are no longer needed or are outdated; reduce redundancy with current law; and eliminate duplication with existing provisions in the Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) or existing Department policies, such as the Homeland Security Acquisition Manual. The Committee continues to fully support the legislative intent of these provisions.

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

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$384,794,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	328,055,000
Recommended in the bill	279,606,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 105,188,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 48,449,000

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 2023	\$336,746,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	293,055,000
Recommended in the bill	279,606,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 57,140,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 13,449,000

The recommendation provides an increase of \$23,766,000 above the request for the Office of Health Security (OHS).

The recommendation includes the following decreases to the request: \$4,195,000 for the Office of the Secretary; \$1,967,000 for the Office of Public Affairs; \$1,081,000 for the Office of Legislative Affairs; \$2,100,000 for the Office of General Counsel; \$4,601,000 for the Office of Strategy, Policy and Plans; \$1,084,000 for the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties; \$20,607,000 for the Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman; and \$1,580,000 for the Office of Partnership and Engagement.

Border Barriers.—The Committee directs the Secretary to coordinate with the Secretary of Defense to submit a report not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter that lists the contracts, including the cost of each contract, to store and maintain unused panels for the border wall.

Border and Immigration Related Data and Transparency.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act and quarterly thereafter, the Department, in consultation with other appropriate components, shall submit to the Committee monthly encounter data and estimates of the numbers of “turn backs” and “got aways” at the sector level, as defined by section 223 of Title 6, United States Code. Additionally, the Department shall provide to the Committee and shall post on a publicly accessible website by the 15th of each month the following: DHS’s total detention capacity as well as usage rate during the previous month; the total monthly number

of “applicants for admission” under section 1225 of Title 8, United States Code, paroled into the United States the previous month; the total monthly number of “applicants for admission” under section 1225 of Title 8, United States Code, released into the United States, paroled or otherwise, the previous month; the total number of aliens paroled into the United States the previous month; of those paroled, the rationale for each grant and its duration; and the total number of referrals for prosecution made to Department of Justice for illegal entry or illegal reentry. The reports shall delineate requests received and granted by entity, including CBP, ICE, and USCIS.

Charging Document Backlog.—The Department is reminded of the requirement found in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 to provide the Committees a plan to avoid the release of aliens into the interior of the United States without valid charging documents and a plan to decrease the ICE backlog.

Child Welfare Professionals.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, DHS shall post a report on its website identifying:

- (1) how many licensed child welfare professionals OHS has hired;
- (2) how many additional licensed child welfare professionals OHS intends to hire and on what timetable;
- (3) in which locations OHS-hired licensed child welfare professionals have been assigned or will be assigned;
- (4) how DHS is using and will use OHS-hired child welfare professionals; and
- (5) any standards guiding the work of OHS-hired licensed child welfare professionals.

Center for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3).—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, CP3 shall submit to the Committee and make publicly available online a report containing the following:

- (1) For each risk factor or behavioral indicator used in CP3 trainings and programs, the evidence base supporting its inclusion, including peer-reviewed research validating its inclusion and whether the Federal Government has funded or supported the cited evidence;
- (2) A description of all privacy, civil rights, and civil liberties protections applicable to CP3 programs, whether administered directly by the Department, through grant recipients, or by other third parties, and a detailed description of how CP3 monitors grant recipient compliance with federal civil rights laws pursuant to 44 C.F.R. Part 7 and any other applicable statutory or regulatory provisions;
- (3) Beginning with the fiscal year 2020 grant cycle, detailed descriptions of:
 - (A) the operative policies for award decisions for each cycle, including the specific criteria for awarding grants and how they were applied;
 - (B) the performance metrics and evaluation criteria for grant recipients for each cycle;

(C) a summary of all ongoing evaluations of grantees, including evaluation criteria and performance metrics, as well as a list of all completed or published evaluations;

(D) the number of federal, state, and local criminal inquiries opened as a result of referrals from CP3-supported threat assessment and management teams;

(E) data on federal inquiries, which shall be disaggregated by investigating agency, type of inquiry, federal investigative classification, and any further enforcement action to include arrest and prosecution;

(F) form of terrorism, or targeted violence to be addressed, disaggregated by fiscal year; and

(G) a full list of grant applications and the methodology used to assess grant applications.

Counter-drug efforts in the Caribbean.—The Committee notes that the strategic location of Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands in the Eastern Caribbean makes the territories targets for transnational criminal organizations seeking to import illicit narcotics and other contraband into the continental United States. The Committee expects the Secretary to continue prioritizing border security and counter-drug efforts in and around Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, including through the Department-led Caribbean Border Interagency Group and Joint Interagency Task Force-South.

Immigration Data.—The Department shall continue to follow the directives under this subject heading in House Report 117–396 according to the previously directed timeframes, reporting requirements, and other required actions.

Joint Requirements Council (JRC).—The Committee has had longstanding concerns about the value the JRC provides to the Department. Briefings provided to the Committee have done little to inspire confidence that the JRC is achieving its intended purpose of coordinating requirements across components, reducing duplication, and saving taxpayer dollars. Instead, the JRC, as currently constituted, has become another layer of procurement bureaucracy and an impediment to components' abilities to meet mission needs through rapid acquisitions. The proposed transfer of the JRC to the Management Directorate and out of the direct purview of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary only confirms the Committee's concerns and calls into question the overall value of this organization to the DHS enterprise. As a result, no funds are recommended for the JRC. Within 60 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, DHS is directed to brief the Committee on alternative methods to identify opportunities to consolidate DHS programs while ensuring DHS components possess the maximum degree of flexibility to address mission critical challenges.

Law Enforcement Support.—The Department is directed to continue quarterly reporting, on a publicly accessible website, on requests to DHS law enforcement components for support in the form of personnel, aircraft, or other assets, consistent with reporting required for fiscal year 2023. Support to a non-federal entity in a location where First Amendment protected activity is occurring should only be provided if approved in advance by the Secretary, the Deputy Secretary, or the Under Secretary for Management, and

the Department shall notify the Committee not more than 48 hours after the approval of such support.

Limited English Proficiency.—The Committee is aware of the efforts the Department is taking to improve communications to reach limited English proficient (LEP) communities, including through mediums such as television and radio. The Committee encourages the Department to review the communication practices and create uniform applications across all DHS agencies to strengthen communication practices to include digital, television, and radio advertising when working with LEP communities.

Migration Analysis Center.—The recommendation provides \$6,499,000 above the request for the Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans to restore reductions proposed in the request for the Migration Analysis Center.

Migrant Medical Care.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, OHS, in collaboration with other relevant agencies, shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the feasibility of consolidating medical care for those in DHS care and custody into OHS. The briefing shall also provide any alternate reporting and oversight changes that may strengthen the provision of medical care for individuals in DHS care and custody. Further, the briefing shall include an estimate of any funding, personnel, and procurement impacts, related oversight considerations, and a discussion of any necessary changes in legal authorities, and it shall provide a plan for how such a transition would occur.

Migrant Mental Health Screening.—Before migrants are released from DHS custody into American communities, DHS must ensure that migrants' mental health does not pose a threat to themselves or the community. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP and ICE, in coordination with OHS, are directed to brief the Committee on the current level of mental health screenings being conducted to ensure migrants are not a danger to themselves or others before they are released.

National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the Department's role in implementing the U.S. National Strategy to Counter Antisemitism. The briefing shall detail actions taken and planned to support this effort, and further, the Department shall release a public report detailing its role in implementing this strategy.

Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL).—CRCL shall continue to ensure that all individuals whose complaints it investigates receive information within 30 days of the submission of a final report or recommendations memorandum, including findings of fact, conclusions, and recommendations, and ensure that such information is included in its annual report to Congress and posted on its website, consistent with individual privacy protections.

Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman (OIDO).—The recommendation includes no funds for OIDO. The Committee supports appropriate levels of oversight for every population detained by DHS to guard against abuse and ensure those in DHS custody reside in safe, secure, and humane conditions. However, there are no fewer than 15 organizations throughout the government, and at least eight within the DHS enterprise alone, that are charged with varying degrees of responsibility to ensure detained populations are

treated in a manner consistent with the law and DHS policy. Within 30 days of the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department is directed to brief the Committee on plans to consolidate immigration detention oversight into a singular office, including the proposed transfer of personnel, as necessary. The briefing shall specify where consolidation cannot occur due to statutory limitations. The consolidation plan shall not apply to the Office of Inspector General, or to components with self-inspection mandates, which shall continue ongoing work related to immigration detention inspection.

Office of Health Security Authorities and Responsibilities.—The Committee reminds the Department of the requirement that OHS review all contracts that broadly impact how the Department delivers healthcare to individuals in its custody and to departmental personnel. This includes any contracts related to electronic health or medical records. Additionally, OHS, in coordination with DHS components, shall develop requirements for medical services and measurable performance standards for current and future healthcare record systems.

Office of Homeland Security Statistics (OHSS).—The recommendation provides \$3,900,000 above the request for OHSS to restore proposed reductions.

Official Reception and Representation Expenses.—DHS shall continue to submit quarterly obligation reports for official reception and representation expenses, as in prior years, and shall not use such funds for collectibles or memorabilia.

Outreach to Tribes and Rural Areas.—The Office of Partnership and Engagement (OPE) is encouraged to increase its outreach efforts to rural communities and tribes in support of the homeland security mission, including for members of federally recognized Indian tribes with reservation lands that cross the U.S.-Canada border.

Partnership and Engagement.—The Committee concurs with the proposed transfer associated with the Blue Campaign from OPE to the Department's Center for Countering Human Trafficking, located within ICE's Homeland Security Investigations, to consolidate the Department's counter human-trafficking efforts into one location.

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

Prosecution Referrals.—The Department shall continue to follow the directives under this subject heading in House Report 117-396 according to the previously directed timeframes, reporting requirements, and other required actions.

Recalcitrant Countries.—The Department is reminded of the direction in House Report 117-396 to submit a report to the Committee on efforts to remove migrants encountered from countries who currently refuse to accept returns.

Record Preservation and Public Access.—DHS shall brief the Committee, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, regarding component record preservation policies and requirements related to aliens in custody. DHS is directed to make publicly available, and update on a monthly basis on its FOIA Li-

brary website, records that include finalized investigations and reports of allegations of abuses against aliens in CBP and ICE custody.

Rural Broadband Access.—To expand rural broadband infrastructure in unserved rural areas and tribal lands along the southwest and northern borders, the Committee encourages the Secretary to identify opportunities for public-private partnerships with broadband providers to incorporate affordable public accessible broadband into current and future tactical infrastructure projects. The Committee reminds the Department of the briefing requirement on these efforts that was required by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

Telemental Health and Employee Assistance Pilot.—The recommendation provides \$1,500,000 above the request for OHS to conduct a pilot program that enables personnel in remote or international duty locations to receive telemental health services and enhanced access to employee assistance initiatives. This pilot should include a scalable solution which enables delivery of face-to-face, synchronous, video-based teleconferencing between patients and providers that may reduce barriers to seeking care; promotes utilization of services prior to a crisis; supports employees after a critical incident; and meets the current challenges related to shortage of clinical providers. OHS shall work in coordination with serviced component agencies to provide the Committee a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the execution plan for this program.

Visa Overstays.—Consistent with section 1376 of Title 8, United States Code, the Department is directed to submit an updated report outlining its comprehensive strategy for overstay enforcement and deterrence not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The report shall detail ongoing actions to identify aliens who have overstayed their visas, including efforts to improve overstay reporting capabilities; notify aliens in advance of their required departure dates; track overstays for enforcement action; refuse or revoke current and future visas and travel authorization; and otherwise deter violations or take enforcement action.

Women, Peace, and Security.—The recommendation restores the proposed reduction in the request for this initiative. The Committee supports this program and directs the Department to continue to implement the requirements in the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (Public Law 115–68).

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$8,048,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	---
Recommended in the bill	---
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	-8,048,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	---

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$40,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	35,000,000
Recommended in the bill	---
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	-40,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	-35,000,000

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023 ¹	\$4,181,884,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	4,648,031,000
Recommended in the bill	4,027,471,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 154,413,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 620,560,000

¹The amounts for each fiscal year include appropriations for the Federal Protective Service that are entirely offset by fee collections from other federal agencies, which for fiscal year 2024 are estimated by the Congressional Budget Office at \$2,204,387,000.

Mission

The mission of the Management Directorate is to provide enterprise leadership and management and business administration services for the Department, as well as biometric and identity management services.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$1,743,160,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	1,733,412,000
Recommended in the bill	1,695,326,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 47,834,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 38,086,000

The recommendation includes the following reductions below the request: \$30,000,000 for electric vehicle procurement; \$4,702,000 for the establishment of a Chief Diversity and Inclusion Office; \$3,304,000 for climate change initiatives; \$3,081,000 for the Cybersecurity and Diversity Fellowship; and \$3,000,000 for the STRIDE initiative.

Advertising Services.—The Department shall update the information required under this subject heading in House Report 117–396, according to the previously directed timeframes yet modified for the next fiscal year, reporting requirements, and other required actions.

Budget Justifications.—The Department is expected to provide complete justification materials for the fiscal year 2025 budget request, including details for each office and program, and to clearly describe and account for current services, transfers, adjustments to base, and program changes. In addition to the detail provided in current reporting, the justifications shall incorporate output from predictive models used by departmental components. For each relevant program area, justifications shall clearly describe and quantify the projections used to inform resource requests, indicate the offices and components impacted by the projections, and confirm whether the budget requests for those offices and components were developed using the same assumptions. In addition, the Chief Financial Officer is directed to ensure that fiscal year 2025 budget justification materials for classified and unclassified budgets of all components are submitted concurrent with the President’s budget submission to the Congress.

Compliance with 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA).—The Committee supports the ongoing digitization efforts of several components within the Department to comply with 21st Century IDEA (Public Law 115–336), which requires executive branch agencies and components to modernize their websites,

digitize paper-based services and forms, accelerate use of e-signatures, and improve customer experience. The Committee is concerned that progress has been slow and many components lack a plan to transition from their current paper-based and manual workflows. Therefore, the Office of the Chief Information Officer shall provide a briefing to the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its plans to work across the Department to achieve full compliance with 21st Century IDEA. Specifically, the Committee encourages the Department to ensure all public facing forms are modernized, secure, mobile responsive, and include an electronic signature option as required by section 3(a) and (b) of 21st Century IDEA. No component shall delay efforts to continue to make progress towards this requirement.

Component Staffing Plans.—The Department shall submit staffing plans to the Committee on a quarterly basis and shall ensure such plans are connected to activity-level details in the budget justification materials.

Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems.—The Department is reminded of the requirement found in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 under the same heading.

Federal Risk and Authorization Management Program (FedRAMP).—The Committee encourages the Department to enhance its FedRAMP authorization, management, and review duties to realize an increase in accreditation and authorizations granted by the FedRAMP Board in fiscal year 2024.

Homeland Advanced Recognition Technology System (HART).—The Committee is dismayed that initial operating capability (IOC) of the HART system is further delayed, particularly as HART's predecessor, the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT), requires additional investments for sustainment. As such, the Department is directed to provide a precise schedule for HART architectural refresh and achievement of IOC within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act. The Department shall provide an update of schedule execution to the Committee on a quarterly basis.

The Committee looks forward to the independent evaluation of HART by an entity that adheres to the National Institute of Standards and Technology requirements, as required by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328, as well as the follow-on report to GAO–21–386 detailing HART's cost, schedule, and implementation of selected privacy requirements.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA).—Public Law 117–58 provided funding to the General Services Administration (GSA) for construction, repairs, alterations, and acquisitions of border stations and land ports of entry (POEs). Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department and GSA shall provide a detailed briefing of the following: a spend plan for the use of these funds; obligations and expenditures incurred thus far; capacity increases, such as operational throughput increases; and any other benefits anticipated through use of these funds.

Additionally, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall provide a joint briefing to the Committee on projected outyear costs associated with the funding, including increased staffing and technology requirements. Such

briefing shall also detail changes to current POE protocols and alterations to agreements with Mexico as a result of these funds.

Integrated Multi-Domain Enterprise.—The recommendation provides \$9,000,000 above the request to expand ongoing efforts that support development and implementation of an enhanced Department-wide data exchange platform and common operating picture that elevates the Department’s ability to share mission critical data for improved operational coordination, situational awareness, and evidence-informed operational and policy decision-making across multiple domains, including maritime. This platform shall serve as the Department-wide capability that components leverage to share intelligence and operational information across mission areas.

Joint Processing Centers (JPCs).—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary for Management shall develop and brief the Committee on Department-wide requirements and operating procedures for JPCs funded in previous fiscal years.

Obligation Plans.—The Department shall continue to submit obligation plans on a quarterly basis, and 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. OCFO shall 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 within 15 days of the beginning of such period.

Office of Biometric Identity Management (OBIM).—The recommendation provides \$237,607,000 for OBIM. OBIM is directed to continue briefing the Committee on a semiannual basis on its workload, service levels, staffing, modernization efforts, and other operations.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$325,245,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	710,232,000
Recommended in the bill	127,758,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 197,487,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 582,474,000

The recommendation includes the following reductions below the request: \$264,192,000 for the National Capitol Region (NCR) headquarters consolidation; \$165,000,000 for a third joint processing center; and \$97,282,000 for electric vehicle infrastructure.

Financial Systems Modernization.—The recommendation does not include the requested increase of \$56,000,000 for financial systems modernization. The Department shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on progress of the Department-wide financial systems modernization, as well as plans for the project in upcoming fiscal years.

Headquarters Consolidation.—The Committee reminds the Department of the directive found in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 with respect to briefing the Committees on an updated plan for St. Elizabeths as compared to

the original plan. The Department is also directed to provide a briefing to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on all current and future projects as outlined in the NCR DHS Lease Consolidation Plan.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$2,113,479,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	2,204,387,000
Recommended in the bill	2,204,387,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+90,908,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	---

Mission

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

The Committee recommends \$2,204,387,000 for the FPS, as requested, which is fully offset by fees collected from FPS customer agencies. The Committee encourages the Department to balance FPS fee increases with the impact of those fee increases on other parts of DHS.

Obligations.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FPS is directed to submit a table on object-class level obligations by PPA that displays actual obligations for fiscal years 2022 and 2023, along with actual obligations for fiscal year 2024 to-date and obligation projections for the remainder of the year compared to the estimates in the fiscal year 2024 request. FPS shall provide quarterly updates to this table and notify the Committee within 30 days of any changes to its estimates for Basic Security Services revenue.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

Mission

The missions supported through Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness 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 2023	\$316,640,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	349,424,000
Recommended in the bill	348,736,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+32,096,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	- 688,000

The recommendation provides \$348,736,000, which is \$688,000 below the requested amount. The recommendation does not fund the personnel associated with the Intelligence Data Environment for Analytics (IDEA) program.

Annual Budget Justification Materials.—The fiscal year 2025 budget justification materials for the classified budget shall include the same level of detail required for other PPAs.

Continuation of Fiscal Year 2023 Requirements.—The Department is directed to continue providing in fiscal year 2024 any briefing and report outlined in the classified annex accompanying Public Law 117–328.

Cyber Harassment Threat Assessment.—The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (I&A) shall develop a threat assessment on acts of cyber harassment and online doxing perpetrated by foreign malign actors, including terrorists and other malicious groups, particularly those targeting U.S. government entities and personnel. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, I&A shall submit the results of this assessment to the Committee.

Information Sharing to Prevent School Violence.—The Committee encourages I&A to work with primary and recognized fusion centers to improve the use of open-source based threat analyses to detect threats online and supports voluntary information-sharing arrangements between the private sector, I&A, and fusion centers that help inform such analyses while simultaneously protecting individual privacy. No later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall provide a briefing about this effort.

Intelligence Expenditure Plan.—The Department’s Chief Intelligence Officer is directed to brief the Committee on the fiscal year 2024 expenditure plan for I&A within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act. The plan shall include the following:

- (1) fiscal year 2024 expenditures and staffing allotted for each program as compared to fiscal years 2020 through 2023;
- (2) all funded versus on-board positions, including FTE, contractors, and reimbursable and non-reimbursable detailees;
- (3) a plan for all programs and investments, including dates or timeframes for achieving key milestones; and
- (4) allocations of funding within each PPA for individual programs and a description of the desired outcomes for fiscal year 2024.

Intelligence Sharing on the Southern Border.—The ongoing crisis at the southern border highlights the need for strong collaboration between the Department and its SLTT partners. Timeliness is critical to effective intelligence and information sharing to target cartels and other nefarious actors facilitating transnational illicit activity. The Committee urges I&A to develop a strategy to better leverage fusion centers to share actionable information with SLTT partners to improve border security.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	\$23,831,000
Recommended in the bill	---
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	-23,831,000

The recommendation does not include the requested funding for the IDEA program.

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 2023	\$214,879,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	228,371,000
Recommended in the bill	228,371,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+13,492,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	— — —

Custody Operations Reporting.—OIG is directed to continue its program of unannounced inspections of immigration detention facilities and to publish the results of the inspections and other reports and notifications related to custody operations activities on a publicly available website. The OIG shall regularly consult with congressional oversight committees when developing and updating its strategy for conducting these inspections.

Denial of OIG Access to Records and Information.—The OIG shall provide a quarterly report to the Committee concerning any component efforts to prevent or impede OIG access to records, documents, or other materials. The report shall include, at a minimum, a summary of the OIG request, a description of the component response to the request, and any other information the OIG determines appropriate. The OIG is urged to ensure the timeliness of such reports.

Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.—The OIG shall provide the Committee budget and staffing briefings on a quarterly basis, a change from the current monthly cadence. The briefings shall include all available sources of funds and shall reflect budget and staffing profiles by the types of audits, investigations, and inspections planned and executed.

TITLE I—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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 Chief Financial Officer of the Department to provide a monthly budget and staffing report to the Committees.

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 DHS component.

Section 104. The Committee continues a provision related to costs associated with the use of government aircraft by DHS personnel in support of official travel of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary.

Section 105. The Committee continues a provision requiring the Under Secretary for Management to provide quarterly acquisition information to the Committees.

Section 106. The Committee continues and modifies a provision requiring specified documentation for pilot and demonstration programs and restricting the use of Operations and Support funding for any pilot or demonstration program involving more than 5 full time personnel equivalents or costing in excess of \$5,000,000 unless the Secretary provides such information to the Committees related to the program's goals, metrics, and implementation plan.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$16,677,252,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	16,831,062,000
Recommended in the bill	19,934,331,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+3,257,079,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+3,103,269,000

Mission

The mission of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) is to protect the nation through the enforcement of immigration and customs laws, interdiction of illegal activity between the ports of entry, and facilitation of the flow of legitimate trade and travel at the official ports of entry.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$15,590,694,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	15,384,921,000
Recommended in the bill	16,241,678,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+650,984,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+856,757,000

The recommendation includes \$856,757,000 above the request, including increases above the request totaling \$882,243,000 and reductions to the request totaling \$25,486,000.

Increases above the request include \$496,260,000 to fund an additional 1,795 Border Patrol Agents, for an end strength of no fewer than 22,000 agents; \$149,005,000 to restore cuts to existing border security technology operations; \$97,890,000 to reject base pay reductions; \$40,000,000 to restore funding for Non-Intrusive Inspection and opioid detection technology; \$35,000,000 for innovative technology; \$24,750,000 for aviation and maritime security efforts; \$19,988,000 to restore reductions to combating forced labor efforts; \$11,150,000 for workforce care and suicide prevention; and \$8,200,000 for expansion of technology at ports of entry.

Reductions to the request include \$19,629,000 for the Incident Driven Video Recording System; \$3,634,000 associated with unjustified growth in CBP Intelligence; and \$2,223,000 for Common Operating Picture overfunding.

Within the total amount provided, the recommendation includes \$114,515,000 for preventing the importation of items produced with forced labor; \$43,988,000 for workforce care; \$6,000,000 for carrizo

cane control; \$21,000,000 for autonomous surveillance towers; \$18,500,000 for tactical aerostats; \$10,440,000 for cross border tunnel threat detection; and \$20,000,000 to expand the Border Security Deployment Program at ports of entry.

Within the total amount provided, the recommendation makes \$700,000,000 available until September 30, 2025, of which \$250,000,000 is for hiring initiatives.

Biannual Classified Port of Entry Report.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and biannually thereafter, the Commissioner shall submit to the Committee a biannual classified report that fulfills the requirements specified below. The goal of this report is for CBP to conduct a capabilities gap analysis on the strategy to detect, interdict, and deter the flow of illicit drugs at all air, land, and sea ports of entry (POEs), including international mail facilities, along the southern and northern borders. The report should include:

(1) a market assessment of all drug interdiction technologies that have been identified, procured, and deployed;

(2) a complete mapping of which technologies are utilized at POEs and data on its usage;

(3) staff training plans and ongoing training needs for each of the technologies;

(4) an ongoing strategic plan for drug interdiction technology rollout at all POEs including any civil works, installation, and site prep for previously funded technology or planned procurements;

(5) cost estimates to achieve 100 percent scanning of commercial and passenger vehicles and freight rail or an appropriate alternative, with acquisition timelines;

(6) the Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning plan for technology already deployed or planned for procurement;

(7) a comprehensive assessment of interdiction technology and staffing models and the process deployed between POEs for illicit drug detection with a primary focus on narcotics detection;

(8) efforts to interdict the outbound flow of smuggled firearms and illicit currency that facilitates the activities of transnational criminal organizations and the strategic plan to increase outbound inspections; and

(9) a comprehensive assessment of interdiction technology and staffing models and the process deployed between POEs for illicit drug detection with a primary focus on narcotics detection.

Border Search and Rescue.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall submit a report to the Committee on its search and rescue efforts during fiscal year 2023, including:

(1) the number of migrant deaths, by sector and cause of death;

(2) the number of rescue beacons, frequency of beacon activation, and rescues in response to beacon activation, by sector;

(3) the results of the survey of Border Patrol stations on rescue beacons; and

(4) options for reducing the number of migrant deaths along the border, including an assessment on the effectiveness of water supply sites and rescue beacons.

Checkpoint, Transportation, and Roving Patrol Stops.—CBP shall continue to collect and report publicly on its website data pertaining to all checkpoints, transportation checks, and roving patrol stops, to be updated semi-annually with all necessary redactions of personally identifiable information about specific individuals. For roving patrols, the data should include:

- (1) the total number of use of force incidents and arrests by location;
- (2) the citizenship status of subjects arrested; and
- (3) the amount and type of property seized.

For transportation checks, the data should include:

- (1) a description of the boarding of public conveyance by CBP in air, maritime and ground stations, ports, and terminals when an arrest is made;
- (2) the total number of use of force incidents and arrests by location;
- (3) the citizenship status when an arrest is made; and
- (4) the amount and type of property seized.

For checkpoints, the data should include:

- (1) the location of all tactical and permanent checkpoints that were in operation for any period of time;
- (2) the total number of use of force incidents and arrests by location;
- (3) the citizenship status of subjects arrested following secondary inspection;
- (4) the amount and type of property seized; and
- (5) a description of how the agency uses information collected by cameras and license plate readers.

Drug Trafficking Outside the Continental United States.—The Committee recognizes CBP's role in combatting drug trafficking in Hawaii and the alarming increase of illicit substances smuggled. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on its effort to combat drug trafficking in this region. The briefing shall include the estimated volume of narcotics smuggled, a description of CBP's coordination with other nations to combat drug trafficking in the region, and any challenges associated with combating drug trafficking, including resources or authorities needed.

Electronic Device Searches.—The Committee directs CBP to continue publishing data on its public-facing website related to secondary inspections at POEs, as described under this subject heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328.

Exposure Containment Devices.—The Committee recognizes the clear danger to law enforcement personnel posed by secondary-exposure to illicit substances like fentanyl and other opioids. The Committee is interested in the deployment and use of exposure containment devices specifically used to counter aerosolization of lethal compounds such as synthetic opioids. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on necessary next steps related to securing these devices.

Health of Detained Women in CBP Facilities.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a

briefing to the Committee outlining medical treatment and attention provided to women who are pregnant, nursing, or postpartum.

High-Speed Pursuit Policy.—The Committee is concerned that CBP Directive No. 4510–026A, *U.S. Customs and Border Protection Emergency Driving and Vehicular Pursuits*, may significantly restrict CBP officers’ and agents’ ability to secure our border and pursue fleeing suspects who have illegally entered our country. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on the tradeoffs considered in the development of this policy, how CBP plans to address agent and officer training concerns, and the risks that this new policy poses to local border communities.

Human Smuggling.—The Committee encourages the Department to work with its federal law enforcement partners to ensure 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 POE 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-air-conditioned space.

Innovative Technology.—The Committee recommends a total of \$55,000,000 for innovative technologies, to include \$35,000,000 within Operations and Support (O&S) and \$20,000,000 within Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (PC&I). CBP is encouraged to review the following technologies: unmanned maritime vessels; autonomous systems; remote sensing; artificial intelligence and advanced analytics; process automation; DNA point of origin analysis; supply chain awareness; and aerostats. CBP is directed to update the Committee on the planned obligation of these funds not fewer than 15 days prior to any obligation of funds. Funding shall not exceed \$5,000,000 for any individual project.

Innovative Technology Transition.—Since fiscal year 2019, Congress invested \$195,000,000 in CBP’s Innovative Technology initiative, including \$115,000,000 within O&S and \$80,000,000 within PC&I. The relative weight given to O&S funding has been intentional, designed to help CBP support the continued operation of successful technologies beyond the initial demonstration phase until they can be transitioned to a program of record within one of CBP’s operational sub-components. The Committee applauds the work of the Innovation Team to identify and demonstrate promising new commercial technologies but is concerned that more work is required to capitalize on Congress’ investment in innovation by more quickly transitioning successful technologies into CBP’s base budget. The Committee recommends establishing a formalized process for considering the inclusion of funding for successful innovative technologies into CBP’s annual budget request. The Committee directs CBP to provide an update on such efforts not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Migrant Safety.—CBP shall continue its policies and activities that help protect migrants who travel on foot through dangerous terrain after having entered the United States between the POEs. CBP shall continue to prohibit its personnel from engaging in any activity that could damage water and food caches and shall continue migrant safety efforts, including through the placement and

maintenance of additional rescue beacons. The recommendation includes \$2,000,000, as requested, for rescue beacons.

Land Port of Entry Infrastructure Capital Plan.—Not later than 30 days after the submission of the President’s budget request for fiscal year 2025, the Commissioner shall submit a report that details its prioritization of land POE infrastructure capital investment projects, the methods and models used to determine prioritization, and an overview of Public-Private Partnership agreements. The Committee encourages the Commissioner to work with GSA and the Office of Management and Budget on the annual 5-year Land POEs modernization plan, which is based on CBP’s operational priorities and should include plans to complete the modernization of pre-9/11 POEs along the northern border. Specific attention should be paid to the health, safety, and welfare needs of CBP Officers.

Polygraph.—The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the number of CBP agent and officer applicants that have failed the required polygraph test. The briefing shall include the main reasons for failure, pass rates of other federal law enforcement agencies, and a breakdown of the number of polygraph failures that are veterans or current law enforcement officers.

Quarterly Budget and Staffing Briefings.—In addition to the requirement set forth in section 102 of this Act, CBP shall provide the Committee quarterly budget and staffing briefings beginning not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act and not later than 30 days after the close of each quarter thereafter. The briefings shall include any source of funding available to CBP for obligation; align projected and executed budgetary obligations and on-board staffing data to program areas within each PPA; and delineate pay from non-pay obligations. CBP is directed to provide the data and other information supporting each briefing to the Committee in a downloadable, searchable, and sortable spreadsheet format. The first briefing shall include:

- (1) planned monthly obligations and onboard staffing projections for the fiscal year against which execution data will be compared in subsequent briefings, along with any changes to the plan;
- (2) a consultation with the Committee on a plan and format for future quarterly briefings;
- (3) a description of any limitations that CBP’s financial and staffing systems of record present towards complying with requirements under this heading, such as the monitoring of obligations and onboard staff at the program level; and
- (4) plans to address such limitations.

Prior to the first briefing, CBP shall provide the Committees a proposed list of program areas to be tracked within each PPA, which shall include at a minimum any program enhancements in this Act for congressional priorities described in this statement or enhancements that were in the President’s budget request.

Recruitment, Hiring, and Retention.—The Committee reminds CBP of the requirement to provide a briefing on efforts to improve hiring and retention, as required under the same heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328.

Video Monitoring.—CBP shall provide for continuous video monitoring and recording in its facilities that house and process migrants. Any non-working video or recording systems and associated recording or storage equipment in a facility that houses or processes migrants must be identified and prioritized for repair or replacement within 24 hours. Equipment that remains non-working after 24 hours shall be reported as a Serious Incident to the CBP Watch and a weekly outage and repair status report shall be provided to agency leadership and the Office of Professional Responsibility. CBP is directed to pilot rapidly deployable interim solutions to provide comparable coverage and recording capability until such time as the permanent system can be repaired or replaced. Further, prior to the next employee performance cycle, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee with a plan to leverage employee performance goals and evaluations to establish proper oversight of video monitoring systems as a performance metric.

Workforce Care.—The Committee recommends a total of \$43,988,000, \$11,150,000 above the request, for on-site clinicians, sustainment of all family support care, CBP support networks, expansion of employee well-being centers, and deployment of Field Resilience teams consisting of Operational Psychologists and Field Resilience Specialists. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on an obligation plan for this funding. The Committee remains deeply concerned about the epidemic of CBP personnel suicide and recognizes that a significant percentage of CBP employees do not seek mental health assistance. The Committee is encouraged by CBP's efforts to identify new approaches and technology which will enable federal employees and their families to seek and rapidly secure support through technology platforms. Of the amount provided, \$2,000,000 is provided to evaluate or expand technology platforms to aid CBP employees and their family members in seeking support, and \$3,000,000 is provided to expand employee well-being centers. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the relevant technology platforms, including their application and effectiveness, and plans for this funding to include an update on the existing well-being pilot program. The briefing shall also describe how CBP is addressing concerns related to stigma, privacy, and family-related needs.

Border Security Operations

Autonomous Aerostats.—The Committee understands that recent technological advances in autonomous aerostats can yield significant savings in acquisition and operational costs when compared to the current fleet of legacy aerostats, which have low mission availability rates and are expensive to maintain due to their heavy reliance on personnel. The Committee is aware that recent demonstrations of autonomous aerostats by CBP elicited encouraging results and recommends that CBP move beyond test flights and consider an operational demonstration deployment of an autonomous aerostat.

Border Patrol Checkpoints.—The Committee recognizes the importance of facilitating security through the use of U.S. Border Patrol checkpoints throughout the country. The Committee encour-

ages CBP to explore the use of additional checkpoints that would interdict contraband, including fentanyl and other illegal opioids, specifically at those near the southwest border, such as the San Clemente checkpoint.

Border Patrol Hiring.—The recommendation provides funding for no fewer than 22,000 Border Patrol Agents, an increase of 1,795 above the request. CBP has struggled to hire agents despite continued investment by the Committee. Growing the pipeline of qualified applicants, further reducing attrition at the Border Patrol Academy, and retaining the existing agent workforce should be CBP's top priorities. The Committee provides additional flexibility to use funding which cannot be readily executed in fiscal year 2024 to hire agents for targeted Border Patrol Agent retention and recruitment efforts, to support increasing situational awareness, operational readiness, improve employment analytics, and return agents to their primary law enforcement functions including replacing the capabilities currently provided by the Department of Defense.

Cargo Inspections at Border Patrol Checkpoints.—The Committee recognizes that CBP is taking steps to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of its automated cargo inspections for tractor-trailers crossing at land POEs and directs CBP to conduct a feasibility and requirements analysis for deploying and implementing technology and cargo inspection processes that maximize the effectiveness and efficiency of processing commercial vehicles crossing U.S. Border Patrol checkpoints. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee with the results of this analysis, which shall include criteria for determining how CBP would prioritize the locations where such investments would be most beneficial and the associated cost estimates and project risk considerations.

Carrizo Cane.—The recommendation includes not less than \$6,000,000 for efforts to control the growth of carrizo cane along the Rio Grande River in Texas. CBP shall continue to provide quarterly updates on the performance of this program related to improved visibility, biomass reduction, and miles of river treated.

Cross Border Tunnel Threat.—The Committee recognizes the threat posed by transnational criminal organizations' (TCOs) use of subterranean tunnels and underground municipal infrastructure to smuggle narcotics like fentanyl, weapons, and other illicit materials across the southwest border. As CBP focuses additional resources to screen passenger vehicles and trucks in pre-primary at the POEs, it has the potential to drive narcotic smuggling activity underground. The Committee is concerned that, despite having identified 99 miles as being of high threat for tunnels, CBP has failed to deploy an effective solution to counter the border tunnel threat. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on plans to deploy cross-border tunnel detection technology.

Decommissioned DoD Equipment.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the feasibility of disposing decommissioned DoD equipment, such as aerostat systems, to the original equipment manufacturer, to include envelope, platform, and payload components, in exchange for system refabrication, integration, and initial

operations within CBP. In addition to operational requirements considerations, the briefing shall address any funding considerations and legal limitations to pursuing this approach to meeting the agency's needs.

Dehydration and Fatality Prevention on the Border.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee about any challenges in mitigating dehydration-related health risks posed to both Border Patrol Agents and to migrants encountered along the southwest border. The briefing shall include any options, including pilot programs, that the agency recommends exploring to further reduce these risks.

Northern Border Resources and Encounters.—The Committee recognizes the unsustainable increase in encounters between POEs along the Northern border and the importance of having resources to adequately staff and secure this border. The Committee urges the Department to prioritize deployment of agents and other resources to sectors along the Northern border where encounters between POEs are increasing the most and to reduce future deployments of agents from sectors to the Southern border. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on efforts to address staffing issues, migrant encounters, and drug seizures on the Northern border.

Processing Coordinators.—The Committee includes funding for an additional 310 Border Patrol Processing Coordinators, as requested. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on the feasibility of using non-law enforcement personnel to assist with processing, care, and transportation of migrants. The briefing shall address the legal limitations of using non-law enforcement personnel for processing and identify the extent to which processing coordinator hiring has returned Border Patrol Agents to their normal law enforcement duties.

Trade and Travel Operations

100 Percent Scanning.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commissioner shall submit to the Committee an updated 5-year plan for achieving the capability to assess 100 percent of commercial and passenger vehicles and freight rail traffic entering the United States at land and sea POEs using high-throughput scanning technologies or threat-based alternatives. This plan shall include the following:

- (1) an inventory of existing non-intrusive inspection (NII) equipment or similar technologies currently in use or scheduled to be deployed, by location;
- (2) benchmarks for achieving 100 percent scanning;
- (3) benchmarks for the procurement and deployment of scanning equipment; and
- (4) cost estimates to achieve 100 percent scanning or an appropriate alternative, with acquisition timelines.

Biometric Exit.—The Committee continues direction for CBP to provide a detailed expenditure plan for biometric exit activities within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, which includes information on the timeline for deployment of a biometric exit system, as well as a description of the capabilities funded by the 9/11 Response and Biometric Exit Account, established in Division O

of Public Law 114–113. Further, the plan should include a realistic cost estimate for full implementation. CBP is encouraged to continue to deploy a biometric exit capability in the air environment. In line with CBP’s vision for biometric exit, CBP is also urged to work in partnership with the air travel industry on the implementation of the Biometric Entry-Exit Program.

Border Security Deployment Program (BSDP).—The Committee recognizes the importance of a comprehensive, integrated, and continuous surveillance and intrusion detection system provided at CBP locations to improve the safety and security of CBP officers and the traveling public. The recommendation includes not less than \$20,000,000, an increase of \$8,200,000 above the request, to maintain and modernize the BSDP system infrastructure. The Committee directs CBP to provide a briefing within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on CBP efforts to modernize this system.

Invasive Species in the Non-Contiguous United States.—The Committee remains concerned by the continued introduction of invasive species to Hawaii and other non-contiguous territories and possessions and the damaging impacts on their ecosystems and agriculture. The Committee urges CBP to continue prioritizing efforts to address invasive species threats to non-contiguous territories and possessions, including through coordination with relevant federal agencies such as the Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Postal Service, and the Coast Guard. CBP is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on current efforts to combat invasive species introduction to non-contiguous territories. The briefing should include an analysis of gaps in existing efforts and any additional resourcing or authorities needed.

Lacey Act Amendments of 2008.—CBP is reminded of the requirement found in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 under the heading “Environmental Crimes Enforcement.”

Manifest Data.—Increasing public access to manifest information is essential to enforcing trade agreements, guarding against abusive trade practices by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, holding the Chinese government accountable for forced labor and genocide practices, and protecting American consumers from counterfeit products, dangerous shipments of fentanyl, fentanyl precursor chemicals, and other dangerous substances and products. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to submit a report on the feasibility of and the personnel, technology, training, and strategy needed to provide public access to air cargo manifests.

National Targeting Center.—The bill provides \$292,410,000 for targeting operations. Within these funds, CBP is encouraged to review commercial, off-the-shelf artificial intelligence capabilities, visual analytics, and search platforms that might help improve the National Targeting Center’s operations.

Northern Border Operational Hours.—The Committee recognizes the impact of reduced operating hours on local businesses, agricultural producers, and communities in both the United States and Canada and encourages the DHS to return all land ports of entry

along the Northern border to operating hours that were in effect on October 31, 2019.

Office of Trade.—The Committee provides \$427,654,000, an increase of \$14,601,000, to restore proposed cuts to CBP’s combating forced labor efforts.

Passive Body Scanning.—The Committee is concerned that illegal drugs and weapons concealed on individuals continue to enter the country through POEs, exposing CBP officers and agents during time-consuming, intrusive inspections. The Committee is encouraged that CBP has been testing passive body scanning to address the smuggling of narcotics. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP is directed to brief the Committee on the employment of passive body scanners, including total program cost to date, utility of broader deployment at other high-traffic POEs, and costs associated with program expansion.

Passive Muon Tomography.—The Committee is aware of the capability to effectively scan dense and/or shielded cargo entering U.S. sea and land ports using a passive muon tomography scanning system. The Committee urges CBP to consider deploying such technology to improve CBP’s imaging capability of dense cargo and determine additional uses for the technology in CBP’s layered enforcement system along the southern border as well as sea and other land ports.

Port Runners.—The Committee is concerned with increased incidents of port and checkpoint “running,” causing safety issues for CBP officers, agents, and innocent bystanders. The Committee directs CBP to deploy less-than-lethal energy-absorbing active vehicle barrier systems designed to deter, safely stop, and contain “port-runner” vehicles at CBP POEs that have a history of port running to determine the scalability of the technology. Within 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on deployment efforts.

Preclearance.—The Committee supports the continued expansion of the preclearance program and urges CBP to consider expansion to eligible partners in the Indo-Pacific region.

Publicly Available Information.—The Committee recognizes the value of Publicly and Commercially Available Information and Data (PAI/CAD) to National Targeting Center missions to provide insights to counter human trafficking, interdict organized criminal activity such as fentanyl smuggling, detect threats and illicit actors, and facilitate safe travel and trade. DHS use of, and need for, efficient data collection and analysis of large volumes of PAI/CAD is ever increasing, with CBP at the forefront. The Committee urges the National Targeting Center to further leverage PAI/CAD for risk detection and assessment, particularly in efforts to screen foreign travelers.

Reimbursable Services Program.—CBP is reminded of the requirement under the same heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 to brief the Committee quarterly on the baseline service levels for each air, land, and sea POE.

Seaport Requirements.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on requirements for staff, facility, and security upgrades for seaports, to include marine and cruise terminals. The briefing should address

staffing shortages, upgraded facility and security requirements, and plans for technology recapitalization; the process used to decide how initiatives are funded; a justification for the scope of the requests; how CBP works with ports regarding their capital management plan; and the legal authority CBP has for making such requests.

Secure Corridor Strategy.—CBP, the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA), Servicio de Administracion Tributaria (SAT), and freight railroads have collaborated on the implementation of a Secure Corridor Strategy that has improved the safety, security, and efficiency of cross-border trade and freight movement. The Committee continues to encourage CBP to continue working with FRA, SAT, and freight railroads to further implement this strategy.

Starr County, Texas Area Port Consolidation.—The Committee directs CBP to explore consolidating the Rio Grande City, Texas Land Port of Entry and the City of Roma, Texas Land Port of Entry into a single area port with one CBP Port Director to lead all Land Ports of Entry located in Starr County, Texas. CBP shall provide a report on the feasibility of Starr County, Texas Area Port consolidation no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Port Upgrades.—The Committee urges CBP to routinely review the baseline facility service levels for each POE and take those service levels into consideration when acting on requests for facility and security improvements. CBP should share information on each POE's service levels with the port operator and, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, provide aggregate information on current levels of service to the Committee.

Resource Allocation Model (RAM).—Any modifications to the RAM shall be described at the field and office level in future budget submissions. Additionally, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on resource and staffing shortfalls on the northern and southern borders compared to levels prescribed by the RAM for rail crossings and POEs in the land, air, and sea environments, including cruise ship terminals. CBP is encouraged to continue to improve the model by seeking external review.

User Fee Airports.—Consistent with House Report 114–668 and House Report 116–180, 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. Further, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall brief the Committee on any requests by airports for increased CBP support, such as the San Bernardino International Airport, what their request would provide in terms of anticipated passenger and/or cargo volumes, and the reason for CBP accommodating or denying such requests.

Integrated Operations

Air and Marine Operations (AMO) Maritime Requirements.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing detailing AMO resource and operational requirements related to securing the maritime borders and ap-

proaches, including the number and types of assets, technologies, and infrastructure.

Center for Air and Marine Drone Exploitation (CAMDEx).—The Committee recommends \$2,250,000 above the request to establish a drone exploitation program within CBP Air and Marine Operations to counter threats posed by hostile Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS). The funds shall be used for data analysis, cybersecurity vulnerability assessments, and appropriate countermeasures. Within 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP, in coordination with S&T, shall brief the Committee on the program's progress.

Minotaur Mission System.—Minotaur is able to link sensors, cameras, radars, and other communications equipment into a single system to allow for situational awareness and tactical action across multiple DHS components. The Committee understands the system is in use across multiple CBP fixed-wing air assets but not fully deployed to all assets. The Committee is disappointed that CBP has not produced a clear plan for utilization of this technology across the entire fleet to include the P-3 aircraft. CBP is directed to provide a briefing, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, on its plans to fully integrate the Minotaur mission system into its entire Maritime Patrol Aircraft fleet.

P-3 Aircraft Mission System.—The Committee recognizes that the CBP P-3 aircraft fleet has yet to be equipped with the Series 3.5 engine upgrade as part of an overall propulsion enhancement and is concerned that reduced industrial capacity following the conclusion of other U.S. Government acquisition programs may prevent CBP from obtaining the capability after 2027. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, AMO shall submit to the Committee a roadmap and budgetary requirement to field the Series 3.5 and other propulsion upgrades on the P-3 fleet by 2027.

Persistent Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA).—The Committee is aware of the potential to autonomously collect surface MDA data to support the interdiction of illicit narcotics and enhance security along U.S. maritime borders. The Committee directs AMO and the CBP Innovation Team (INVNT) to provide an update on efforts to fill maritime domain awareness gaps through the use of this technology not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Tethered Aerostat Radar Systems (TARS).—The Committee appreciates the stationary and persistent surveillance capability provided by the TARS system. However, the Committee is concerned by the age of the existing radar system, parts obsolescence, and the lack of qualified repair technicians. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, AMO shall brief the Committee on plans to upgrade the TARS radar. This brief shall include consideration of software-defined radar technology that may reduce lifecycle costs and improve performance.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$581,558,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	719,141,000
Recommended in the bill	2,965,653,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+2,384,095,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+2,246,512,000

The Committee recommends the following increases above the request: \$2,104,000,000 for physical barrier construction; \$36,000,000 for the construction of an AMO facility in Sierra Vista, AZ; \$32,000,000 for the Light Enforcement Platform; \$26,432,000 for border technology procurement; \$20,000,000 for innovation technology; \$19,580,000 for Enforcement System Unification and Interoperability; and \$8,500,000 to expand the Tactical Maritime Surveillance System.

Aircraft Sensor Upgrades.—The bill provides \$13,000,000 for aircraft sensor upgrades, as requested. Within the funds provided, CBP is encouraged to consider the acquisition of high-definition electro-optic and infrared sensors and KU-band satellite communications systems.

Autonomous Surveillance Towers (AST).—The Committee recognizes the AST program provides the ability to quickly identify illicit border crossings and notes the support of Border Patrol Sector Chiefs and agents for this force-multiplying capability. The Committee directs the U.S. Border Patrol to continue to modernize surveillance capabilities with autonomous technology and at minimum procure the number of new ASTs procured in fiscal year 2023.

Border Patrol Checkpoints.—The Committee recognizes that U.S. Border Patrol checkpoints are a critical enforcement tool for securing the nation's southwest border against threats by restricting the ability of criminal organizations to exploit transportation arteries traveling away from the border. To ensure that these checkpoints remain as safe, efficient, and in accordance with existing design guide standards as possible, the Committee urges the U.S. Border Patrol to prioritize the renovation of checkpoints that have been deemed outdated and unable to efficiently accommodate the increasing volume of traffic along the southwest border, particularly along routes with high rates of traffic.

Border Technology Innovation.—The Committee is growing concerned that CBP is not consistently taking advantage of the best that industry has to offer as they procure border security technology. Recent Request for Proposal (RFP) evaluation criteria have not required vendors to produce innovative solutions to the most pressing challenges facing the agency. Under CBP's most recent evaluation criteria, companies competing for these RFPs could reasonably win contracts by offering the same capability fielded more than a decade ago. The Committee directs CBP to make innovation a central element of all RFPs moving forward and to require vendors to describe in detail how their proposed solutions will provide an innovative solution which improves mission effectiveness beyond that of currently deployed systems. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP, including the CBP Component Acquisition Executive, shall brief the Committee on a plan to include innovation as scored evaluation criteria for every border security procurement.

Border Technology Procurement.—The Committee recommends \$228,847,000, \$26,432,000 above the request, for border security technology, which shall only be available for aerostats, autonomous surveillance, communications, artificial intelligence/machine learning, subterranean threats, mobile surveillance capabilities, small unmanned aerial systems, Common Operating Picture, and counter unmanned aerial systems. The Commissioner is directed to prioritize procurement of the most cost-effective technologies based on lifecycle costs, system availability, reduced requirements for personnel, and input from sector leadership.

CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on a plan for the obligation of these funds at least 15 days prior to any obligation. The plan shall require the direct approval of the Commissioner and include:

- (1) details about the process for prioritizing the use of funds;
- (2) a summary of planned obligations for fiscal year 2024, delineated by technology type;
- (3) metrics that will be used to assess the cost effectiveness of each type of technology for which funds will be obligated and a plan for collecting the data required for such metrics; and
- (4) for continuing procurements, operational effectiveness data that supports continued investment, including evidence of support from sector leadership based on actual use of the technology.

Border Wall.—During fiscal years 2017 through 2021, Congress appropriated over \$5,800,000,000 for physical barriers to enhance security along the southwest border. The Biden Administration, however, has at every turn taken steps to frustrate the clear and unambiguous intent of Congress in providing this funding. Instead of building border wall system as the law requires, this Administration has cancelled contracts, allowed materials to waste away in the elements, and left unfinished sections of barrier that create funnels for illegal migration and make more difficult the job of Border Patrol Agents. As a result, the Committee provides conditions in section 211 of the bill that make clear that the \$2,104,000,000 provided in this Act for physical barriers must be spent promptly and can be used for no other purpose. The Committee urges the Secretary to immediately follow the obligation timeline provided to avoid triggering the prohibition found in section 546 of this Act.

Light Enforcement Platform.—The Committee recommends \$40,000,000, \$32,000,000 above the request, for the Light Enforcement Platform to replace aging light rotary-wing helicopters.

Mobile Surveillance.—The Committee is concerned about the current state of CBP's legacy truck-based mobile surveillance fleet, which consists of Mobile Video Surveillance Systems and Mobile Surveillance Capability variants. The Committee encourages CBP to implement both immediate and mid-term actions to address these concerns including, but not limited to, replacing beyond end-of-life systems, upgrading current systems with additional capabilities such as radar and communications, and developing a technology roadmap for next generation truck-based mobile surveillance to ensure CBP's fleet is sufficiently advanced to counter critical threats to U.S. border security. The Committee recommends re-using components of the existing Mobile Surveillance Capability systems where practical to reduce procurement costs.

National Air Security Operations Center.—The Committee provides \$36,000,000 to upgrade AMO facilities in Sierra Vista, Arizona, to support additional mission ground control stations, allow full 24/7 operations, and add administrative space to enhance operations.

Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII).—The Committee recommends \$305,400,000 for NII technology at land and sea POEs, as requested. CBP shall execute these funds only as follows: \$201,000,000 for civil works; \$65,300,000 to procure and deploy new non-intrusive detection devices; \$14,400,000 to procure advanced Computed Tomography scanners for deployment to mail and express consignment courier facilities and automation/machine learning to support targeting efforts; \$12,600,000 for artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities; and \$12,100,000 for system integration and meta data.

As the Committee has previously noted, delays in the integration of artificial intelligence, machine learning, and autonomy into the program require CBP Officers to manually review thousands of images to hunt for anomalies. Automation decreases the chance that narcotics and other contraband will be missed and increases the interdiction of narcotics that move through the nation's POEs. The Committee encourages CBP to work with industry to move expeditiously to incorporate artificial intelligence and machine learning capabilities into the common viewer system.

The Committee is concerned that only one third of CBP's planned NII passenger vehicle screening units can examine the vehicle undercarriage through a ground-up transmission and backscatter system. This is especially concerning since transnational criminal organizations continue to adapt tactics and are increasingly concealing drugs lower and deeper into the vehicle, including in frame rails, false floors, exhaust systems, and spare tires. Systems being deployed with a top-down only x-ray system may have difficulty identifying dangerous narcotics concealed in the under-vehicle. CBP is directed to provide a briefing no later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on each of the current passenger vehicle scanning system's drug detection capabilities, potential X-ray exposure, and current or future ability to utilize artificial intelligence. The briefing shall include officer feedback, anticipated impact to POEs without a ground-up transmission and backscatter system, and a cost estimate and plan to add a ground-up transmission and backscatter capability to POEs lacking this capability.

Tactical Maritime Surveillance System (TMSS).—The Committee provides \$8,500,000 above the request for a total of \$13,283,000 to expand to a third TMSS site and fund spare components to support the program. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, AMO shall brief the Committee on its long-term plans to expand this program, including future years resource requirements.

Enforcement System Unification and Interoperability.—The recommendation provides \$19,580,000 above the request to continue CBP's efforts to increase interoperability by integrating U.S. Border Patrol and Office of Field Operations enforcement systems where appropriate. Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CBP shall provide a briefing to the Committee on

its plans for this funding, including schedules and expected performance outcomes.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$8,419,302,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	8,331,539,000
Recommended in the bill	9,808,817,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+1,389,515,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+1,477,278,000

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, and removing them from the United States.

The Office of the Principal Legal Advisor (OPLA) serves as the representative for the U.S. Government in immigration removal proceedings before the U.S. Department of Justice Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) and provides prudential legal counsel to ICE personnel on their law enforcement authorities.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$8,396,305,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	8,281,019,000
Recommended in the bill	9,758,297,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+1,361,992,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+1,477,278,000

ICE shall continue to provide detailed operational and expenditure plans, as described in the joint explanatory statements accompanying Public Laws 116-260, 117-103, and 117-328. The Committee is dismayed by ICE's inability to provide a precise spend plan at the beginning of the fiscal year against which ICE executes its budget. While the Committee acknowledges ICE's significant mission is often impacted by migrant encounter fluctuation and the ever-evolving threat environment, the Committee presumes ICE can better utilize Department-wide projections to inform a more accurate, initial spend plan. Such plan shall be provided to the Committee within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act and should include detailed, data-driven assumptions for major contract costs, projected personnel levels, interior enforcement actions, migrant encounters, and policy considerations.

ICE is directed to continue providing monthly budget and staffing briefings, as outlined in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328, and shall incorporate such assumptions as reference to compare against monthly execution of appropriated funds. The monthly budget and staffing briefings shall also

include expenditures and obligations to better account for execution. Additionally, the monthly budget and staffing briefings shall include obligations and expenditures specific to HSI contributions outside of its core investigative mission, such as detailing personnel to the southwest border for surge operations or providing resources to other departmental components. ICE is reminded that such monthly briefings shall identify any funding used for contracts for which the period of performance extends beyond the fiscal year or begins after the end of the fiscal year, as outlined in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328.

The Committee is concerned with ICE’s projected fiscal year 2023 funding deficit in key mission areas, such as detention, transportation, removal, and alternatives to detention. As these programs are primarily funded through contracts, ICE is directed to notify the Committee within 5 business days of any substantive change to any contract that is greater than \$10,000,000 for the fiscal year. Substantive changes include but are not limited to modifications, renegotiations, recompetes, extensions, and terminations.

The Committee expects ICE to better plan for and proactively mitigate risks identified in the financial and reporting system briefing provided to the Committee, as directed by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328. ICE shall continue briefing the Committee on a quarterly basis on its ability to address challenges within the financial and reporting system and the ways in which ICE is improving incorporation of Department-wide projections, such as CBP migrant encounter projections and anticipated interior enforcement actions, into such system.

ICE shall continue to follow the directives found in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 under the headings “Annual ERO and HSI Reports” and “Continuation of Prior-Year Requirements.”

Homeland Security Investigations

The recommendation provides the following increases above the request: \$18,883,000 for adjustments to base efficiencies; \$10,634,000 for activities within the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Center; \$5,000,000 for costs associated with National Special Security Events; and \$2,200,000 for certified undercover operations.

Angel Watch Center.—HSI is directed to continue to include details about the Angel Watch Center as part of its monthly operational and expenditure plan briefings and include detailed staffing and budget assumptions about the Center in future budget requests.

Blue Campaign.—The Committee supports the proposed transfer of the Blue Campaign from OPE to the Center for Countering Human Trafficking, located within HSI. HSI is directed to update the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act with regard to additional resources needed in future fiscal years to support this transfer, as well as adherence to the minimum core personnel requirements outlined in the Countering Human Trafficking Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–322).

Coordination and Notifications.—The Committee is concerned with recent reports of child forced labor and trafficking, particularly with respect to unaccompanied alien children (UACs). The

Committee recognizes data sharing between the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and ICE in certain circumstances can and will benefit the welfare of UACs being released from ORR custody. HSI is directed to coordinate with ORR to facilitate notifications of the following:

- (1) ORR releasing five or more children to the same sponsor;
- or
- (2) ORR personnel suspecting that an unaccompanied alien child in its custody may have information related to human trafficking.

HSI and ORR are directed to brief the Committee not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act of the notification system implemented, challenges that persist within the coordination, and any investigations that result. HSI shall submit a quarterly report on the number of referrals from ORR related to possible instances of human trafficking.

Forced Labor.—HSI shall provide a briefing to the Committee on forced labor and labor exploitation investigations, including investigations of child forced labor and child labor exploitation, within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act. Such briefing shall include information about collaboration with the Department of Labor on this effort, as well as performance metrics associated with these investigations.

Human Exploitation Rescue Operation (HERO) Child-Rescue Corps Program.—The Committee supports the HERO Child-Rescue Corps Program and directs HSI to provide an update within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the number of HERO graduates hired and retained within HSI, by mission area.

IPR Center.—The Committee directs HSI to provide a briefing on its enforcement priorities within the IPR Center not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

International Operations Strategic Plan.—HSI is directed to continue the requirement in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 under this heading and update the Committee on progress made in executing against such plan.

Human Rights Violators.—HSI is directed to continue its efforts to investigate, remove, and prosecute individuals who have committed human rights abuses, including persecution, genocide, severe violations of religious freedom, torture, extrajudicial killing, use or recruitment of child soldiers, crimes against humanity, or war crimes. HSI shall provide a briefing to the Committee within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the following:

- (1) the total number of prosecutions and investigations of human rights offenses and other offenses committed and their outcomes, delineated by serious human rights violators within each of the last five fiscal years;
- (2) efforts to increase the number of human rights investigations and prosecutions; and
- (3) any organizational, resource, or legal impediment to investigating and prosecuting more human rights violators.

Organized Retail Crime.—The Committee recognizes the negative economic and public safety impacts of organized retail crime and urges HSI to engage with relevant external stakeholders on efforts to counter organized retail crime. HSI is encouraged to consider es-

establishing an Organized Retail Crime Coordination Center to further collaborate with relevant stakeholders.

Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII).—The Committee rejects the request to decrease payroll costs for investigations initiated through NII screening, especially as CBP projects its NII scanning capability will increase significantly in this fiscal year. HSI is directed to include in its fiscal year 2025 budget request a plan for ensuring HSI has investigative capacity commensurate with CBP's projected workload as a result of CBP's NII scanning program.

Rail Theft.—The Committee is concerned with the alarming rise in supply chain fraud throughout the railroad and intermodal systems, including theft of merchandise from a railcar, possession of merchandise stolen from a railcar, and attempted burglary of a railcar. In light of its broad, cross-border authorities, the Committee recognizes the unique ways HSI can mitigate and investigate these crimes. As such, the Committee directs HSI to provide a briefing within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act on ongoing efforts to address supply chain fraud in the railroad and intermodal systems, resources currently allocated for such efforts, and plans and associated costs for the establishment of a permanent federal task force to investigate and ultimately refer cases for prosecution. Such task force should be led by HSI, in consultation with state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies, as well as relevant private sector stakeholders.

Repository for Analytics in a Virtualized Environment (RAVEN).—The Committee acknowledges the role RAVEN plays in aiding and expanding HSI investigations, particularly those that originate through transnational criminal investigative units (TCIUs). The recommendation includes the requested resources to allow RAVEN to be accessed by TCIUs that demonstrate their value in assisting HSI to disrupt and dismantle transnational criminal organizations. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, HSI is directed to brief the Committee on enhancements made by RAVEN for these investigations. This briefing shall also include projected costs associated with operations and maintenance of RAVEN in future fiscal years.

Targeting Online Drug Trafficking Operations.—The Committee remains concerned with the online marketplace for fentanyl precursors and related chemicals. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs HSI to provide a report on plans to increase operations on darknet marketplaces and spoof online advertisements for fentanyl precursors or related chemicals on social media, business-to-business websites, or other classified ad platforms. Such report shall outline resource needs associated with undercover operations, such as for confidential informants or IT requirements, in future fiscal years. HSI is encouraged to include these resource needs in future budget requests.

Task Force Officer (TFO) Program.—The Committee notes that HSI is responsible for cross-border investigations focused on the illicit movement of people and goods, in part to combat transnational criminal organizations involved in the smuggling of firearms, drugs, and other contraband. Critical to this effort are the unique authorities and subject matter expertise provided by the HSI TFOs. The TFO program enables HSI to cross-designate sworn law enforcement officers from state, local, tribal, and foreign agencies to

contribute their expertise to HSI investigations. The Committee notes the benefits and force multiplier effect of law enforcement officers working collaboratively with the HSI TFO program. The Committee directs ICE to include operational costs for the TFO program in future year budget requests.

Victim Assistance Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of providing a victim-centered approach when investigating human trafficking, human smuggling, child exploitation, gang-related violence, and other egregious crimes. The Committee applauds HSI's support of more than 3,300 victims of such crimes in fiscal year 2022, and the recommendation includes the requested resources to continue such critical work.

Enforcement and Removal Operations

The recommendation includes the following increases above the request: \$1,235,176,000 to increase total detention capacity to an average daily population of 41,500; \$225,000,000 for additional transportation and removal operations; and \$11,977,000 for adjustments to base efficiencies. The Committee supports the proposal to create a new PPA for third party medical care.

The Committee directs ICE to prioritize detention and removal operations prior to considering alternatives to detention.

287(g) Program.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the 287(g) program, particularly since state and local law enforcement who participate act as a force multiplier for the ERO workforce, which has not been appropriately staffed in many years. The program also provides safety benefits to officers and detainees as detainees are transferred into ICE custody in a controlled environment. The Committee is concerned that this Administration is less inclined to use the 287(g) program to its full capacity and that ICE and the Department are actively considering making substantive changes to the program that would disincentivize growth and utilization to the maximum extent possible. As such, ICE is directed to report quarterly on local law enforcement agencies that express interest in joining the program and ICE's plan to continue expanding the program. Additionally, ICE shall publish an annual report on the following with respect to the 287(g) program:

- (1) the number of states and political subdivisions that have applied for an agreement in the most recent fiscal year;
- (2) the number of requests for agreements received, approved, denied, and pending approval;
- (3) detailed information regarding methods used to achieve recruitment goals, including outreach conducted to states and political subdivisions of states, as well as funds allocated for this purpose; and
- (4) strategic plans and performance goals for the next five years for recruiting states and political subdivisions for participation in the program.

ICE shall continue the requirement in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328 with regard to vetting 287(g) applicants.

Alternatives to Detention (ATD).—The recommendation provides \$440,401,000 for the ATD program. The Committee notes that ICE is currently developing ATD standards to ensure that the program operates under a unified framework across its field offices. The

Committee is concerned that the lack of a national, standardized policy has led to poor management of the program that contributed to projected deficits in fiscal year 2023. ICE is directed to regularly update the Committee on its progress toward national standards for the ATD program. The recommendation does not include funding for the Young Adult Case Management Program or any iteration of Operation Horizon.

ATD Contracts.—ICE shall continue providing a monthly briefing on the number of migrants participating in the ATD program, delineated by technology type and associated daily cost, as well as the number of participants who attend their immigration court hearings. In addition, ICE shall continue to publish annually the following policies and data relating to ATD:

- (1) guidance for referral, placement, escalation, and de-escalation decisions;
- (2) enrollments and disenrollments by field office;
- (3) information on the length of enrollment broken down by type of ATD; and
- (4) enrollments and disenrollments by type and point of apprehension.

ATD Intensive Supervision Appearance Program (ISAP) Utilization.—Of the total provided for the ATD program, the Committee provides not less than \$300,000,000 for ISAP. The Committee is concerned that the policies for referring individuals for ATD are haphazard and that ISAP, the most effective form of ATD, is underutilized. ICE is directed to employ ISAP in a manner that includes enforcement mechanisms for noncompliance. ICE shall provide a report to the Committee not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act on its escalation and de-escalation policies for the ISAP program. Additionally, ICE shall provide a report to the Committee on a monthly basis on the following:

- (1) total number of participants in the ISAP program and their length of time in the program;
- (2) total number of participants who are followed throughout their immigration hearing process up until immigration hearing adjudication and, in circumstances of removal orders, are removed; and
- (3) total number of participants who have been escalated or de-escalated within the program, including the number of participants who have been disenrolled from the program prior to the completion of their immigration hearing adjudication.

ATD Program Violation Reporting.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act and monthly thereafter, ICE shall provide to the Committee data on the number of ATD program violations for enrolled participants in each program that occurred in the prior month, disaggregating the data by area of responsibility (AOR) and by type of program violation, whether such program violations were committed by the same individual, and whether that individual was subject to an enforcement action following such program violation.

Custody Operations.—The recommendation includes an increase of \$1,235,176,000 above the request to detain an average daily population (ADP) of 41,500. This funding is critical to support additional interior enforcement actions and removals in fiscal year

2024, in light of rising migrant encounters in fiscal year 2023 and increases to the non-detained docket.

The recommendation also supports the proposed pay restoration to fund 220 Detention and Removal Officer positions, as well as 150 new Enforcement and Removal Assistants positions.

Detention Contract Transparency.—ICE shall provide to the Committee on a monthly basis a consolidated compilation of contract documents for each of the facilities used for immigration detention purposes. Additionally, the Committee directs ICE to provide the following:

- (1) inspection reports, as detailed under this heading in House Report 117–396;
- (2) the most current and complete contract modifications or addendums, any subcontracts, and all bid solicitation requests;
- (3) Requests for Information and Requests for Proposals for any new or extended ICE detention contract; and
- (4) a consolidated compilation of all contract documents for each airline contract or subcontract ICE uses for removal flights or lateral flights.

Detention Capacity and Utilization.—The Committee is dismayed that ICE has yet to satisfy the directive found in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 under the heading “Custody Operations,” and directs ICE to expedite this requirement. Additionally, the Committee is disappointed in ICE’s ability to provide timely, accurate information regarding detention capacity, cost, and utilization. Within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act and monthly thereafter, ICE is directed to provide the Committee a report with the following information with regard to the previous month: the total number of available detention beds, delineated by accessibility and the reasons for inaccessibility; the number of beds that are considered guaranteed minimum, located in a guaranteed minimum facility, or located in a non-guaranteed minimum facility; and the location, associated costs, and utilization rate of all detention capacity throughout the system. The report shall have such data delineated by day for the Committee’s awareness. The report shall also incorporate any contract, litigation, or policy change that impacted detention availability or utilization for the previous month. ICE is instructed to coordinate with the Committee on the exact format of this requirement before the initial report.

Detention Capacity Technology.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ERO, in coordination with ICE’s Office of Chief Information Officer (OCIO), is directed to provide a cost projection to the Committee for the development of a technology platform or technology application that incorporates overall policy decisions while providing the following:

- (1) real-time and projected detention capacity at guaranteed minimum facilities, delineated by detainee classification level;
- (2) real-time and projected detention capacity at non-guaranteed minimum facilities, delineated by bed classification; and
- (3) real-time ability to manage bed space for interior enforcement actions.

Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ERO and OCIO shall brief the Committee on ways in which ERO can use

data, technology, and artificial intelligence to improve efficiencies within transportation and custody operations.

Fugitive Operations.—The recommendation includes \$25,000,000 above the request for additional Mobile Criminal Alien Teams and Special Response Teams within Fugitive Operations. These teams continue to prove crucial for high-stakes interior enforcement actions.

Non-Detained Docket Management.—The Committee is alarmed by the number of migrants on the non-detained docket and therefore provides the requested funding for additional personnel to assist in managing the non-detained docket. The Committee supports initiatives to review and modernize the non-detained docket to improve efficiencies, automate communication, and reduce case processing and management backlogs. Any such initiative shall include clearly defined performance metrics, cost savings projections, integration of input from field offices, and incorporation of current non-detained docket activities and policies.

Notice to Appear Wait Times.—The Committee is concerned that nearly 600,000 migrants are awaiting issuances of their Notices to Appear. For some, these wait times are over a decade long. The Committee also finds it disappointing that ICE unilaterally decided to stop providing the wait times to the Committee during fiscal year 2023. Therefore, within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act and weekly thereafter, ICE is directed to provide to the Committee the backlog data to include, at a minimum, the number of migrants in the backlog and available appointment dates by year, if applicable, by AOR.

Partnerships for Additional Detention Capacity.—ICE is directed to increase reasonable partnerships with state and local law enforcement agencies to increase available detention capacity for ICE detainees. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall provide a briefing to the Committee on implementation of such directive, as well as:

(1) efforts to remove any overly burdensome inspections and requirements that might deter state and local entities from contracting with ICE for detention capacity;

(2) detention facilities that opted to end their contracts with ICE, citing onerous detention inspections and/or standards or other challenges posed by oversight requirements, as reported directly by each ICE Field Office Director; and

(3) recommendations and actions taken by the Department to decrease inspectional and oversight burdens, allocate additional resources for detention capacity, and restart detention agreements with previously-terminated facilities.

Pregnant, Postpartum, and Lactating Women.—ICE is directed to continue providing semiannual reports on the total number of pregnant, postpartum, and lactating women in ICE custody.

Removal Orders Reporting.—ICE is directed to provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the number of migrants with final orders of removal on ICE's non-detained docket, the AORs in which such migrants reside, the reason for the order of removal not being effectuated, and the steps that ICE will take during the next quarter to effectuate the order.

Transportation and Removal Program.—The recommendation provides an increase of \$225,000,000 above the request to facilitate

additional transportation and removal operations. ICE is reminded of the requirement found in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 under the same heading and shall comply with such directive. Additionally, ICE shall brief the Committee within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act on cost considerations and analysis of transporting migrants to guaranteed minimum detention facilities as opposed to non-guaranteed minimum facilities that are in closer proximity to the respective field office.

Mission Support

The recommendation provides the following reductions below the request: \$15,000,000 for body-worn cameras; \$13,421,000 for Management and Administration support infrastructure; and \$5,121,000 for human capital capacity building.

Appropriations Liaison Position.—The Committee notes that other departmental components support an appropriations-specific liaison position in either their respective Office of the Chief Financial Officer (OCFO) or Office of Congressional Relations (OCR). ICE previously had such position in OCFO before it was moved to OCR and subsequently eliminated. The Committee notes that such position is necessary to ensure timely, accurate communication.

Due to the complexity of ICE’s resource management, the Committee directs ICE to re-establish an appropriations liaison position within the OCFO. Within 15 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ICE is directed to brief the Committee on its hiring plan for such position, additional resources or positions recommended, and standards of communication between OCFO and OCR. The Committee expects this position to be filled no later than February 2024.

Detention Contractors.—The Office of Professional Responsibility (OPR) is directed to submit a strategic plan to the Committee within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act on its method to eliminate the backlog of background investigations for contract detention staff. Such plan shall consider the use of contractors to conduct the background investigations. Additionally, OPR shall update the Committee on a monthly basis on the execution of such plan and the status of the backlog.

Direct Hire Authority.—The Committee recognizes that the hiring process for critical positions, such as HSI Criminal Investigators and ERO Deportation Officers, can be lengthy and tedious. As ICE awaits adjudication of its direct hire authority request from the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, ICE is directed to keep the Committee apprised of any updates to such request.

Hiring Plan.—Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs the Office of Human Capital to provide a detailed hiring plan based on realistic assumptions that is incorporated into the overall spending plan for fiscal year 2024. The Committee is disappointed that the hiring plan for fiscal year 2023 was transmitted more than three months after the date of enactment of Public Law 117–328 and expects ICE to more accurately and timely project fiscal year 2024 hiring needs.

Motor Vehicle Fleet.—The recommendation provides \$2,000,000 above the request for the replacement of additional law enforcement vehicles that have exceeded their useful service life.

Office of Detention Oversight (ODO).—The Committee directs ODO, in collaboration with other relevant stakeholders and federal agencies, to support a more routine oversight schedule of detention facilities. To the greatest extent practicable, ODO shall ensure that detention inspections from various agencies and departmental components do not occur within 6 months of each other. This directive shall not apply with respect to follow-up inspections.

Technology Gaps and Data Modernization.—Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act, OCIO shall brief the Committee on assessments performed, as well as existing ICE policies and processes, to ensure technologies currently utilized throughout the ICE enterprise are not redundant or are not eligible for potential consolidation. Additionally, OCIO shall update the Committee on a semiannual basis on data capability gaps within the HSI and ERO PPAs. The recommendation provides \$6,000,000 above the request for this effort.

Office of the Principal Legal Advisor

The Committee is discouraged that ICE is projecting an inability to hire OPLA attorneys at the appropriated level in fiscal year 2023. No later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, OPLA shall brief the Committee on plans to hire and retain additional attorneys in fiscal year 2024 and include details of any coordination between OPLA, EOIR, and GSA on co-location efforts. As the backlog of immigration hearing adjudication continues to grow at an alarming rate, the Committee is concerned that OPLA attorneys have too large a caseload to adequately represent the U.S. Government in removal proceedings and other immigration hearing proceedings. The Committee urges ICE to coordinate with EOIR to ensure future year budget requests include commensurate levels for OPLA attorneys to address the growing backlog of immigration cases.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$22,997,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	50,520,000
Recommended in the bill	50,520,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+27,523,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	---

ICE is directed to include project- or investment-level details in its monthly operational and expenditure plans, which shall include any carryover balances of prior year funding.

RAVEN.—The recommendation includes the requested funding for the continued development and enhancement of RAVEn. Within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act, ICE shall brief the Committee on additional capabilities and resources needed in future fiscal years to expand RAVEn’s reach to all investigations within HSI.

Facilities Backlog and Use.—ICE is directed to continue the requirement found in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 under the same heading.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$9,323,540,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	10,792,391,000
Recommended in the bill	10,632,003,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+1,308,463,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	-160,388,000

Mission

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

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$8,798,363,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	10,331,752,000
Recommended in the bill	10,118,131,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+1,319,768,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	-213,621,000

The recommendation includes the following increases above the request: \$110,990,000 to continue staffing at certain exit lanes; \$45,868,000 to restore the Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Reimbursement Program; and \$34,088,000 to restore the Canine LEO Other Transaction Agreements.

The recommendation includes the following decreases to the request: \$230,021,000 for adjustments to the pay structure for the non-screener workforce; \$52,738,000 for collective bargaining, merit system protection, and associated costs; \$55,406,000 to eliminate Visible Intermodal Prevention and Response (VIPR) teams; and \$34,402,000 for the Federal Air Marshals Service.

Within the total amount provided, the bill makes \$600,000,000 available until September 30, 2025. TSA's entire Operations and Support appropriation has historically been made available for two fiscal years, which runs counter to the one-year period of availability that is the baseline for Operations and Support appropriations provided for other DHS components and the standard across the Federal Government for appropriations that fund salaries and operating expenses. TSA is directed to work with the DHS Office of the Chief Financial Officer and the Committee to develop a proposal for the TSA Operations and Support appropriation, including potential modifications to the current PPA structure, that would limit the two-year period of availability to only the necessary activities that may require such flexibility, consistent with the other DHS components. TSA shall incorporate such proposal in its fiscal year 2026 budget request.

Personnel System Changes.—The Committee commends the dedication of the TSA screening workforce and supports the agency's efforts to ensure these frontline personnel are paid at a level comparable to the rest of the federal workforce. Therefore, the recommendation includes the requested funds for the proposed conversion of pay for the TSA screening workforce. However, the recommendation does not support the implementation of a civil service system similar to Title 5 for TSA employees, including expanded collective bargaining, merit system protection, and associated costs. In addition, the bill includes a provision in title V rescinding funds

appropriated in fiscal year 2023 for pay adjustments for the non-screening workforce and for the implementation of a personnel system comparable to Title 5 of the United States Code.

Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training.—The recommendation supports the Federal Flight Deck Officer (FFDO) and Crew Training program and includes the requested increases to conduct background investigations on potential FFDO candidates; fund the FFDO Initial Training Program; and expand the recurrent training capacity of the FFDO program through the establishment of a standalone FFDO Recurrent Training Program facility in Atlanta. The Committee directs TSA to assess the feasibility of establishing additional recurrent training capacity on the West Coast at a location that is conducive to pilot participation in the region.

Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, TSA is directed to brief the Committee on FFDO program enrollment, the backlog of FFDO candidates awaiting initial training, utilization numbers for FFDO recurrent training, and FFDO firearms recertification training. The briefing should include a draft proposal for a West Coast recurrent training center, including a timeline for such a facility to become operational; projected costs to sustain operations at a new facility; any projected increases in FFDO enrollment, training, and recertification this facility would accommodate; and any other impacts such a facility would have on TSA's operations.

TSA is expected to keep the Committee apprised of the impact of fiscal year 2024 investments on FFDO recruitment and retention efforts and any shortfalls in FFDO resource requirements.

Modernization and Interoperable Gateway System Communications Pilot Program.—The Committee recognizes the need to expand TSA's existing framework of Interoperable Gateway System (IGS) technologies in the airport environment to connect radio, voice, text, video, and data files in a secure environment. The Committee encourages TSA to consider conducting a pilot project to expand the existing IGS framework and close any interoperability gaps.

Aviation Worker Screening.—TSA recently issued an Airport Security Program (ASP) amendment that requires airports to significantly increase airport-performed physical screening of employees and procure explosive detection screening (EDS) equipment for the first time. The Committee is concerned that these new mandates, which require the establishment of screening operations at airports that parallel the staffing and infrastructure TSA already has in place for travelers, impose an undue burden on airport operators and are being implemented without conducting a thorough cost-benefit analysis or risk assessment to justify the change. The Committee urges TSA to rescind the current ASP amendment and solicit a formal round of notice and comment to understand the full financial and operational impacts of this proposal on airports and the expected benefits to aviation security.

On-Person Screening Algorithm Development.—The Committee recognizes that the transportation security risk landscape constantly evolves and TSA must leverage new technologies and capabilities, including innovations in artificial intelligence, to quickly adapt to these changes. Public Law 117–328 provided funding to continue the development of an upgraded algorithm to achieve

lower false alarm rates for the current Advanced Imaging Technology fleet. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, TSA shall brief the Committee on its current and future efforts to develop and deploy High-Definition Advanced Imaging Technology.

TSA Cares.—The TSA Cares helpline provides assistance for travelers with disabilities, medical conditions, and other special circumstances during the security screening process. TSA is encouraged to take steps to expand public awareness of the service and to ensure that requests received through the helpline are accommodated by Passenger Support Specialists.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$141,645,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	81,357,000
Recommended in the bill	130,340,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 11,305,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+48,983,000

The recommendation includes \$35,043,000 above the request for the purchase and installation of computed tomography (CT) machines at passenger checkpoints at U.S. airports, providing a total of \$105,405,000. This level restores the proposed reductions in the President’s budget request that would further delay the deployment of these more capable systems that provide enhanced threat detection for screening carry-on baggage.

The recommendation also includes \$13,940,000 above the request to complete the process of reimbursing airports for the cost of in-line baggage screening systems installed prior to December 31, 2007.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$33,532,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	29,282,000
Recommended in the bill	33,532,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	— — —
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+4,250,000

The recommendation includes an increase of \$4,250,000 above the request for TSA to continue its research and development activities in support of the Mobile Driver’s License/Digital Identity program.

Open Architecture.—The Committee encourages TSA to establish an interoperability test bed at the TSA Systems Integration Facility to independently assess compliance with TSA open architecture standards while accelerating feedback to transportation security equipment and third-party solution providers. This investment will enhance the adoption of interoperability requirements, accelerate technology development, and provide TSA with a larger pool of technology providers to mitigate threats to the transportation infrastructure.

Digital Identity.—The Committee notes that it has been more than two years since enactment of the REAL ID Modernization Act (title X of division U of Public Law 116–260), which clarified that the REAL ID Act applies to state-issued mobile driver’s licenses and mobile identification cards. TSA currently accepts digital identification, including mobile driver’s licenses, at select TSA

PreCheck checkpoints. The Committee encourages TSA to continue to expand this capability across all airport checkpoints in order to improve security and enhance the passenger journey.

Walkthrough Screening Technology.—The Committee notes that TSA has been working to develop capabilities to detect both metallic and nonmetallic threats while ignoring common benign objects such as phones, keys, belts, wallets, and watches. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, TSA shall brief the Committee on its current and future research and development efforts related to walkthrough screening technology, including how this technology may improve screening of passengers, aviation workers, and other individuals accessing secure areas of airports.

COAST GUARD ¹

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$13,674,905,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	13,205,708,000
Recommended in the bill	13,635,402,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 39,503,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+429,694,000

¹Totals includes permanent indefinite discretionary and mandatory appropriations.

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 DHS and is one of the nation's six armed services.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$9,700,478,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	10,223,988,000
Recommended in the bill	10,222,488,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+522,010,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 1,500,000

The recommendation includes program adjustments and a decrease of \$500,000 below the request to address a technical error in the President's budget submission.

For Military Personnel, the recommendation provides \$5,351,068,000, which is \$11,000,000 below the request, to account for an anticipated recruiting shortfall.

For Mission Support, the recommendation provides the requested amount of \$432,873,000.

Within the Field Operations PPA, the recommendation provides an increase of \$10,000,000 to establish the Technology Optimization and Modernization Fund for a total funding amount of \$4,438,547,000.

Basket and Litter Stabilization Technology.—The Coast Guard is encouraged to consider the feasibility of incorporating rescue basket and litter stabilization technology to enhance safety during search and rescue missions.

Counter-UAS (CUAS) Systems for Fast Response Cutters.—The Committee understands that the Coast Guard has fielded CUAS systems on several of its Fast Response Cutters that are deployed to Bahrain in support of the U.S. 5th Fleet operating in the Arabian Gulf. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide a

briefing within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act detailing system performance and any plans for fielding additional systems.

Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing (IUU).—The Committee recognizes the role of the Coast Guard in combating IUU Fishing and supports the Coast Guard’s efforts in this space. Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall provide a briefing to the Committee detailing the activities in fisheries enforcement, any gaps in that enforcement capacity, and any resources needed to address those gaps or expand enforcement activities combatting IUU Fishing.

Maritime Transportation Security Activities.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to allocate necessary funding to carry out its conveyance authorities required in Public Law 107–295.

Next Generation 9–1–1 (NG911) Integration.—NG911 will allow first responders to receive additional data, including text and images. The Committee is concerned that the Coast Guard is not prepared to leverage this additional data. The Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committee on the feasibility of integrating NG911 into its air and maritime assets within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Oceania Operations.—The Committee recognizes the importance of the Coast Guard in maintaining the United States’ presence in the Indo-Pacific. The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to continue its coordination with the Department of Defense’s U.S. Indo-Pacific Command and with partner nations, including through the Shiprider program. Additionally, the Committee encourages the Coast Guard to expand cooperative intelligence-sharing efforts with partners and allies in the Indo-Pacific region. The Coast Guard is directed to provide a briefing to the Committee no later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The briefing shall include an assessment of the Coast Guard’s capabilities and operations in Oceania, including a list of current assets in the region, any assets and capabilities needed to address unfulfilled requirements, and any changes that must be taken to effectively implement the new Indo-Pacific Strategy. Further, as part of the briefing, the Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide information regarding any assets and resources needed to support the implementation of the Coast Guard’s updated Strategic Intent, and its strategy to deepen engagement with key partners and allies through cooperative intelligence-sharing efforts.

Patrol Forces Southwest Asia (PATFORSWA) Operations.—The Committee supports the Coast Guard’s national defense work in partnership with U.S. Central Command, including the six Fast Response Cutters operating in the Arabian Gulf, and of the funds provided, up to \$190,000,000 is available to support this ongoing security mission.

Persistent Maritime Domain Awareness (MDA).—The Committee is aware of the potential to autonomously collect surface MDA data to support the interdiction of illicit narcotics and enhance security along U.S. maritime borders. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to provide an update on efforts to fill maritime domain awareness gaps through the use of this technology not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Small Arms Simulation.—The Committee encourages the Coast Guard to explore the use of performance based, small arms simulation training technologies to help improve cognitive skills, operator situational awareness, and judgement in high-risk operations.

STARBASE Program.—The Committee acknowledges the Coast Guard’s expanded authority and appreciates efforts undertaken to establish internal systems and engage with the Department of Defense on the youth STARBASE program. As the Coast Guard further develops these efforts, the Committee emphasizes the importance of engagement with nontraditional classroom settings and minority-serving institutions to focus specifically on Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics education programs.

Technology Optimization and Modernization.—Innovative, commercial off-the-shelf technology can provide cost-effective ways for the Coast Guard to modernize its equipment and address its needs. The recommendation provides an increase of \$10,000,000 above the request for the Coast Guard to establish an innovative technology program. The Committee urges the Coast Guard to use this program to test, evaluate, and integrate commercially available technologies, such as unmanned maritime systems and aircraft for maritime border security; software for data analytics; space-radio frequency data for maritime domain awareness; and automated search and rescue technology. The Coast Guard is encouraged to use its other transaction authority under section 11205 of Public Law 117–263 in executing these funds. The Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committee at least 15 days prior to obligating funds for this purpose.

U.S. Virgin Islands and the Caribbean.—The Committee supports the work of the Coast Guard in this region but remains concerned about insufficient maritime resources based on the U.S. island of St. Croix. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard is directed to brief the Committee on its efforts to respond to drug trafficking, weapons trafficking, human trafficking, and smuggling operations in this area. The Coast Guard is directed to address each with respect to necessary ship deployments, force posture, and force projection in the Caribbean region, and to incorporate reaction time to San Juan, St. Thomas, and St. Croix.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$1,669,650,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	1,550,000,000
Recommended in the bill	1,981,194,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+311,544,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+431,194,000

The Committee recommends the following increases above the request: \$335,000,000 for four Fast Response Cutters (FRCs) and required funding for Economic Price Adjustment costs across the FRC program; \$138,500,000 for an HC–130J aircraft; \$11,000,000 for the mariner credentialing program; and \$15,000,000 for the initial design of the Multipurpose Training Facility at Training Center Cape May. The Committee recommends the following reductions below the request: \$25,806,000 for Polar Security Cutter long-lead time material; \$42,000,000 for the FRC homeport improve-

ment in Seward, Alaska; and \$500,000 for Heavy Weather Boat program management.

The Coast Guard is directed to continue to brief the Committee quarterly on all major acquisitions. In particular, the Committee remains concerned about the cost and schedule of the Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC) and Polar Security Cutter (PSC) programs and the briefing should include additional detailed information on the progress of these programs.

The Committee also directs the Coast Guard to include an estimate of the receipts to be deposited in the Housing Fund for the budget year and a plan for the expenditure of those funds in its annual budget justifications. Any deviations from the plan shall be reported to the Committee not fewer than 15 days before the obligation of associated funds.

Vessels

Fast Response Cutter (FRC).—The recommendation provides \$355,000,000 for the FRC program, an increase of \$335,000,000, to purchase four additional FRCs, economic price adjustments related to the rise in material and labor costs, and post-delivery missionization costs.

National Security Cutter (NSC).—The recommendation provides the requested \$17,100,000 for the NSC program.

Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker (CAPI).—The recommendation provides the requested \$125,000,000 for the CAPI program. The Committee feels strongly that the nation needs additional surface presence in the Arctic to protect economic and national security interests in the high latitudes, particularly given the ongoing delays with the PSC acquisition program.

Offshore Patrol Cutter (OPC).—The recommendation provides the requested \$579,000,000 to continue the program of record for these critical assets. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to continue to provide additional program and schedule details, as described in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, as part of the required quarterly acquisition briefings.

Polar Security Cutter (PSC).—The Committee provides \$144,194,000 for the PSC program, a reduction of \$25,806,000 below the request. The Committee recognizes the strategic importance of an expanded U.S. presence in the polar regions, especially in the Arctic. The Committee directs the Coast Guard to continue to provide additional program and schedule details, as described in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, as part of the required quarterly acquisition briefings. While the Committee is frustrated by the delays in the PSC program, the Committee is pleased with recent improvements in design maturity and continues strong support of the PSC program. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment, the Coast Guard is directed to provide to the Committee a rebaselined schedule that fully accounts for the yearslong delays in the program. The Committee fully expects this rebaseline to include realistic projections of key milestones and delivery dates.

Waterways Commerce Cutter (WCC).—The recommendation includes the requested \$98,000,000 to begin recapitalization of the Coast Guard's inland tenders and barges. The Committee is disappointed in the lack of professionalism demonstrated by acquisi-

tion staff responsible for this project and expects the Coast Guard to take substantive action to improve the quality of its acquisition work and related communications.

Special Purpose Craft—Heavy Weather (SPC HWX).—The recommendation does not fund the request for program management for the replacement of the capabilities provided by the 52-foot SPC HWX in the Pacific Northwest. The Committee has safety concerns with a replacement for the 52-foot SPC HWX being used to tow large vessels over the hazardous river bars along the Washington and Oregon coast and directs the Coast Guard provide a report not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act analyzing the risks of such operations.

Great Lakes Icebreaker.—The recommendation includes the requested funding of \$55,000,000 for the analyze and select phase of the acquisition for a Great Lakes Icebreaker. Icebreaking capabilities are important to the economy of the Great Lakes region. The Committee notes that icebreaking technology has advanced since the acquisition of the CGC MACKINAW and urges the Coast Guard to consider innovative technologies and advances in ship design as the program management office works to complete the necessary pre-acquisition activities. This may include, but is not limited to, the use of ultra-high frequency sonic air cannon technology, drag-on bubblers, and environmentally safe anti-freezes in combination with a ship that features a low-drag hull shape. Additionally, the Committee suggests the Coast Guard consider the limitations in the CGC MACKINAW's maneuverability and whether such limitations adversely impact the vessel's capability. Further, in order for the Coast Guard to leverage the capacity of the nation's industrial base, including the Coast Guard's organic vessel repair capacity at the Coast Guard Yard, the Committee expects the vessel to be able to fully exit the Great Lakes.

Aircraft

HC-130J.—The Committee understands the need for additional HC-130J aircraft as the Coast Guard's legacy C-130H fleet reaches obsolescence, and thus the agreement provides \$138,500,000 above the request for the purchase of one additional HC-130J aircraft for the Coast Guard's fleet. The Committee is dismayed that the Coast Guard's budget submission continues to omit this critical asset from the base request, relying instead on the Unfunded Priorities List. The Committee unequivocally urges the Coast Guard to request future HC-130J aircraft in the base budget request beginning in fiscal year 2025.

Other Acquisition Programs

C5ISR Integration.—The Committee is aware of the capabilities of the government-owned Minotaur mission system that links sensors, cameras, radar and other C5ISR components into a single system and understands it is currently deployed and planned for further installation on all Coast Guard air assets, as well as other DHS partner agency assets. The Committee further notes that a cutter prototype is underway and planned for deployment in 2023. With the approaching sundown of the Seawatch system, the Com-

mittee encourages the Coast Guard to remain on schedule with testing of the Minotaur system on more than one cutter class.

Mariner Credentialing Program.—The Committee provides \$11,000,000 above the request for the development and implementation of a new mariner credentialing system, which will help the nation address its merchant mariner workforce shortfall.

Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation

The recommendation provides \$117,000,000 for Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation. This includes \$15,000,000 above the request for initial design of the Training Center Cape May Multipurpose Training Facility. The recommendation does not support the requested funding of \$42,000,000 for FRC homeports in Seward.

Air Station Barbers Point Hangar Project.—The Committee remains concerned about the lack of a suitable hangar at Air Station Barbers Point and how it impacts operations and the maintenance of Coast Guard assets. Coast Guard is reminded of the requirement in House Report 117–396 to provide a briefing on any additional requirements of Air Station Barbers Point, including maintenance requirements caused by the upgrade of both fixed wing and rotary aircraft, and on the feasibility of building a permanent hangar in addition to the tension hangar currently under construction.

Multipurpose Training Facility.—The Committee believes that modern training infrastructure, including both physical training capacity and classroom facilities, is critical for Coast Guard enlisted accessions at Training Center Cape May, New Jersey. The Committee strongly supports modernization of the training facilities and provides \$15,000,000 for the initial design of the Multipurpose Training Facility to improve future recruit training quality and increase recruit throughput.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$7,476,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	7,476,000
Recommended in the bill	7,476,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	---
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	---

HEALTH CARE FUND CONTRIBUTION ¹

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$252,887,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	277,000,000
Recommended in the bill	277,000,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+24,113,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	---

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

¹This is a permanent indefinite discretionary appropriation.

RETIRED PAY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$2,044,414,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	1,147,244,000
Recommended in the bill	1,147,244,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 897,170,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– – –

The Retired Pay mandatory 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 2023	\$2,822,180,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	3,009,778,000
Recommended in the bill	3,014,778,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+192,598,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+5,000,000

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 (NSSE). 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 2023	\$2,734,267,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	2,944,463,000
Recommended in the bill	2,949,463,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+215,196,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+5,000,000

Within the total amount provided, the bill makes \$114,599,000 available until September 30, 2025, of which \$12,880,000 is for the James J. Rowley Training Center; \$6,962,000 is for Operational Mission Support; \$75,082,000 is for NSSEs and the 2024 presidential campaign; \$1,675,000 is for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services; and \$18,000,000 is for protective travel.

The recommendation includes \$5,000,000 above the request for the National Threat Assessment Center.

National Special Security Events.—The Committee is aware of new and emerging requirements pertaining to NSSEs that will occur in fiscal year 2024, but were designated after the submission

of the fiscal year 2024 President’s budget request. The Secret Service is expected to keep the Committee apprised of these emerging requirements to ensure the agency is appropriately resourced to coordinate security operations for these events.

Financial Crimes.—The Committee continues to recognize the efforts of the Secret Service’s Cyber Fraud Task Forces to combat bank card access device fraud, including skimming, across the United States, as well as the work of the National Computer Forensics Institute to train and equip SLTT law enforcement personnel to effectively investigate and prosecute electronic crimes, including skimming.

National Threat Assessment Center (NTAC).—The Committee recommends an increase of \$5,000,000 for NTAC, which supports efforts by public and private sector entities to confront the threat of targeted violence that impacts communities, including schools.

The Committee encourages NTAC to conduct additional research into targeted violence and evidence-based practices in preventing targeted violence impacting schools, workplaces, houses of worship, universities, and other communities, and to establish a nationwide training plan and promote the development of best practices and standardization across all levels of government on targeted violence prevention. NTAC shall coordinate with relevant federal, state, and local agencies; law enforcement; mental health officials; and private entities in developing and offering training courses on preventing targeted school violence to public or private entities, including local education agencies, with public safety responsibilities. Relevant findings shall be made publicly available on SchoolSafety.gov.

The Committee directs the Secret Service to include dedicated resources for NTAC in its fiscal year 2025 budget submission to Congress.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$83,888,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	61,098,000
Recommended in the bill	61,098,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	- 22,790,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	- - -

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$4,025,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	4,217,000
Recommended in the bill	4,217,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+192,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	- - -

TITLE II—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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 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 209. The Committee continues by reference a provision prohibiting the construction of border security barriers in specified areas.

Section 210. The Committee continues a provision on vetting operations at existing locations.

Section 211. The Committee continues and modifies a provision that describes the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”.

Section 212. The Committee includes a new provision regarding the removal of physical barriers.

Section 213. The Committee includes a new provision regarding the CBP One Application.

Section 214. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to reduce participation in the 287(g) program.

Section 215. The Committee continues a provision regarding the 287(g) program.

Section 216. 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 217. The Committee continues a provision regarding the reprogramming of funds related to the detention of aliens.

Section 218. The Committee continues by reference a provision that requires ICE to provide statistics about its detention population.

Section 219. The Committee continues and modifies a provision related to reporting on 287(g) agreements.

Section 220. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for certain ICE prosecutorial discretion activities.

Section 221. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the transport of aliens into the interior of the country for purposes other than enforcement.

Section 222. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the provision of abortion services, with limited exceptions, for ICE detainees.

Section 223. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the provision of gender-affirming medication and surgeries for ICE detainees.

Section 224. The Committee includes a new provision regarding the prioritization of detention for aliens and ensuring every alien

on the non-detained docket is monitored with mandatory GPS technology from encounter to the end of their immigration proceedings.

Section 225. The Committee continues a provision clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from federal passenger and baggage screening.

Section 226. 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 227. The Committee continues a provision directing the Administrator of TSA to report to specified Committees about the agency's investment plans.

Section 228. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting implementation of any structural pay reform for any TSA employee that is not a Transportation Security Officer.

Section 229. 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 230. The Committee continues a provision under the heading "Coast Guard—Operations and Support" allowing up to \$10,000,000 to be reprogrammed to or from Military Personnel and between the Field Operations funding subcategories.

Section 231. The Committee continues a provision requiring submission of a future-years capital investment plan for the Coast Guard.

Section 232. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to reduce the staff or mission at the Coast Guard's legacy Operations System Center.

Section 233. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds to conduct a competition for activities related to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

Section 234. The Committee continues a provision allowing the use of funds to alter, but not reduce, operations within the Civil Engineering program of the Coast Guard.

Section 235. The Committee continues a provision allowing for use of the Coast Guard Housing Fund.

Section 236. The Committee continues a provision related to towing vessel fees.

Section 237. The Committee continues a provision allowing the Secret Service to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement for personnel receiving training.

Section 238. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting funds made available to the Secret Service from being used 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 239. The Committee continues a provision allowing the reprogramming of funds within "United States Secret Service—Operations and Support".

Section 240. 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 241. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement CBP’s “Emergency Driving and Vehicular Pursuits” policy or similar directive.

Section 242. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to issue student visas for aliens attending unaccredited institutions of higher education.

Section 243. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to parole Chinese nationals into the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Section 244. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to carry out a procurement contract for the Waterways Commerce Cutter acquisition for any entity deemed not a small business by the Small Business Administration.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$2,907,138,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	3,056,286,000
Recommended in the bill	2,926,291,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+19,153,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 129,995,000

Mission

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

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$2,350,559,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	2,466,359,000
Recommended in the bill	2,370,963,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+20,404,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 95,396,000

The recommendation includes \$1,170,586,000 for Cybersecurity; \$176,681,000 for Infrastructure Security; \$104,652,000 for Emergency Communications; \$220,039,000 for Integrated Operations; \$134,883,000 for Risk Management Operations; and \$80,379,000 for Stakeholder Engagements and Requirements.

The recommendation does not include the requested funding for reinstatement of the reduction for payroll under-execution in Public Law 117–328, due to CISA’s failure to provide accurate pay analysis and projections to warrant the reinstatement. The recommendation also includes a decrease of \$6,000,000 from the requested amount for expected payroll under-execution within Mission Support, and to slow administrative personnel growth while CISA lags behind in hiring to enacted levels in mission critical areas such as Cybersecurity.

CISA is directed to continue to provide quarterly budget and staffing briefings as described in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

CISA Review.—Section 1745 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) directed the Secretary to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of whether CISA has the personnel and resources necessary to carry out its growing mission, which was due to Congress on January 1, 2022. The Committee understands that several factors led to delays in producing this report. Notwithstanding those factors, the continued delay hinders Congress’s ability to make informed decisions about resourcing the agency. The Committee expects the report to be delivered no later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Force Multiplying Analytic Capability.—The Committee directs CISA, acting through the CISA Office of Chief Information Officer (OCIO), to assess the overlap in requirements of the analytic capability of the Modeling Capability Transition Environment (MCTE) and CISA Gateway. CISA shall report to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the feasibility and cost-benefit analysis of combining the capabilities, ensuring availability to personnel in all divisions that need access, into one effort to reduce costs and increase efficiencies within CISA.

Grant Reporting.—CISA, in coordination with FEMA, is directed on an annual basis to make available on a publicly accessible website in a downloadable, searchable, and sortable format, an accounting of all grant funding provided by, or in coordination with CISA, for at least the previous three fiscal years. At a minimum, the report must include by fiscal year: the name of the grant, recipient of the grant, grant amount, period of availability, purpose of awarded grant, and metrics used to measure success or impact of such grant. CISA shall publish the first version of the report not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Pay Projections and Analysis.—CISA shall provide pay projections and analysis that appropriately compares enacted versus on-board personnel numbers to enable timely congressional review of salary and benefit information during the quarterly budget and staffing briefings. The Committee notes this information is important when assessing CISA’s progress toward hiring goals.

Quarterly Classified Briefings.—Beginning 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, CISA shall provide a classified briefing on significant threats to the nation within the purview of CISA’s mission. The briefings shall include at a minimum: intelligence informing programmatic or organizational changes or actions, ongoing threats to cyber or critical infrastructure, and steps taken to mitigate detected threats.

Roles and Responsibilities.—The Committee concurs with the National Cyber Strategy’s recommendations that reinforce CISA’s role as the national coordinator of critical infrastructure security and resilience, as well as the lead to facilitate the integration of federal cyber centers and update incident response plans and processes, in addition to their mission responsibilities to assist federal agencies in cyber defense.

Social Media Policy.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall transmit to the Committee an official policy of

engagement with social media companies and content platforms, including rules of engagement and subject matter parameters of such engagements. CISA shall include plans to educate personnel on such policy. After consultation with the Committee, CISA shall make the policy available on a publicly accessible website. CISA shall notify Congress before any substantive changes are made to the policy and publish the new text on the publicly accessible website within 14 days of any changes being made.

Withholds.—Of the \$2,370,963,000 made available through the bill for Operations and Support, the recommendation withholds \$5,000,000 until the CISA briefings and reports required by the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103 are submitted to the Committee.

Cybersecurity

Accreditation of Third-Party Cybersecurity Service Providers.—The Committee recognizes that while a robust market of private sector cybersecurity providers is necessary to meet demand from vulnerable entities and protect national critical functions from cybersecurity threats, critical infrastructure organizations may lack the expertise and/or the information necessary to identify and select highly qualified providers. The Committee encourages CISA to continue efforts to develop standardized requirements for and accredit third-party cybersecurity service providers and make available the list of such providers to federal agencies, SLTT governments, and critical infrastructure organizations.

Cloud-Native Security.—In response to Executive Order 14028, CISA’s Cloud Security Technical Reference Architecture Version 2.0 highlights the importance of cloud-native security tools to underpin cloud migration, data security, and associated compliance efforts for Federal Civilian Executive Branch (FCEB) agencies. CISA is encouraged to prioritize the inclusion of cloud-native security tools into the Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation (CDM) capability suite. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on solution offerings available via CDM including cloud-native security solutions, CISA’s strategy for offering cloud-native security solutions in fiscal year 2024, and how CISA builds FCEB customer awareness of the benefits of deploying such solutions to meet EO 14028 requirements.

Cyber Defense Education and Training Program (CDET).—The recommendation includes \$2,000,000 above the request to support training and workforce development within the CDET program. The Committee acknowledges the need to grow the pipeline of qualified cybersecurity professionals within the federal government and supports continued investments in the Federal Cyber Reskilling Academy; the National Initiative for Cybersecurity Education; and cybersecurity education programs targeting the kindergarten through 12th grade (K–12) community, including the Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program (CETAP).

The Committee urges CISA to work with the Office of the National Cyber Director to update the Committee on the status of the development of a National Cybersecurity Workforce Strategy and any implementing plans, including a funding strategy for CDET, within 90 days of enactment of this Act.

Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure.—The Cyber Incident Reporting for Critical Infrastructure Act of 2022 (CIRCIA) (Public Law 117–103) mandates that CISA publish a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in the Federal Register within 24 months of enactment of that Act, and issue a final rule 18 months later, due September 2025, to implement mandatory cyber incident reporting for all critical infrastructure owners and operators. A subset of these owners and operators, to be defined in the rulemaking, will be required to report any cyber incident to CISA within 72 hours and any ransom payment within 24 hours. The recommendation includes \$72,240,000 associated with CIRCIA implementation, \$25,469,000 below the request. The Committee believes the amount provided will adequately support the on-time implementation of CIRCIA. Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on the strategy and timeline to ensure full compliance with CIRCIA.

Cyber Sensor Capabilities.—CISA is encouraged to continue partnering with other government agencies (e.g., the Department of Energy) to provide real-time monitoring; advanced warning of threats, including advanced persistent threats (APT); and detection of attacks on Operational Technology (OT) systems, including Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Industrial Control Systems (ICS) as part of the broader CyberSentry program.

Cyber Threat Intelligence “As-a-Service”.—CISA is reminded to brief the Committee on the rollout of the shared service offerings required under this heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328.

Cybersecurity Assessments.—The Committee encourages CISA to continue to support vulnerability reduction efforts to combat cyber incidents against U.S. critical infrastructure entities.

Cybersecurity Briefings.—The Committee directs CISA to continue semiannual briefings on the National Cybersecurity Protection System (NCPS) and the CDM program, to now include updates on the transition of the legacy NCPS program into the Joint Collaborative Environment (JCE) including information on the remaining NCPS capabilities and the Cyber Analytics and Data System capabilities. The briefings shall include timelines and acquisition strategies from the NCPS transition to JCE as well as a full description of the CDM and JCE capabilities currently deployed; the gaps remaining; and funding levels for the prior fiscal year, the current fiscal year, and the budget year for each capability. The recommendation includes a \$24,600,000 reduction from the request for JCE due to the funded decommissioning and replacement of the legacy Einstein E3A capability.

Cybersecurity Support for CISA.—The Committee recognizes the outsized demand for cybersecurity professionals in the United States, which has hindered CISA’s ability to fully address the nation’s cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and directs CISA to continue to work with the Department of Defense (DoD) to ensure appropriate DoD support to CISA’s efforts to respond to the increasing number of intrusions, particularly those originating in Russia or China.

Endpoint Detection and Response Technologies.—The Committee believes that a competitive, open, and transparent product selection process is critical to the effectiveness of the Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) technologies initiative mandated by Executive

Order 14028 and encourages the Department to provide additional consideration of EDR tools that can meet the entirety of the requirements of Executive Order 14028 and OMB Memorandum M-21-31. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its plans for the full deployment of EDR solutions across the FCEB, including how it will cover additional endpoints such as cloud and mobile devices, as well as an accounting of any federal agencies who have not yet deployed EDR.

Evaluating Federal Cybersecurity Planning and Strategy.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the overdue briefing required under this heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-103.

Hardening Critical Network Attack Surfaces.—The recommendation rejects the proposed \$4,971,000 reduction to attack surface management to improve situational awareness of internet-facing attack surface vulnerabilities related to federal, critical infrastructure, and SLTT networks. This situational awareness will enable proactive vulnerability notification and other targeted services to these entities that subscribe to applicable CISA-provided services. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its progress deploying attack surface management capabilities. The briefing should include an assessment of how CISA is leveraging both government-developed technologies and commercially available solutions to deploy this capability. It shall also include a detailed description of fiscal year 2022 and 2023 execution of funds and deliverables provided; a plan and milestones for execution of fiscal year 2024 funds; a demonstration of asset and vulnerability identification capability currently deployed; and a discussion of how CISA uses this capability to verify and manage federal, critical infrastructure, and SLTT asset and vulnerability data to help these partners prioritize and remediate critical vulnerabilities.

Evaluating Expansion of CSSO Support.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing required under this heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328.

Innovative Technology.—The Committee recognizes CISA is required to respond to rapidly evolving threats and the technology required to do so must keep pace. Accordingly, the recommendation provides \$1,500,000 above the request to establish a program, modeled after the CBP Innovation Team, to identify commercially available, disruptive, or innovative solutions that can improve the efficacy and/or efficiency of CISA operations. CISA shall update the Committee on its planned obligation of these funds not fewer than 15 days prior to any obligation of funds. Funding shall not exceed \$750,000 for any individual project.

Integrated Cyber Center.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on progress made to address the challenges outlined in the report required by section 1731 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 and provide legislative recommendations required for addressing any outstanding challenges.

Mobile Threat Defense for Federal Civilian Networks.—The Committee notes the rapid proliferation of spyware targeting mobile de-

vices, and the increasingly sophisticated methods being employed by both state and non-state actors to gain access to these devices. As agencies move toward a zero-trust security posture, securing mobile devices in tandem with other endpoints is essential given the critical nature of the data that mobile devices transmit and carry. The Committee is concerned about the number of government devices without mobile device security, which are vulnerable to zero-day attacks, among other threats. The Committee is further concerned about the pace of mobile device security deployment and encourages CISA to work with the Office of Management and the Budget and the FCEB agencies to continue to mitigate the threats posed to mobile devices, their users, and the federal networks to which they are connected.

Multi-State Information Sharing and Analysis Center (MS-ISAC).—CISA shall continue to include budget and staffing plans for the MS-ISAC within the quarterly budget and staffing briefings described above. The recommendation includes a \$2,701,000 reduction for MS-ISAC below the request.

Private Sector Engagement in Cyber Training.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the briefing required under this heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328.

Threat Hunting.—CISA is reminded to provide the overdue briefing required under this heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328.

Zero Trust Architecture Implementation.—The Committee supports CISA's efforts to spearhead the adoption of zero trust principles across agency environments, beginning with an emphasis on identity and access management and device management, inclusive of enterprise use of EDR technologies. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its strategy to implement its zero trust architecture and a detailed accounting of the use of appropriated funds to do so.

Infrastructure Security

Bombing Prevention.—The recommendation rejects the proposed reduction in the request to the Office for Bombing Prevention (OBP) and instead provides \$32,115,000. Sustained OBP funding is needed to keep pace with evolving threats and advanced technology development. The Office plays a critical role in ensuring public safety and reducing the nation's vulnerability to explosive threats by addressing the proliferation and use of improvised explosive devices. The recommendation also restores the reduction to the Bomb-Making Materials Awareness Program, including \$126,000 above the request.

Bomb Disposal Technician Training and Technology Training Events (TTEs).—The Committee rejects the proposed reduction to TTEs and includes an increase of \$2,000,000 above the request for bomb technician community TTEs. The OBP shall use this funding to hold a minimum of four events to be conducted across the country that bring together federal and SLTT agencies and industry. These TTEs shall leverage existing partnerships between the Departments of Homeland Security, Justice, and Defense to expedite the review and transfer of technology and information for public safety and military bomb technicians and validate special response

unit capability assessment data. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on its efforts to conduct these annual TTEs across the country. This briefing shall include schedules to conduct a minimum of four TTEs and provide an estimate of the total program cost.

Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Shared Services Pilot Program.—The Committee does not provide additional funding for the Critical Infrastructure Shared Services Pilot Program funded in Public Law 117–328, and therefore the recommendation includes a \$15,000,000 reduction from the request. CISA is encouraged to transmit a detailed overview of the scope, need, and use cases related to how the existing pilot program funds will be used, to help the Committee assess whether to provide additional funding in the future.

Critical Infrastructure Outreach.—Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs CISA to submit a report detailing all mechanisms, programs, and initiatives CISA has in place to facilitate outreach to critical infrastructure owners and operators within the 16 critical infrastructure sectors including Sector Coordinating Councils. The report shall include an accounting of regular outreach activities carried out at the national level, in the different CISA regions, and any special initiatives related to rural, suburban, and urban areas. CISA must also provide information on the level of cooperation of critical infrastructure owners and operators and any recommendations, including legislative recommendations, to improve cooperation or adoption of security guidance and best practices to enhance homeland security. The report should also include any gaps or areas of overlap within these mechanisms, programs, and initiatives.

Cybersecurity at Ports.—The Committee encourages CISA to work closely with interagency partners to ensure the on-time transmittal of the reports required by sections 1259 and 3529 of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (Public Law 117–263). Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA, in coordination with CBP, Coast Guard, and any other agencies the Director determines necessary, shall brief the Committee on the risks identified by the Department for the cited reports and the efforts underway to address them.

Public Gathering Security.—The recommendation includes \$6,000,000 above the request for the Public Gathering Security Program, rejecting most of the proposed reduction. The Committee recognizes the program has an important mission of enhancing public and private sector security capacity to protect against and mitigate threats to critical infrastructure and public gatherings.

School Safety.—The Committee is concerned by the range of complex and evolving threats to the safety of America’s youth in schools and institutions of higher learning across the nation. CISA’s School Safety Task Force partners with the Departments of Homeland Security, Education, Justice, and Health and Human Services to develop and deploy products, resources, and tools that help raise awareness of these threats within the academic community and increase security and resilience in response to these threats.

The recommendation rejects the proposed reduction to the school safety program and includes \$3,564,000 above the request to allow CISA to maintain its robust school safety services and product offerings to better serve students and public and private K–12 schools across the country. CISA is reminded of the briefing required under this heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 on the metrics that best measure the success of the program, and the funding and staffing resources dedicated to these efforts.

SLTT Force Multiplier Assessment.—The Committee directs CISA to assess the value of pursuing a pilot program to enhance the capacity of SLTT government jurisdictions to conduct consistent, replicable infrastructure security and resilience activities, including security vulnerability or terrorism risk assessments of critical infrastructure facilities. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the results of this assessment, along with any recommendations regarding scope and parameters, including scalable funding options.

Emergency Communications

First Responder Emergency Medical Communications.—The recommendation provides \$6,000,000 above the request, rejecting the proposed reduction, for CISA to administer and expand competitive grants for SLTT merit-based demonstration projects and technical assistance offerings that support the implementation of the National Emergency Communications Plan through innovative approaches to interoperable emergency medical communications in rural areas.

Next Generation Network Priority Services.—The Committee is aware of proofs of concept currently supported through the Next Generation Network Priority Services (NGN–PS) Phase II program, including the development of highly customizable platforms enabling communication between disparate wireless and wired protocols. CISA is directed to continue such work and, no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall brief the Committee on the NGN–PS Phase II program, including proofs of concept with a focus on ensuring the interoperability and integrity of prioritized operational data packets using innovative communications technologies, studying how those technologies could improve interoperability between critical infrastructure and federal agencies in an operational setting, and including potential use cases to include border security examples. The recommendation includes \$629,000 above the request for the NGN–PS Phase II program.

Securing Communications Networks.—CISA is urged to identify ways to encourage Federal, SLTT, and private sector partners to replace any technology or services provided by companies on the Federal Communications Commission Covered List (List of Equipment and Services Covered by section 2 of the Secure Networks Act), which leaves entities exposed to cyber vulnerabilities and foreign espionage. Some of these companies include Huawei, ZTE, Hikvision, Hytera, and Dahua, known to be affiliated with the Chinese Communist Party.

Integrated Operations

Regional Security Advisors.—The Committee reminds CISA of the requirement to report on the strategy and implementation plan for expanding regional capacity, to include a workload staffing model, as required in House Report 117–396. The Committee generally supports the use of existing funds for additional cybersecurity advisors in the ten CISA regional offices, as highlighted in the 2022–2026 Strategic Plan, to supplement regional capability in areas of high demand or national security importance.

Risk Management Operations

Cybersecurity Insurance and Data Analysis Working Group.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the overdue briefing required under this heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328.

Election Security.—CISA is reminded of the requirement under this heading in House Report 117–396.

Expansion of Responsibilities for Sector Risk Management Agencies (SRMAs).—The Committee is aware that CISA has identified and undertaken efforts to help SRMAs implement their statutory responsibilities under section 9002 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021. The GAO recommended CISA establish timelines and milestones to complete its efforts. The Committee is concerned that this recommendation remains open and directs CISA to provide information on its planned timelines and milestones in writing to the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

National Critical Functions (NCFs) Analytic Capability.—The Committee looks forward to having a robust conversation with the National Risk Management Center (NRMC) regarding the value the center provides, project plans for developing and transitioning analytic models to an operational division within CISA, and the overall strategic vision of the Center. The Committee directs CISA to provide an update on the status of the NRMC’s efforts to subdivide NCFs and the schedule for transitioning these into impactful tools for decision making. Further, Congress has yet to receive the National Risk Register, which was expected in 2019. The Committee looks forward to receiving this product.

Positioning, Navigation, and Timing Services.—The Committee remains concerned about the vulnerability of global navigation satellite systems, the risk these vulnerabilities place on our Nation’s critical infrastructure, and continued delays in the implementation of Executive Order 13905 to address such vulnerabilities. The Committee directs CISA to coordinate with the heads of the SRMAs to identify timelines for implementing the contracting requirements specified in the EO and to transmit that information to the Committee no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Small Manufacturing Cybersecurity Support.—The Committee encourages CISA to continue to explore opportunities to partner with the Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment, the National Institute for Standards and Technology, and the Manufacturing Extension Partnership Centers, as described in House Report 117–396.

Threats of Extreme Weather Events to Cybersecurity Infrastructure.—CISA shall continue to provide regular briefings on the implementation of an overall strategy as described in House Report 117–87.

Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements

SLTT Resilience Technical Assistance.—The Committee encourages CISA to continue to work with appropriate stakeholders on the development and promotion of cybersecurity plans that could be adopted or modified for adoption by SLTT governments.

Stakeholder Outreach and Operational Engagement.—The Committee supports the directives in section 1717(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 and looks forward to reviewing the required strategy and implementation plan.

Systemically Important Entities.—CISA shall brief the Committee not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act on plans to operationalize Systemically Important Entities (SIE) capabilities. The briefing shall include, at a minimum: the definition and most current list of entities CISA determined to be SIEs; how changes to that list will be determined going forward; the organizational structure, staff levels, and spend plan associated with the initiative; how the SIE designation integrates with or informs other CISA designations including but not limited to Executive Order 13636 section 9(a) (“Section 9 entities”), the National Critical Functions, the National Critical Infrastructure Prioritization Program, and the eventual CIRCIA covered entity designation; areas of duplication or parallel efforts to existing CISA designations or programs that can be consolidated; and how SIE designation impacts SRMAs and other stakeholders within each sector.

Mission Support

Chief Learning Officer (CLO) Cyber Workforce Program.—The Committee supports the CLO’s efforts to work with other agencies to streamline cyber workforce and education programs through the Cyber Career Pathways Tool. The Committee expects CISA to establish measurable outcomes for these efforts and to ensure that work includes critical infrastructure and K–12 institutions. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, CISA shall brief the Committee on the program and metrics used to assess the program.

CISA Headquarters Mission Support.—The recommendation includes \$11,859,000 to support CISA’s new headquarters consolidation. The recommendation does not fund the requested personnel, contract support for business process re-engineering, or screen sharing technology.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$549,148,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	585,996,000
Recommended in the bill	553,537,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+4,389,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 32,459,000

The recommendation includes \$302,421,000 for Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation, of which \$54,589,000 is for Endpoint Detection and Response. The recommendation also includes \$22,500,000 for CyberSentry.

Additionally, the recommendation includes a reduction of \$6,800,000 for CISA Gateway consistent with the Committee’s requirement for CISA, acting through the CISA OCIO, to complete a review of duplicative capabilities between MCTE and CISA Gateway, that could produce cost efficiencies for the agency.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$7,431,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	3,931,000
Recommended in the bill	1,791,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	- 5,640,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	- 2,140,000

Technology Development and Deployment Program (TDDP).—The Committee recognizes that there’s a promising research and development project underway at DHS S&T with similar goals and objectives as TDDP and urges CISA to coordinate with DHS S&T to combine efforts. The recommendation includes a reduction of \$2,140,000 from the request for the TDDP.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$25,673,054,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	25,883,239,000
Recommended in the bill	26,063,169,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+390,115,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+179,930,000

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 2023	\$1,379,680,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	1,519,421,000
Recommended in the bill	1,521,248,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+141,568,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+1,827,000

The recommendation includes an increase of \$3,000,000 above the request for the National Urban Search and Rescue program, and an increase of \$3,200,000 above the request for the continued administration of Community Project Funding grants.

The recommendation includes the following decreases to the request: \$1,101,000 for a new climate resilience initiative; \$2,444,000 for strategies to address climate change; and \$828,000 for the establishment of a new Climate Adaptation Office.

Resilience.—Section 1235(d) of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (DRRA) requires FEMA, in consultation with other federal agencies, to issue a final rulemaking by April 5, 2020, to define the terms “resilient” and “resiliency.” More than three years after this deadline has passed, and nearly five years after the establishment of “FEMA Resilience,” FEMA has yet to initiate a rulemaking to define these terms. The Committee is puzzled by FEMA’s inability to define the term around which it has based an entire organization within the agency. The Committee is also dismayed at FEMA’s continued implementation of the Resilience reorganization despite clear direction in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 to engage with the Committees on any such action.

Further, the Committee is concerned that a lack of a clear definition has limited FEMA’s ability to fully realize DRRA’s intent of enabling stronger recovery from future disasters. This includes the consideration of certain materials, such as wood and mass timber products, which would otherwise meet or exceed requirements to be considered “resilient” products, for repair and restoration work.

FEMA is urged to issue interim guidance, in accordance with section 1235(d) of the DRRA, that defines the terms “resilient” and “resiliency” as they relate to federal funding for public assistance grants and hazard mitigation measures in areas affected by disasters. In addition, FEMA shall provide a written update to the Committee within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act on the status of rulemaking related to the implementation of section 1235(d).

Mitigation

Disaster Preparedness and Hazard Mitigation.—The Committee recognizes FEMA’s efforts to help residents and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters and natural hazards, such as earthquakes and extreme weather events involving hail, through its Hazard Mitigation Assistance grant programs. The Committee expects FEMA to continue its work with state emergency management agencies to ensure adequate planning and investments to reduce the loss of life and damage to property caused by disasters.

Natural Hazard Mitigation Infrastructure.—The Committee is aware that rehabilitation or establishment of natural infrastructure, including but not limited to marshes, wetlands, mangroves, and dunes, can reduce damage from flooding and coastal storm surges and provide effective floodplain management. Such natural infrastructure can also have long-term beneficial impacts on topography, soils, water quality, wetlands, floodplains, coastal resources, aquatic resources, and public health and safety in coastal areas. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue to engage with other federal and non-federal stakeholders to develop and support conservation and environment-based flood mitigation measures and to utilize mitigation grant funds for natural infrastructure projects, consistent with the directive under this heading in House Report 117–87.

Tsunami Vertical Evacuation Structures.—The Committee recognizes the importance of tsunami vertical evacuation structures as one of the few lifesaving mitigation measures for the unique threat

posed by tsunamis and encourages FEMA to prioritize these projects for hazard mitigation assistance funding.

Preparedness and Protection

Alerts to Individuals with Limited English Proficiency.—The Committee is concerned about the ability of individuals with Limited English Proficiency (LEP) to access emergency alerts. As the lead federal entity with responsibility for the Emergency Alert System and Wireless Emergency Alerts, FEMA's Integrated Public Alert and Warning System plays a critical role in helping ensure recipients can read and understand these messages. FEMA is directed to take steps to ensure these vital messages can be accessed by LEP individuals, including through the use of non-Roman characters.

Emergency Management Assistance Compact.—The recommendation includes not less than \$2,000,000 for the Emergency Management Assistance Compact.

Mudslides.—The Committee encourages FEMA to provide technical assistance, resources, and guidance to states, localities, and tribes on how to be prepared for potential mudslides after a wildfire.

Planning for Animal Wellness Act Implementation.—The Planning for Animal Wellness Act (Public Law 117–212) requires FEMA to establish a working group of experts to review and recommend best practices and federal guidance on the needs of household pets, service and assistance animals, and captive animals, as appropriate, in emergency and disaster preparedness, response, and recovery. FEMA is expected to keep the Committee apprised of its efforts to implement Public Law 117–212 and any recommendations made by the working group.

Wireless Emergency Alerts.—The Committee remains concerned with extremely poor air quality and the impact it has on the health of Americans. Within one year of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA, in consultation with other relevant agencies, shall provide a report to the Committee on the resources needed to expand the Wireless Emergency Alert system to include extremely poor air quality emergency alerts and any concerns FEMA might have with carrying out this requirement.

Response and Recovery

Advanced Modeling and 3D Technology.—FEMA is reminded of the requirement in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 to brief the Committee on the benefits and feasibility of integrating hi-resolution imagery and three-dimensional simulation capabilities into FEMA's emergency response tools.

Disaster Recovery in Rural Communities.—The Committee recognizes that disaster recovery in rural communities is often dependent upon the strength of a community's assembled recovery team and residents' knowledge of and access to programs that are available to them. The Committee urges FEMA to work with state emergency managers to ensure states have the infrastructure in place to support rural community recovery teams following a disaster and to make disaster case workers available to residents should Individual Assistance be denied.

Innovative Technologies in Coordinated Disaster Response.—The Committee is aware that FEMA employs innovative technologies, including geographic information system (GIS) tools, to improve disaster response capabilities, such as urban search and rescue software platforms and the United States Fire Administration’s data and analytics platform. The Committee encourages the Office of Response and Recovery and the United States Fire Administration to support geospatial urban search and rescue training, planning, and response, including ongoing collaboration with appropriate nonprofit entities, and to continue to explore innovative technology solutions to support disaster preparedness and emergency response activities.

National Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Response System.—The Committee recommends an increase of \$3,000,000 to support the 28 USAR Task Forces, which conduct critical search, rescue, and recovery operations. State and local partners provide significant contributions to ensure these teams are operationally ready to deploy to nationwide disasters. The Committee urges FEMA to review the operational and funding requirements to support the USAR system, and to include in its fiscal year 2025 budget request sufficient funds to support additional training and to maintain or enhance equipment needed for these teams to respond to disasters quickly and effectively.

Plastic Products.—China remains the world’s largest producer of plastics and accounts for nearly one third of global plastics. Plastics are a critical material used in protective sheeting, emergency kits, and other resources relied upon during major disasters and emergencies, including the COVID–19 pandemic. FEMA is urged to explore U.S.-based hemp as a potential cost-efficient alternative to the use of plastic in government-produced or funded materials. FEMA is reminded of the requirement in House Report 117–396 to brief the Committee on its sources for protective sheeting, emergency kits, and other plastic-based resources and what, if any, U.S.-based alternatives to foreign plastic products are commercially available.

Public Assistance Policy Standards.—The Committee encourages FEMA to consider including in its update to Recovery Interim Policy FP–104–009–11 widely used standards utilized by the plumbing, mechanical, and electrical industry, including plumbing, mechanical and electrical codes approved as American National Standards by the American National Standards Institute.

Veterinary Emergency Teams.—Consistent with section 1218 of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–254), the Committee urges FEMA to partner with accredited colleges of veterinary medicine with a history of disaster response deployments in order to establish one or more national veterinary emergency teams.

Mission Support

Interoperable Gateway System Modernization.—The Committee supports FEMA’s efforts to continue to operate, maintain, and modernize the Interoperable Gateway System (IGS) throughout the United States and U.S. territories, to enhance communications, and to support continuity and disaster response and recovery operations.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$207,730,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	119,137,000
Recommended in the bill	119,137,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	- 88,593,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	- - -

Grants Management Modernization.—The Committee is concerned that potential schedule delays in the Grants Management Modernization program may lead to a disruption in services if legacy grants management systems are prematurely decommissioned prior to being fully integrated into the new, unified FEMA Grants Outcomes (FEMA GO) platform. For example, a disruption in FEMA’s Applicant Case Tracker (FAC-Trax) system, which allows FEMA to manage and track public assistance applications and documentation, could severely hamper the delivery of critical resources to communities recovering from disasters. FEMA is urged to maintain continuity for the existing FAC-Trax system pending demonstration of its successful integration into the FEMA GO system.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$3,882,014,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	3,564,357,000
Recommended in the bill	3,742,460,342
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	- 139,553,658
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+178,103,342

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

	Budget Request	Recommendation
Grants		
State Homeland Security Grant Program	601,186,000	530,000,000
(Operation Stonegarden)	(90,000,000)	(100,000,000)
(Nonprofit Security)	(180,000,000)	- - -
(Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program)	- - -	(15,000,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	711,184,000	615,000,000
(Nonprofit Security)	(180,000,000)	- - -
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	- - -	315,000,000
Public Transportation Security Assistance	100,000,000	105,000,000
(Amtrak Security)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(2,000,000)	(2,000,000)
Port Security Grants	100,000,000	100,000,000
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	370,000,000	360,000,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response	370,000,000	360,000,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	355,000,000	355,000,000
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program	350,000,000	312,750,000
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	12,000,000	12,000,000
Emergency Food and Shelter	130,000,000	130,000,000
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program	15,000,000	- - -
Shelter and Services Program	83,500,000	- - -
Critical Infrastructure Cyber Grant Program	50,000,000	- - -
Next Generation Warning System	- - -	40,000,000
Community Project Funding	- - -	181,223,342
Subtotal, Grants	3,247,870,000	3,415,973,342
Terrorism and Targeted Violence Prevention (by transfer)	(20,000,000)	- - -
Alternatives to Detention Case Management (by transfer)	(15,000,000)	- - -
Subtotal, Grants (including transfers)	3,282,870,000	3,415,973,342
Education, Training, and Exercises		
Center for Domestic Preparedness	71,592,000	71,592,000
Center for Homeland Defense and Security	18,000,000	18,000,000
Emergency Management Institute	32,515,000	32,515,000

	Budget Request	Recommendation
U.S. Fire Administration	60,331,000	60,331,000
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	101,000,000	106,000,000
Continuing Training Grants	12,000,000	17,000,000
National Exercise Program	21,049,000	21,049,000
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises	316,487,000	326,487,000
Total, Federal Assistance	3,564,357,000	3,742,460,342
Total, Federal Assistance (including transfers)	\$3,599,357,000	\$3,742,460,342

Grants

School Safety.—School hardening measures are eligible activities under the Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) and the State Homeland Security Program (SHSP). 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 school physical security. The Committee encourages FEMA to work with states and school districts to increase awareness of these funding opportunities.

Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities.—The SHSP and UASI programs play an important role in supporting multi-agency, multidisciplinary efforts to prevent, prepare for, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other threats. For the second consecutive year, FEMA increased the Law Enforcement Terrorism Prevention Activities (LETPA) set-aside within the SHSP and UASI programs in fiscal year 2023. The Committee notes that law enforcement, emergency management, fire, emergency medical services, public health, and public works all play a vital role in prevention activities. The Committee is concerned that the continued increase in the LETPA set-aside runs the risk of crowding out resources for critical multidisciplinary preparedness and response efforts. Prior to making grant funds available for fiscal year 2024, the Committee urges FEMA to consult with all interested stakeholders in communities across the country to ensure priority investment areas align with state and local efforts to further national preparedness and do not duplicate investments made through other federal grant programs.

Operation Stonegarden.—The Committee reminds FEMA of the need to ensure states make proper and timely distributions to local governments and that State Administrative Agencies may not receive management and administration funds under any circumstances. The Committee encourages the Department to explore how funding can be used by grant recipients to purchase technology such as cameras, sensors, and drones, as well as other uses of such grants to further supply eligible law enforcement agencies. The Committee also encourages the Department to explore how grant funding can be used to help interdict illicit outbound firearms and currency.

Tribal Nations Emergency Response System Pilot.—The Committee is aware of the importance of communications interoperability during times of crisis, including for Tribal nations. Within the Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program, the Committee en-

courages FEMA to consider the feasibility of conducting a pilot program to develop an interoperable digital emergency management platform for Tribal nations.

Nonprofit Security Grant Program.—Within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA is directed to submit a report to the Committee on the Nonprofit Security Grant Program for fiscal years 2021, 2022, and 2023. The report shall detail by fiscal year: the number of grant applications submitted; the total amount of grant funding requested; the number of grants awarded; and, for each grant award, the name of the recipient, the amount, and the project type. The report shall also include an analysis of the impacts of the program, including tangible results demonstrating how the program has improved preparedness and reduced the risk of terrorist or other extremist attacks.

FEMA shall work with state agencies to ensure that Historically Black Colleges and Universities are aware of their eligibility to apply for these grants and the FEMA training and technical assistance available to them to facilitate the application process.

Emergency Food and Shelter Program.—The Committee is concerned that FEMA has not conducted adequate oversight of the Emergency Food and Shelter Program (EFSP), which limits FEMA's and Congress' ability to ensure funds are being used in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. For the Humanitarian program (EFSP-H) specifically—which was established to provide food, shelter, and services to migrants encountered by DHS at the southern border—the Committee is troubled by the significant amount of funds awarded to non-border adjacent cities. In addition, the Committee is troubled by FEMA's inability to provide basic information on how these funds are being used by program recipients.

Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA is directed to submit to the Committee a report on EFSP and EFSP-H grant awards for fiscal years 2022 and 2023 by recipient, location(s), amount received, eligible activities, and whether these expenses were advanced or reimbursed. For each grant recipient and location, the report shall also include: the total number of individuals and families served; demographics (age, gender, nationality, language) of individuals and families served; and a description of private resources or contributions and community engagement to supplement federal dollars. For fiscal year 2023, the report shall include funds awarded through the Shelter and Services Program (SSP).

The bill includes no funds for EFSP-H nor SSP for fiscal year 2024. Prior to making funds available for the traditional EFSP program for fiscal year 2024, FEMA is directed to consult with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the EFSP National Board on revised reporting procedures to ensure FEMA and Congress receive timely information to facilitate effective oversight and better inform future funding decisions.

Risk MAP Urban Flood Mapping Program.—FEMA is reminded of the requirement in House Report 117-87 to brief the Committees within 30 days of the completion of fiscal year 2020 Urban Area Flooding Pilot activities, and to make related recommendations, including whether a permanent program should be established.

Wood Chipper Programs.—The Committee understands that wood chipper programs are an effective means of fuel reduction in communities under threat from wildfire because they assist residents in maintaining defensible space around their homes, other structures, and access routes, and enable communities to easily dispose of large amounts of potential fuel. The Committee encourages FEMA to continue to fund wood chipper programs in high-risk communities through the Fire Prevention and Safety Program.

Emergency Response Training.—The Committee recognizes the importance of FEMA’s education, training, and exercise programs in improving the nation’s response to extreme weather events and natural disasters. Given the unique challenges underserved, rural, and remote communities face in training for emergencies, the Committee encourages FEMA training programs to support initiatives that serve rural and remote communities and help them prepare for and respond to extreme weather events.

Rail Emergency Response Training.—The events in East Palestine, Ohio, have brought national awareness to the importance of training first responders in how to best prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from hazardous materials incidents involving railroads. The Committee encourages the National Domestic Preparedness Consortium to expand hazardous materials training for SLTT first responders.

Continuing Training Grants.—The recommendation includes \$17,000,000 for Continuing Training Grants, including not less than \$4,000,000 to be competitively awarded for FEMA-certified rural and tribal training and \$8,000,000 for activities of the National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$19,945,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	20,406,341,000
Recommended in the bill	20,406,341,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+461,341,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	— — —

Disaster Assistance for Persistent Poverty Counties.—Public Law 117–103 increased the federal cost share from 75 percent to 90 percent for major disasters declared during calendar years 2020 and 2021. The Committee encourages FEMA to consider adjusting the cost share for persistent poverty counties for disasters declared during calendar year 2022.

Breastfeeding.—The Committee continues to urge FEMA to ensure that breastfeeding mothers impacted by disasters have access to breastfeeding services and supplies through its Critical Needs Assistance, Other Needs Assistance, and other programs. In the aftermath of a disaster, FEMA is directed to work with SLTT partners, other federal agencies, and volunteer organizations to ensure that disaster survivors and service providers have information on support available for nursing equipment and supplies.

Non-Contiguous States and Territories.—FEMA is reminded of the briefing requirement in House Report 117–396 on disaster assistance in non-contiguous U.S. states and territories.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$225,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	239,983,000
Recommended in the bill	239,983,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+14,983,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	---

Flood Insurance Rate Maps.—Section 100216 of Public Law 112–141 directed FEMA to incorporate best available science and data, including data to consider the impact of future conditions, as well as recommendations from the Technical Mapping Advisory Council when updating Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs). In a 2021 report, “FEMA Flood Maps: Better Planning and Analysis Needed to Address Current and Future Flood Hazards” (GAO–22–104079), GAO recommended that FEMA update its Risk MAP program plan to identify goals, time frames, and other elements related to its flood mapping efforts to reflect current and future flood hazards. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, FEMA shall brief the Committee on its actions to implement GAO’s recommendation and any related efforts to improve the accuracy of FIRMs and FEMA’s nonregulatory flood risk products by incorporating best available science and data, particularly with regard to data on future conditions, and the agency’s plan to implement any such improvements in a timely manner.

TITLE III—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Section 301. The Committee continues and modifies a provision regarding quarterly budget and staffing briefings for CISA.

Section 302. The Committee continues a provision limiting expenses for the administration of grants.

Section 303. The Committee continues a provision specifying timeframes for grant applications and awards.

Section 304. The Committee continues a provision requiring a five-day advance notification for certain grant awards under “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”.

Section 305. The Committee continues a provision addressing the availability of certain grant funds for the installation of communications towers.

Section 306. The Committee continues a provision requiring the submission of a monthly Disaster Relief Fund report.

Section 307. The Committee continues a provision permitting the FEMA Administrator to grant waivers from specified requirements of section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

Section 308. 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.

Section 309. The Committee continues a provision permitting the FEMA Administrator to grant waivers from specified requirements of section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND
SERVICES

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$267,981,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	865,194,000
Recommended in the bill	111,865,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 156,116,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 753,329,000

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, while protecting the integrity of the nation’s immigration system. USCIS activities are primarily funded through fees collected from applicants for immigration benefits.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$242,981,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	855,194,000
Recommended in the bill	111,865,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 131,116,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 743,329,000

The Committee supports the agency’s efforts to update fees to enhance the cost recovery of services provided to ensure the timely adjudication of immigration benefit applications. USCIS was intended to be fee-funded by applicants and petitioners seeking immigration benefits, and the Committee recommendation reinforces the original congressional intent for the agency. The Committee fully funds the request for the E-Verify program that allows enrolled employers to confirm the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States.

Application Processing.—USCIS is directed to prioritize the timely processing of citizenship and other applications, with a goal of adjudicating all requests within six months of submission or referral. For any proposed regulatory action that would impact fee levels, USCIS shall include in the Federal Register a detailed plan to reduce the aggregate median processing time by at least 25 percent for all applications within one year of the date of the Federal Register notice and each year thereafter until median processing times are fewer than six months.

USCIS is directed to make available, on a publicly accessible website, an interactive dashboard detailing the number of forms received, processed, approved, denied, and pending by month, along with the average processing time and the number of forms pending for more than six months for all USCIS forms. USCIS shall update the Committee on the status of this requirement during the quarterly budget and productivity briefings required by House Report 117–396.

The dashboard shall be updated monthly by not later than the tenth business day following the end of each month and permit the

downloading of the underlying data in a searchable and sortable spreadsheet format.

Asia Women's University.—The Committee encourages USCIS to expeditiously adjudicate applications from students who were enrolled at the Asia Women's University as part of a program administered by the U.S. Department of State.

Backlog Reduction and Reporting.—USCIS is directed to exclude employees from eligibility for DHS Volunteer Force efforts whose job roles and responsibilities are related to or directly involved with application processing, including of immigrant and asylum applications. USCIS is also directed to continue monthly reporting to the Committee on the case backlog trends and statistics. USCIS is urged to improve the timeliness of such reporting due to the importance of subject matter to the mission of the agency and the need for congressional oversight.

Budget Justification Materials.—USCIS is directed to ensure user fee budget justifications include descriptions of planned spending profiles, year-over-year changes, and cost assumptions. The justifications for these accounts should provide the same level of detail and analysis as is provided for the Department's discretionary funding accounts. For example, the justification shall contain detailed budget exhibits for each of the fee PPAs and fully describe the staffing and hiring strategy. In addition, the materials shall include the plans and budget assumptions for USCIS's international operations and the funding and planned outcome measures for business process improvements and modernization efforts.

A full understanding of USCIS's budget strategy, plans, and assumptions is critical to Congress' oversight responsibilities—regardless of the funding source. The Committee expects these items to be addressed with the annual budget justification materials or that the necessary program details, funding and staffing profiles, and other exhibits be submitted concurrently with the delivery of the annual budget.

Cost Recovery.—USCIS is urged to limit fee waivers to ensure maximum recovery of costs associated with USCIS services. USCIS is directed to include fee waiver data in the quarterly budget and staffing briefings required by House Report 117-396. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, USCIS shall brief the Committee on ways to improve cost recovery at the agency.

Credible Fear and Asylum Assessment.—USCIS is urged to work with other federal partners including CBP, ICE, and the Department of Justice Executive Office of Immigration Review to assess ways to enhance compliance with asylum officer and immigration judge determinations.

Data on Asylum Operations.—USCIS is directed to continue to make available, on a publicly accessible website in a downloadable, searchable, and sortable format, the information required under this heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328.

E-Verify.—The Committee encourages USCIS to continue efforts to modernize the E-Verify program, as well as improvements in outreach efforts and training tools to assist employers in improving the accuracy of information they submit into the system.

Electronic Processing.—The Committee continues the requirement for USCIS to provide a quarterly brief on its electronic processing efforts. The Committee supports the ongoing digitization efforts of USCIS forms and signature requirements to comply with the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA) (Public Law 115–336) and encourages USCIS to ensure all digitized forms are able to be worked electronically.

Eliminating Confusion in Classifying Job Occupations.—The Committee urges USCIS to continue to update each of its online and paper forms to ensure that the Standard Occupational Classification codes are the only occupational codes used. USCIS shall notify the Committee once this requirement is complete.

Fee Analysis.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, USCIS is directed to brief the Committee on fee increases for H–2A, H–1B, L–1, and O–1 visas, among other visa and green card programs. The briefing shall include USCIS’s analysis that determined the pricing changes for the impacted visa programs and shall outline how USCIS intends to use funds derived from the fee increases to effectuate the recommendations in USCIS’s fiscal year 2023–2026 Strategic Roadmap.

Filipino World War II Veteran Visa Backlog.—USCIS is reminded of the requirement under this heading in House Report 117–396.

Fraud Risk Management.—The Committee is concerned with reports of inefficiencies in fraud and other vetting operations outlined in the report, “U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services: Additional Actions Needed to Manage Fraud Risks” (GAO–22–105328). Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, USCIS is directed to brief the Committee on its progress implementing the report’s six recommendations.

Information Technology Modernization.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, USCIS shall brief the Committee on information technology modernization efforts and progress made on data center consolidation, including any barriers to completing these efforts.

Quarterly Budget and Productivity Reporting.—The Committee looks forward to receiving the quarterly briefings required under this heading in House Report 117–396. USCIS shall continue to provide these briefings in fiscal year 2024.

R–1 Visas.—USCIS shall brief the Committee on reports of organizations abusing the R–1 visa program through deceptive and exploitative labor practices within 180 days of enactment of this Act, including on its plans to prevent such abuses.

Refugee Admissions.—USCIS shall continue to provide the information required under this heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103, to include fiscal year 2024.

Remote Interviews.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, USCIS shall brief the Committee on the use of video and audio teleconferencing for application interviews, including how many interviews were conducted by each method, what infrastructure was used to do so, and what needs remain to expand the use of remote interviews. The brief should also include challenges and best practices in conducting remote interviews and factors that informed USCIS’s decisions around which applicants

were eligible for a remote interview. The brief should also include an analysis of the totality of costs associated with remote interviews including after consulting with other DHS partners who must outfit space for the remote interviews including CBP and ICE.

Special Immigrant Juvenile (SIJ) Applications.—The Committee directs USCIS to continue to publish information required under this heading in House Report 117–396.

Spouse Petitions.—With respect to fiancé(e) or spouse petitions involving a minor party, the Committee continues to direct 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.

Workload Staffing Modeling.—The Committee reminds USCIS to provide the briefing required under this heading in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–103.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$25,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	10,000,000
Recommended in the bill	—
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 25,000,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 10,000,000

The recommendation includes no funds for the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.

USCIS continues to have the authority to accept private donations to support the Citizenship and Integration Grant 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.

Grant Reporting.—USCIS is directed on an annual basis to make available on a publicly accessible website in a downloadable, searchable, and sortable format, an accounting of all grant funding provided by or in coordination with USCIS for at least the previous three fiscal years. At a minimum, the report shall include by fiscal year: the name of the grant, recipient of the grant, grant amount, fiscal year period of availability, purpose of awarded grant, the number of people impacted by the grant, and metrics used to measure success or impact of such grant. USCIS shall publish the first version of such document not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$406,547,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	379,198,000
Recommended in the bill	381,498,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 25,049,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+ 2,300,000

Mission

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) provide or facilitate basic and advanced law enforcement training for

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

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$354,552,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	359,098,000
Recommended in the bill	361,398,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+6,846,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+2,300,000

The recommendation provides \$2,300,000 above the request to support the growing training needs of law enforcement nationwide. Funding may be used for the hiring, training, and deployment of FLETC staff and other associated expenses to meet the training demands of SLTT and campus law enforcement. Training topics shall include human trafficking and other emerging topics. In addition, the Committee directs FLETC to submit a report not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act on how it plans to utilize these funds to meet law enforcement training needs of SLTTs in fiscal year 2024. The report shall include data on training requests FLETC received in fiscal year 2023, the number of training requests accepted, the number of training requests FLETC was unable to fulfill due to resource constraints, and the projected number of requests in fiscal year 2024. The Committee directs FLETC to identify the resources required to meet unmet and projected training demands and include that information in the report to the Committee.

The Committee is aware that FLETC is working to coordinate across all departmental components to ensure that component hiring projections for the fiscal year align with FLETC training capacity. The Committee urges FLETC to coordinate with its partner organizations to ensure the same level of transparency and planning, and to regularly update the Committee on these efforts.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$51,995,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	20,100,000
Recommended in the bill	20,100,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	- 31,895,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	---

The recommendation provides \$20,100,000, as requested, including \$8,000,000 for the replacement of aged boilers at the Glynco campus; \$5,000,000 to evaluate and upgrade the natural gas system at Glynco; \$2,000,000 for a combined heat and air project at Glynco; and \$5,100,000 for skid pad rehabilitation and restoration at the Cheltenham campus.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$900,541,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	887,169,000
Recommended in the bill	836,643,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	- 63,898,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	- 50,526,000

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 2023	\$384,107,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	372,045,000
Recommended in the bill	333,632,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 50,475,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 38,413,000

The recommendation is \$38,413,000 below the request. The Committee is frustrated that S&T is not responsive to component needs. The Committee encourages S&T to focus on developing the research and tools to address the components' highest priorities.

Future Migration Across the Southwest Border.—The Committee urges S&T to expand and evolve the interagency models used to project impacts to federal agencies from the changing flow of migrants crossing the border, as well as the effect of changes in policies and agency resources. A primary objective is to model the different pathways for migrants encountered at the border based on their demographics (e.g., single adults, family units, and unaccompanied children) and then apply predictive tools to help establish a shared baseline across all agencies and community partners that play a role in managing that processing. The Department is directed to report back to the Committee on these efforts within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Redundant Research and Development Efforts.—Prior to engaging in any new, or continuing funding for any existing, research and development activities, S&T shall first consider whether any existing efforts are currently or have already been funded elsewhere in the Federal Government, such as at the Department of Defense, that would address such requirements.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$55,216,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	78,579,000
Recommended in the bill	58,466,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+3,250,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 20,113,000

The recommendation provides \$10,000,000, as requested, for critical improvements to S&T's laboratory facilities; \$13,466,000 for the Plum Island Closure and Support (PICS) Program, consistent with the fiscal year 2023 level, and a decrease of \$20,113,000 below the request; and \$35,000,000 for the construction of the Detection Sciences Testing and Applied Research (DSTAR) Center, as requested.

Plum Island Closure and Support (PICS) Program.—Consistent with fiscal year 2023, the Committee provides \$13,466,000 to continue the transition, closure, and conveyance of all Plum Island real property and all related personal property to facilitate the

transfer of the Plum Island Animal Disease Center (PIADC) mission to the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility (NBAF). The Committee notes that the transition of PIADC science mission activities to NBAF is currently scheduled for completion in fiscal year 2024. S&T is directed to continue providing semi-annual briefings on the progress of these activities, as specified in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 116–260.

Transportation Security Laboratory (TSL) DSTAR Center.—The Committee supports the administration’s plan to move forward with the construction of the DSTAR Center. The recommendation provides the requested funding.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$461,218,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	436,545,000
Recommended in the bill	444,545,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 16,673,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+ 8,000,000

The recommendation is to fund at \$8,000,000 above the request level.

Research, Development, and Innovation

The recommendation provides \$8,000,000 above the request to support the Binational Industrial Research and Development Homeland Security (BIRD HLS) Program and the U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Program.

Advanced Sensors Technologies.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages work on critical research areas such as developing and fielding next generation first responder technology that utilizes advanced sensors and imager technologies, including portable chemical forensic analyzers.

Binational Industrial Research and Development Homeland Security Program.—The Committee continues to support the BIRD HLS program, which allows S&T to work with Israeli partners to develop innovative technology solutions for homeland security needs, and provides \$2,000,000 for this program.

Border Threat of Small Unmanned Aerial Systems (sUAS).—The Committee recognizes the growing threat of sUAS activity at the southern border and encourages program funding that would drive data analysis, countermeasure work, cybersecurity vulnerability assessments, and drone exploitation activities.

Composite Maritime Shipping Containers.—Within the funds provided, S&T is encouraged to continue efforts for research on secure, thermoplastic composite maritime shipping containers.

Cybersecurity Partnerships.—The Committee encourages S&T to seek a bilateral partnership with Taiwan through the International Cooperative Program Office to support cybersecurity research and enhance preparedness against cyber threats. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, S&T shall provide a briefing to the Committee on the feasibility of forming, executing, or implementing an agreement with Taiwan for these purposes.

Cyber Vulnerabilities in the Agriculture and Food Value Chain.—The Committee recognizes the importance of reducing the cybersecurity vulnerabilities of U.S. agricultural production and develop-

ment, particularly with increasing digital connections across the agriculture and food value chain. Within the funds provided the Committee urges S&T to pursue research to reduce the risk of these vulnerabilities.

Dam Infrastructure Research and Development.—The nation faces a large backlog of rehabilitation costs for dams. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T, in cooperation with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and FEMA, to research cost-effective solutions to the nation's aging dam infrastructure.

DHS Demonstration Site for Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS).—The DHS UAS Demonstration Site provides an effective and efficient operational testing and evaluation capacity for S&T and the operational partners that it supports, including CBP, Coast Guard, Secret Service, ICE, I&A, and the first responder community. The Committee is encouraged by the ongoing work to integrate UAS platforms and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities to enhance border security as well as to counter, address, and disrupt ongoing drug smuggling and human trafficking. With recent personnel moves at DHS, the DHS Demonstration Site will be able to more effectively serve the needs of DHS. The Committee encourages funding at levels no less than fiscal year 2023 for this program.

Fentanyl Detection.—The Committee is frustrated that the request proposes a 60 percent reduction for opioid/fentanyl detection within its Chemical, Biological, and Explosive Defense Thrust Area. With fentanyl deaths continuing to devastate communities across the nation, it is unclear how such a reduction could be justified. The reductions to this program in fiscal year 2023 slowed progress; the further proposed reductions would essentially halt the research. Within the funds provided, the Committee directs S&T, in conjunction with CBP, to spend no less than the fiscal year 2022 level to improve opioid and fentanyl detection. Such efforts shall include research on additional technological solutions to target and detect low-purity fentanyl, especially in counterfeit pressed tablets; enhanced targeting of counterfeit pills through nonintrusive, noninvasive, and other visual screening technologies; and improved data-driven targeting to increase seizure rates of fentanyl and its precursors.

First Responder Resilient Communications.—The Committee is aware of challenges faced by first responders during recent disasters due to gaps in critical communication equipment, which prevented emergency personnel from communicating with each other and residents in potentially dangerous situations. Within the funds provided, the Committee supports research to improve the adoption of available and resilient deployable and fixed communication systems to provide first responders with continuous emergency communications so they can effectively respond to natural disasters and other emergencies. Further, the Committee encourages efforts to promote radio systems procured by federal, state, and local public safety users are interoperable and standards based.

Forensics Center.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to explore launching a National Digital Forensics Center for the purposes of safeguarding our nation's digital infrastructure and investigating cybercrime.

Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) Defeat (RAPID) Program.—Within the funding provided, the Committee encourages S&T to assess IED threats, develop render-safe technologies, and ensure a proper transition to first responders with appropriate training. Funding should enable the transition of these new capabilities to help public safety bomb technicians perform their duties safer and faster in direct support of DHS components and first responders.

Intelligent Memory Fabric.—Innovative information technology platforms, such as those provided by Intelligent Memory Fabric, can help DHS develop deployable, secure, and efficient data systems. Within the amounts provided, the Committee encourages S&T to explore Intelligent Memory Fabric as a modular, scalable, and distributable technology.

National Biodefense Analysis and Countermeasures Center (NBACC).—The Committee recognizes the critical work done by NBACC. Within the amount provided, the Committee encourages S&T to support the necessary operations funding, as well as continue its investments in modernizing the facility's infrastructure.

Next-Generation Biosurveillance Systems.—Within funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to advance research into agnostic biodetection capabilities that provide rapid screening of large volumes of individuals.

Port and Maritime Resiliency and Security.—The Committee continues to recognize the vast data security threat facing the U.S. Maritime/Port sector and the potential consequences of cyber intrusions on mission critical infrastructure and operations. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages support for the ongoing Port and Maritime Resiliency and Security Testbed research program for the design and development of tactics, techniques, and procedures for effective threat response to critical maritime infrastructure.

Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) Services.—The Committee remains concerned about the vulnerability of global navigation satellite systems and the risk these vulnerabilities place on our Nation's critical infrastructure. The Committee encourages S&T to continue its work supporting Assured PNT systems research and development that informs best practices and provide tools to critical infrastructure owners and operators on how best to prepare for and protect PNT capabilities and electronic systems against an electromagnetic pulse, geomagnetic disturbance event, and other threats. The Committee notes that other components, including CISA, are working on PNT resilience research. The Committee urges S&T to coordinate with the other components to ensure no duplication of efforts.

Small Town America Resilience (STAR) Program.—The Small Town America Resilience (STAR) Program is designed to help enhance the physical security and resilience focus of critical infrastructure in underserved communities. Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to support STAR efforts. S&T should consider the use of an Other Transaction Agreement to expedite development and transition to use of technologies that advance small town critical infrastructure community security and resilience needs.

Semiconductor Technology.—Within the funds provided, the Committee supports continued advanced research using high reso-

lution magnification to improve the detection of potential structural defects in emerging semiconductor technologies (including microchips, light emitting diodes, batteries, and processors) that could allow the unintended manipulation of hardware.

Unmanned Maritime Vessels Research and Development.—Within the funds provided, the Committee encourages S&T to leverage its partnerships with academic institutions to continue ongoing maritime systems and sensor studies for the research, development, testing, and evaluation of wind and solar powered unmanned maritime vessels with surface and subsurface capabilities.

U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation Enhancement Program.—The Committee provides \$6,000,000 for the U.S.-Israel Cybersecurity Cooperation grant program, as authorized by section 1551 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022, to support cybersecurity research and development and demonstration and commercialization of cybersecurity technology.

Voting Technologies and Election Data Security Procedures.—The Committee supports research to ensure that voting software and hardware is studied and vetted before being used during local, state, and federal elections. Consistent with prior year direction and within the resources provided, S&T is encouraged to fund quality assurance and continuous evaluation research on voting technologies and election procedures in cooperation with a qualified organization with experience performing technical audits of statewide elections systems. In consultation and coordination with the Election Assistance Commission and CISA, this investment should include the development of new tools and training modules to enable states and localities to ensure that their election systems are secure.

University Programs

The recommendation provides the requested amount for University Programs. S&T's University Programs allow for cooperation with colleges and universities to address pressing homeland security needs. This includes \$45,880,000 for the Centers of Excellence.

Cross-Border Threat Screening and Supply Chain Defense.—The Committee continues to encourage S&T to expand research and analysis on cross-border threat screening and supply chain defense in support of research on new technologies and capabilities, including predictive data analytics, to eliminate disruptions to the food and agriculture supply chain, and for early detection of public health threats and biotreats.

Mitigating Biological Risks.—The Committee encourages S&T to work with research universities to develop a national testing capacity to assess vulnerabilities and mitigate biological risks in building air and water handling systems, multi-building facilities, and wastewater systems. The Committee supports the development of improved standard methods, processes, and protocols required for test and evaluation field demonstration, as well as operational use guidelines or concepts of operation for technologies claiming to rapidly assess indoor environments for pathogenic contamination.

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$430,972,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	428,061,000
Recommended in the bill	413,739,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	- 17,233,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	- 14,322,000

Mission

The Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office (CWMD) leads DHS efforts to develop and enhance programs and capabilities that defend against chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear threats.

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$151,970,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	164,315,000
Recommended in the bill	164,315,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+12,345,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	- - -

The recommendation includes \$806,000, as requested, for enhancing SLTT outreach and coordination activities, expanding crisis action planning capabilities, and improving operational data visualization and reporting. CWMD is directed to brief the Committee within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act on its plans to enhance SLTT communication and outreach. Such briefing shall also include the frequency with which CWMD convenes its partners in each of the threat areas under its responsibility.

The Committee reminds CWMD of the directive in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328 to provide a briefing with CBP regarding the requirements for the RAPTER program and any related progress. The briefing shall also include details of the communication with industry stakeholders and a revised development strategy and timelines for RAPTER or any follow-on program.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$75,204,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	42,338,000
Recommended in the bill	42,338,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	- 32,866,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	- - -

CWMD is directed to brief the Committee not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the ways in which the Radiation Portal Monitor Replacement Program addresses the challenges with nuisance alarms.

The Committee reminds CWMD of the directive found in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117-328 under the heading “Strategic Commercial Seaports.”

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$64,615,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	60,938,000
Recommended in the bill	64,201,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	– 414,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	+3,263,000

CWMD is reminded of the requirement found in House Report 117–396 under the heading “Biodetection,” which was later incorporated into the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328, regarding the feasibility of incorporating Matrix Assisted Laser Desorption and Ionization—Time of Flight into CWMD’s BioDetection for the Twenty-First Century (BD21) effort.

The Committee remains concerned that the current BioWatch program is grossly inadequate to address and respond to biological threats in a timely and accurate manner. The Committee is further dismayed that the budget request for fiscal year 2024 acknowledges the current program has several capability gaps, the most significant of which is a prolonged event-to-detection timeline. As such, the Committee rejects the request for enhancements to the current BioWatch program within the Federal Assistance PPA and instead provides an additional \$3,263,000 for furthering capabilities within the BD21 program. CWMD shall provide a spend plan for these resources within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act. Emphasis should be placed on increasing the number of bio-agents detected; reducing the time-to-respond; developing a common operating standard for federal, state, and local levels; and structuring the infrastructure to allow for evolution as new technologies become available to achieve long-term project objectives. Within 90 days of the date of enactment of this Act, CWMD shall provide an implementation plan, based on the aforementioned spend plan, to achieve these objectives over the next five fiscal years.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	\$139,183,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	160,470,000
Recommended in the bill	142,885,000
Bill compared with:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 2023	+3,702,000
Budget request, fiscal year 2024	– 17,585,000

The recommendation provides \$17,585,000 below the request for the BioWatch Threat Based Enhancement.

The Committee reminds CWMD of the directive in the joint explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 117–328 under the heading “Securing the Cities Implementation Plan.”

TITLE IV—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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

Section 402. The Committee continues a provision limiting the use of A–76 competitions by USCIS.

Section 403. The Committee continues a provision related to the collection and use of biometrics.

Section 404. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to execute the rule entitled, "Procedures or Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers."

Section 405. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to provide employment authorization documents for certain aliens.

Section 406. The Committee includes a new provision making available additional H-2B visas.

Section 407. The Committee includes a new provision regarding H-2A visas.

Section 408. The Committee includes a new provision allowing the use of not more than \$5,000 from fee amounts for official reception and representation expenses.

Section 409. The Committee continues a provision authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Section 410. 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 411. The Committee continues a provision allowing for the acceptance of funding transfers from other government agencies for construction of special use facilities.

Section 412. The Committee continues a provision classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain purposes.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS 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 a provision related to reprogramming limitations and transfer authority.

The Department must notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance of each reprogramming of funds that would: (1) reduce programs, projects, and activities, or personnel, by ten percent or more; or (2) increase a program, project, or activity by more than \$5,000,000 or ten percent, whichever is less.

The term "program, project, and activity" (PPA) is defined as each functional category listed under an account heading in the funding table at the back of this report, along with each funding amount designated for a particular purpose within the statement narrative, exclusive of simple references to increases or reductions below the budget request. Funding for each PPA should not be used for the purposes of any other PPA. Within 30 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Department shall submit to the Committees a table delineating PPAs subject to section 503 notification requirements.

For purposes of reprogramming notifications, the creation of a new program, project, or activity is defined as any significant new activity that has not been explicitly justified to the Congress in budget justification material and for which funds have not been appropriated by the Congress.

Limited transfer authority is provided to give the Department flexibility in responding to emerging requirements and significant changes in circumstances, but is not intended to facilitate the implementation of new programs, projects, or activities that were not proposed in a formal budget submission. Transfers may not reduce accounts by more than five percent or augment appropriations by more than ten percent. The Department must notify the Committees on Appropriations not fewer than 30 days in advance of any transfer. To avoid violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act, the Secretary shall ensure that any transfer of funds is carried out in compliance with the limitations and requirements of section 503(c). In particular, the Secretary should ensure that any such transfers adhere to the opinion of the Comptroller General's decision in *the Matter of John D. Webster, Director, Financial Services, Library of Congress, dated November 7, 1997*, with regard to the definition of an appropriation subject to transfer limitations.

Notifications should provide complete explanations of proposed funding reallocations, including detailed justifications for increases and offsets; any specific impact the proposed changes are expected to have on future-year appropriations requirements; a table showing the proposed revisions to funding and full-time equivalents (FTE) at the account and PPA levels for the current fiscal year; and any expected funding and FTE impacts during the budget year.

The Department shall manage its PPAs 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 when formulating the budget request for the current fiscal year. When the Department becomes aware of an emerging requirement after the President's budget has been submitted to Congress but prior to the enactment of a full-year funding Act for the budget year, it is incumbent on the Office of the Chief Financial Officer to make timely notifications to the Committees. When the Department submits a reprogramming or transfer notification and does not receive identical responses from the House and Senate Committees, it is expected to work with the Committees to reconcile the differences before proceeding.

Section 504. The Committee continues a provision, by reference, prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the Working Capital Fund (WCF), except for activities and amounts allowed in the President's fiscal year 2024 budget request.

Section 505. The Committee continues a provision providing that not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of the prior fiscal year for each Operations and Support appropriation shall have an additional fiscal year of availability, subject to a section 503 reprogramming notification.

Section 506. The Committee continues a provision that deems intelligence activities to be specifically authorized during the current

fiscal year until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for the current fiscal year.

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, 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 a provision that includes and consolidates by reference prior-year statutory provisions related to sensitive security information 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 the use of funds to employ illegal workers as described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Section 518. 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 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 or instituting a new position classification 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 authorizing DHS to use discretionary appropriations for the primary and secondary schooling of eligible dependents of DHS personnel stationed in areas of U.S. territories that meet certain criteria.

Section 527. The Committee continues a provision regarding access to detention facilities by members of Congress or their designated staff.

Section 528. The Committee continues a provision providing funding 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 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 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 continues a provision requiring the Under Secretary for Management to submit a component-level report on unfunded priorities classified as budget function 050.

Section 533. The Committee continues a provision requiring notifications when the President designates a former or retired federal official or employee for protection and reporting regarding the costs of such protection.

Section 534. The Committee continues a provision requiring notifications and reporting on DHS submissions of proposals to the Technology Modernization Fund.

Section 535. The Committee continues a provision requiring the identification of discretionary offsets when fee increase proposals to support current activities assume the enactment of such proposals prior to the beginning of the budget year.

Section 536. The Committee continues a provision related to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Section 537. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds related to certain entities identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

Section 538. The Committee continues a provision prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba into or within the United States.

Section 539. The Committee continues and modifies a provision directing the Secretary of Homeland Security to develop, use, and share estimates of arrivals of migrants at the southwest border.

Section 540. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds for a disinformation board at the Department or any similar entity that recommends that private companies censor U.S. persons' speech on social media platforms on the basis of mis-, dis-, or mal-information.

Section 541. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to establish a COVID-19 vaccine mandate for departmental employees.

Section 542. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the enforcement of vaccine requirements to enter the United States.

Section 543. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting CISA from classifying the speech of a U.S. person as mis-, dis-, or mal-information, or working with organizations that recommend social media companies censor the speech of U.S. persons on social media platforms.

Section 544. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to implement the rule entitled, "Circumvention of Lawful Pathways."

Section 545. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to fund diversity, equity, and inclusion Executive Orders, or promote critical race theory.

Section 546. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the Secretary from funding outside counsel until he obligates the funding for physical barriers, and from preparing for or defending against impeachment.

Section 547. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to purchase, maintain, or operate unmanned aircraft systems manufactured in China or another country identified as a foreign adversary.

Section 548. The Committee includes a new provision pertaining to the DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.

Section 549. The Committee includes a new provision limiting the frequency of inspections of ICE detention facilities.

Section 550. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting inspections of ICE detention facilities except for compliance with the National Detention Standards of 2019.

Section 551. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to admit Chilean nationals under the Visa Waiver Program until DHS is provided access to appropriate criminal databases for screening purposes.

Section 552. The Committee includes a new provision prohibiting the use of funds to discriminate against a person based on sincerely-held religious beliefs regarding marriage.

Section 553. The Committee includes a provision rescinding unobligated balances from specified sources.

Section 554. The Committee includes a provision rescinding unobligated balances from the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022.

Section 555. The Committee includes a provision rescinding unobligated balances from the DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.

Section 556. The Committee includes a new provision regarding a Spending Reduction Account.

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 or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 1

Date: June 21, 2023

Measure: Homeland Security Bill, FY 2024

Motion by: Mr. Joyce

Description of Motion: Increases funding by \$32 million for CBP helicopters, offset by a reduction to TSA operations; provides \$30 million for additional ICE detention beds, offset by a reduction to ICE young adult case management, ICE Operation Horizon, and USCIS Grants; and includes several policy provisions related to immigration, U.S. Coast Guard acquisitions, discrimination for traditional marriage views, impeachment defense for the Secretary, and disinformation.

Results: Adopted 34 yeas to 22 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mrs. Bice
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carl
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Ciscomani
 Mr. Cline
 Mr. Cloud
 Mr. Clyde
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Elzey
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Franklin
 Mr. Garcia
 Mr. Gonzales
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Guest
 Dr. Harris
 Mrs. Hinson
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. LaTurner
 Ms. Letlow
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Reschenthaler
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rutherford
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Zinke

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Mr. Case
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Espallat
 Ms. Frankel
 Mr. Harder
 Ms. Kaptur
 Ms. Lee of California
 Ms. Lee of Nevada
 Ms. McCollum
 Mr. Morelle
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mrs. Torres
 Mr. Trone
 Ms. Underwood
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz
 Mrs. Watson Coleman

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 or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 2

Date: June 21, 2023

Measure: Homeland Security Bill, FY 2024

Motion by: Mr. Cuellar

Description of Motion: Increases funding by \$1.052 billion for non-intrusive inspection equipment and counter-drug initiatives throughout CBP, ICE HSI, DHS S&T, and U.S. Coast Guard, offset by a reduction to CBP Procurement, Construction, and Improvements for border wall construction.

Results: Not Adopted 23 yeas to 33 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Cartwright
Mr. Case
Mr. Cuellar
Ms. DeLauro
Mr. Espaillat
Ms. Frankel
Mr. Harder
Ms. Kaptur
Ms. Lee of California
Ms. Lee of Nevada
Ms. McCollum
Mr. Morelle
Ms. Pingree
Mr. Pocan
Mr. Ruppersberger
Mrs. Torres
Mr. Trone
Ms. Underwood
Ms. Wasserman Schultz
Mrs. Watson Coleman
Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
Mr. Amodei
Mrs. Bice
Mr. Calvert
Mr. Carl
Mr. Carter
Mr. Ciscomani
Mr. Cline
Mr. Clyde
Mr. Cole
Mr. Diaz-Balart
Mr. Ellzey
Mr. Fleischmann
Mr. Franklin
Mr. Garcia
Mr. Gonzales
Ms. Granger
Mr. Guest
Dr. Harris
Mrs. Hinson
Mr. Joyce
Mr. LaTurner
Ms. Letlow
Mr. Moolenaar
Mr. Newhouse
Mr. Reschenthaler
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Rutherford
Mr. Simpson
Mr. Stewart
Mr. Valadao
Mr. Womack
Mr. Zinke

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 or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 3

Date: June 21, 2023

Measure: Homeland Security Bill, FY 2024

Motion by: Ms. Pingree

Description of Motion: Increases the Shelter Services Program by \$200 million, offset by a reduction to CBP Procurement, Construction, and Improvements for border wall construction.

Results: Not Adopted 25 yeas to 32 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Mr. Case
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Espaillat
 Ms. Frankel
 Mr. Harder
 Mr. Hoyer
 Ms. Kaptur
 Ms. Lee of California
 Ms. Lee of Nevada
 Ms. McCollum
 Mr. Morelle
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Quigley
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mrs. Torres
 Mr. Trone
 Ms. Underwood
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz
 Mrs. Watson Coleman
 Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mrs. Bice
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carl
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Ciscomani
 Mr. Cline
 Mr. Clyde
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Ellzey
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Franklin
 Mr. Garcia
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Guest
 Dr. Harris
 Mrs. Hinson
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. LaTurner
 Ms. Letlow
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Reschenthaler
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rutherford
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Zinke

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 or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 4

Date: June 21, 2023

Measure: Homeland Security Bill, FY 2024

Motion by: Mr. Trone

Description of Motion: Increases TSA Operations and Support by \$373 million and strikes a rescission of TSA funds in order to fully implement pay equity for all TSA employees and fund other TSA initiatives; offset by a reduction to CBP Procurement, Construction, and Improvements for border wall construction.

Results: Not Adopted 25 yeas to 33 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Mr. Case
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Espaillat
 Ms. Frankel
 Mr. Harder
 Mr. Hoyer
 Ms. Kaptur
 Ms. Lee of California
 Ms. Lee of Nevada
 Ms. McCollum
 Mr. Morelle
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Quigley
 Mr. Ruppersberger
 Mrs. Torres
 Mr. Trone
 Ms. Underwood
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz
 Mrs. Watson Coleman
 Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mrs. Bice
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carl
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Ciscomani
 Mr. Cline
 Mr. Cloud
 Mr. Clyde
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Ellzey
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Franklin
 Mr. Garcia
 Mr. Gonzales
 Ms. Granger
 Dr. Harris
 Mrs. Hinson
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. LaTurner
 Ms. Letlow
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Reschenthaler
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rutherford
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Zinke

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 or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 5

Date: June 21, 2023

Measure: Homeland Security Bill, FY 2024

Motion by: Ms. McCollum

Description of Motion: Increases funding for Great Lakes Icebreaker long lead time materials by \$20 million, offset by a reduction to CBP Procurement, Construction, and Improvements for border wall construction.

Results: Not Adopted 25 yeas to 34 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Mr. Case
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Espaillat
 Ms. Frankel
 Mr. Harder
 Mr. Hoyer
 Ms. Kaptur
 Ms. Lee of California
 Ms. Lee of Nevada
 Ms. McCollum
 Mr. Morelle
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Quigley
 Mr. Ruppertsberger
 Mrs. Torres
 Mr. Trone
 Ms. Underwood
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz
 Mrs. Watson Coleman
 Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mrs. Bice
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carl
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Ciscomani
 Mr. Cline
 Mr. Cloud
 Mr. Clyde
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Ellzey
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Franklin
 Mr. Garcia
 Mr. Gonzales
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Guest
 Dr. Harris
 Mrs. Hinson
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. LaTurner
 Ms. Letlow
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Reschenthaler
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rutherford
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Zinke

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 or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 6

Date: June 21, 2023

Measure: Homeland Security Bill, FY 2024

Motion by: Ms. Wasserman Schultz

Description of Motion: Strikes sections 212-214, 220-224, 404 and 405, and 540-546.

Results: Not Adopted 25 yeas to 34 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Mr. Case
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Espaillat
 Ms. Frankel
 Mr. Harder
 Mr. Hoyer
 Ms. Kaptur
 Ms. Lee of California
 Ms. Lee of Nevada
 Ms. McCollum
 Mr. Morelle
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Quigley
 Mr. Ruppersberger
 Mrs. Torres
 Mr. Trone
 Ms. Underwood
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz
 Mrs. Watson Coleman
 Ms. Wexton

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aderholt
 Mr. Amodei
 Mrs. Bice
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carl
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Ciscomani
 Mr. Cline
 Mr. Cloud
 Mr. Clyde
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Ellzey
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Franklin
 Mr. Garcia
 Mr. Gonzales
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Guest
 Dr. Harris
 Mrs. Hinson
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. LaTurner
 Ms. Letlow
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Reschenthaler
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rutherford
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Zinke

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 or on the motion to report, together with the names of those voting for and those voting against, are printed below:

Roll Call 7

Date: June 21, 2023

Measure: Homeland Security Bill, FY 2024

Motion by: Mr. Rogers

Description of Motion: To report the bill to the House, as amended.

Results: Adopted 33 yeas to 25 nays

Members Voting Yea

Mr. Aderholt
 Mrs. Bice
 Mr. Calvert
 Mr. Carl
 Mr. Carter
 Mr. Ciscomani
 Mr. Cline
 Mr. Cloud
 Mr. Clyde
 Mr. Cole
 Mr. Diaz-Balart
 Mr. Ellzey
 Mr. Fleischmann
 Mr. Franklin
 Mr. Garcia
 Mr. Gonzales
 Ms. Granger
 Mr. Guest
 Dr. Harris
 Mrs. Hinson
 Mr. Joyce
 Mr. LaTurner
 Ms. Letlow
 Mr. Moolenaar
 Mr. Newhouse
 Mr. Reschenthaler
 Mr. Rogers
 Mr. Rutherford
 Mr. Simpson
 Mr. Stewart
 Mr. Valadao
 Mr. Womack
 Mr. Zinke

Members Voting Nay

Mr. Aguilar
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Cartwright
 Mr. Case
 Mr. Cuellar
 Ms. DeLauro
 Mr. Espaillat
 Ms. Frankel
 Mr. Harder
 Mr. Hoyer
 Ms. Kaptur
 Ms. Lee of California
 Ms. Lee of Nevada
 Ms. McCollum
 Mr. Morelle
 Ms. Pingree
 Mr. Pocan
 Mr. Quigley
 Mr. Ruppersberger
 Mrs. Torres
 Mr. Trone
 Ms. Underwood
 Ms. Wasserman Schultz
 Mrs. Watson Coleman
 Ms. Wexton

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.

RESCISSIONS 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
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management—Operations and Support (70 23/34 0100)	\$800,000
Management Directorate—Office of the Chief Information Officer and Operations (70 X 0113)	4,100,000
U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (70 X 0532)	1,473,000
U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Border Security Fencing, Infrastructure, and Technology (70 X 0533)	1,842,000
U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement (70 X 0544)	452,000
U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (Public Law 116-93)	1,159,000,000
U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (Public Law 116-260)	945,000,000
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support (70 23/24 0540)	3,000,000
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Operations and Support (70 X 0540)	2,092,841
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—Automation Modernization (70 X 0543)	10,439
Transportation Security Administration—Operations and Support (Public Law 117-328)	154,515,000
Coast Guard—Acquisition, Construction, and Improvements (70 X 0613)	22,600,000
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (70 23/27 0412)	3,500,000
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency—Research and Development (70 23/24 0805)	2,000,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency—National Predisaster Mitigation Fund (70 X 0716)	5,821,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (70 20/24 0510)	800,000
Science and Technology Directorate—Operations and Support (70 X 0800)	900,000
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office—Research and Development (70 22/24 0860)	388,522
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office—Research and Development (70 X 0860)	11,478
Section 70001 of Public Law 117-169	312,000,000
Department of Homeland Security Non-recurring Expenses Fund	3,800,000

TRANSFERS OF FUNDS

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

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

DISCLOSURE OF EARMARKS AND CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTED SPENDING ITEMS

The following table is submitted in compliance with clause 9 of rule XXI and lists the congressional earmarks (as defined in paragraph (e) of clause 9) contained in the bill or in this report. Neither the bill nor the report contain any limited tax benefits or limited tariff benefits as defined in paragraphs (f) or (g) of clause 9 of rule XXI.

HOMELAND SECURITY
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Request(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	West Valley Water District	Emergency Generator Project	CA	\$525,000	Aguilar
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Baytown	Baytown Emergency Operations Center	TX	\$2,250,000	Babin
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Ravenna	Ravenna Stormwater Improvements	KY	\$2,160,391	Barr
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Ohio Emergency Management Agency	Franklin County Emergency Operations Center Technology and Hardening	OH	\$637,195	Beatty
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Oklahoma City	Helmer Water Treatment Plant Emergency Power Generation Project	OK	\$10,000,000	Bice
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Pasco County Board of County Commissioners	Design of Consolidated Public Safety Facility in Pasco	FL	\$3,000,000	Bitrakis
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	David Douglas School District 40	Mill Park Elementary School Seismic Rehabilitation Project, Portland, OR	OR	\$1,383,069	Blumenauer
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Agoura Hills	City of Agoura Hills Civic Center Microgrid Project	CA	\$1,383,068	Brownley
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Thousand Oaks	City of Thousand Oaks Water Pumps Microgrid Project	CA	\$1,383,068	Brownley
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Calimesa	City of Calimesa Emergency Operations Center	CA	\$1,000,000	Calvert
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Indianapolis	City of Indianapolis Mars Hill Flood Control Improvement District	IN	\$1,383,069	Carson
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Scranton	City of Scranton Emergency Operations and Training Center	PA	\$637,195	Cartwright
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Lackawanna County	Lackawanna County Dam No. 5 and Spillway Rehabilitation Project	PA	\$1,383,069	Cartwright

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
(Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Hawaii Emergency Management Agency	Backup Generator for Pali Momi Medical Center	HI	\$1,383,069	Case
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of St. Petersburg	St. Petersburg Storm Drainage Improvement	FL	\$1,383,069	Castor (FL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of San Antonio	Concepcion Creek—Phase 1	TX	\$1,383,069	Castro (TX)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Clackamas County	Clackamas 911 EOC Safety and Service Enhancements	OR	\$750,000	Chavez-DeRemer
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of San Gabriel Fire Department	City of San Gabriel Emergency Operations Center	CA	\$225,000	Chiu
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Melrose	Lebanon and Sylvan Street Stormwater Management System	MA	\$1,000,000	Clark (MA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Town of Sudbury	Town of Sudbury Emergency Operations Center	MA	\$500,000	Clark (MA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Colleton County	Colleton County Emergency Operations Center Construction	SC	\$637,195	Clyburn
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Shelby County Emergency Management and Homeland Security Agency	Shelby County Health Department Emergency Operations Center and Safe Room	TN	\$637,195	Cohen
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Houston	Kingwood Diversion Channel—Walnut Lane Bridge Project	TX	\$4,000,000	Crenshaw
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Glenn Heights	City of Glenn Heights Emergency Warning System Replacement Project	TX	\$510,000	Crockett
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Millcreek City	Neffs Canyon Debris Basin Project	UT	\$2,400,000	Curtis
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Johnson County	Johnson County Emergency Operations Center Update	KS	\$637,195	Davids (KS)

FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Incorporated Village of Freeport	Village of Freeport Emergency Operations Center	NY	\$1,350,000	D'Esposito
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Incorporated Village of Floral Park	West End Recharge Basin	NY	\$4,050,000	D'Esposito
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Franklin County Board of County Commissioners	Franklin County Emergency Operations Center	FL	\$1,500,000	Dunn
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	El Paso County	Replacing Aging Emergency Generator and Adding Solar Capacity	TX	\$1,383,069	Escobar
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Town of Atherton	Upper Atherton Channel Flood Mitigation Project	CA	\$1,383,069	Eshoo
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Greene County Board of Supervisors	Greene County EOC, 911 Dispatch Center	MS	\$750,000	Ezell
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Anderson County Government	Anderson County Emergency Operations Center	TN	\$2,942,940	Fleischmann
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Durham County Office of Emergency Services Emergency Management Division	Durham County Emergency Operations Center	NC	\$637,195	Foushee
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Brynton Beach Community Redevelopment Agency	Boylton Harbor Marina Seawall Replacement	FL	\$1,383,069	Frankel (FL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Town of Briny Breezes	Briny Breezes Stormwater Pump Stations	FL	\$1,383,069	Frankel (FL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Maricopa	City of Maricopa Desert Sunrise High School Box Culvert Project	AZ	\$1,383,069	Gallego
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	County of Solano	Solano County Emergency Operations and Emergency Communications Centers	CA	\$637,195	Garamendi
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Palmdale	Emergency Operations Center Improvement Project	CA	\$1,312,500	Garcia, Mike
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of New York	Financial District-Seaport Flood Mitigation Project	NY	\$1,383,069	Goldman (NY)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Uvalde County	Uvalde County EOC Facility Buildout	TX	\$2,250,000	Gonzales, Tony

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Harlingen	5th and 7th Streets Storm Sewer Drainage Improvements	TX	\$1,383,069	Gonzalez, Vicente
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	East Baton Rouge Parish Mayor's Office of Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness	South Flannery Road Bridge & Channel Improvements	LA	\$3,520,950	Graves (LA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EDC	Tohono O'odham Nation	Tohono O'odham Nation Emergency Operations Center AZ 7	AZ	\$637,195	Grujalva
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Ridgeland	City of Ridgeland Purple Creek Flood Mitigation and Restoration	MS	\$4,000,000	Guest
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	County of San Joaquin	Countywide Back-up Generators and Pumps	CA	\$1,383,069	Harder
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EDC	Tennessee Emergency Management Agency	Sewer County Emergency Operations Center	TN	\$3,000,000	Harshbarger
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EDC	Morgan City Harbor and Terminal District	Morgan City Harbor and Terminal EOC	LA	\$2,300,000	Higgins (LA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Dubuque	Dubuque Flood Mitigation Gates and Pumps	IA	\$8,000,000	Hinson
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EDC	City of Petaluma	City of Petaluma Emergency Operations Center	CA	\$637,195	Huffman
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EDC	Blue Lake Rancheria	Toma Resilience Campus	CA	\$637,195	Huffman
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EDC	San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians	Combination Reservation Fire/Police Station and Emergency Operations Center	CA	\$3,000,000	Issa
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Maryland Department of Emergency Management	Flooding Control in Anacostia River Watershed for Environmental Justice	MD	\$1,383,069	Ivey

FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Harris County Flood Control District	PI116-08-00 Improvements and Detention	TX	\$1,383,069	Jackson Lee
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of St. Clair Shores	Sewer Separation of the St. Clair Shores Martin Drain District	MI	\$1,755,303	James
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	The Seattle Public Library	Seattle Public Library University Branch Seismic Structural Upgrade	WA	\$1,383,069	Jayapal
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Sandusky County Auditor	EMS Facilities Upgrades Sandusky County	OH	\$637,195	Kaptur
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Defiance	City of Defiance Fire and Rescue Division, Public Safety and Emergency Operations Complex	OH	\$637,195	Kaptur
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Township of Scotch Plains	Scotch Plains Emergency Operations Center	NJ	\$2,700,255	Kean (NJ)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Township of Raritan	Installation of New Diesel Generators for Municipal Buildings in Raritan Township	NJ	\$459,000	Kean (NJ)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	DeSoto County Mississippi	DeSoto County Emergency Operations Center	MS	\$3,000,000	Kelly (MS)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Village of Lansing	Village of Lansing Regional Emergency Operations Center	IL	\$637,195	Kelly (IL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Virginia Beach	Virginia Beach Joint Operations Center	VA	\$3,000,000	Kiggans (VA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Elma	City of Elma Emergency & Public Safety Operations Center	WA	\$637,195	Kilmer
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	County of Burlington	Burlington County Emergency Operations Center	NJ	\$637,195	Kim (NJ)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Anaheim	City of Anaheim Emergency Operations Center Relocation	CA	\$1,500,000	Kim (CA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Chico	City of Chico Emergency Operations Center Upgrades	CA	\$300,000	LaMaifa
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Town of Clarkstown	Jeffrey Court Flood Prevention	NY	\$2,100,000	Lawler

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
 (Community Project Funding)

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Hillsborough County	Hillsborough County Emergency Operations Center Improvements	FL	\$1,500,000	Lee (FL)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	Clark County	Rural Fire Station Emergency Generators	NY	\$588,572	Lee (NY)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of El Segundo	El Segundo Emergency Operations Center Project	CA	\$322,500	Lieu
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	City of Quincy	Sea Wall along Manet Ave in Houghts Neck	MA	\$450,000	Lynch
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Town of Easton	Town of Easton Public Safety Public Works Facilities Replacement Project	MA	\$200,000	Lynch
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	Weymouth	Climate Resilient Neighborhood in the Coastal Fort Point Road Community	MA	\$1,383,069	Lynch
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Warwick Fire Department	Relocation of Warwick Fire Department Fire and Medical Services Emergency Operations Center	RI	\$530,437	Magaziner
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	City of Williamsport	Williamsport Levee Flood Control Project	PA	\$3,500,000	Meuser
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Schuylkill County	Schuylkill County Emergency Operations Center	PA	\$2,000,000	Meuser
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Nicholas County Commission	Nicholas County 911 Center	WV	\$89,208	Miller (WV)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	City of Foster City	Foster City Lagoon Pump Station Seismic Rehabilitation and Capacity Enhancement	CA	\$1,383,069	Mullin
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of La Verne	Emergency Operations Center Upgrades	CA	\$169,000	Napolitano
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	Yakima County Public Services	Yakima County Gap to Gap Protection Project	WA	\$4,000,000	Newhouse
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	District Homeland Security and Emergency Management Agency	2nd Street Biorientation Flood Mitigation Project	DC	\$1,383,069	Horton

FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Payson	Payson City Pre-Disaster Mitigation Project	UT	\$1,500,000	Owens
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Borough of Carteret	Carteret OEM Building Renovation and Expansion Project	NJ	\$637,195	Pallone
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Capitola	Capitola Cliff Drive Infrastructure	CA	\$450,000	Panetta
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Clifton	Clifton Emergency Operations Center	NJ	\$637,195	Pasciell
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Borough of Caldwell	Caldwell EOC Expansion	NJ	\$203,588	Payne
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	The City of Orange Township	Orange Centralized Emergency Service Center	NJ	\$637,195	Payne
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	San Francisco Fire Department	San Francisco Fire Department Fire Training Facility	CA	\$637,200	Peios
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	County of San Diego	Critical Infrastructure Wildfire Vulnerability Assessment	CA	\$1,275,000	Peters
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Golden	Bachman Farms Park/Flood Attenuation Facility	CO	\$1,383,069	Pettersen
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Cambridge	Cambridge Community Center Resilience Hub	MA	\$1,000,000	Pressley
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Everett	Island End River Flood Resilience Project	MA	\$123,413	Pressley
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Chelsea	Mill Creek Resilience Project	MA	\$1,000,000	Pressley
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Metropolitan Water Reclamation District	Metropolitan Water Reclamation District Farmers-Prairie Creek Project	IL	\$1,383,069	Quigley
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Maryland Department of Emergency Management	City of Rockville Potomac Woods Storm Drain Improvements	MD	\$900,000	Raskin
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Maryland Department of Emergency Management	City of Rockville Emergency Operations Center	MD	\$592,500	Raskin
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Alabama Emergency Management Agency	Alabama State Emergency Operations Center	AL	\$750,000	Rogers (AL)

HOMELAND SECURITY—Continued
[Community Project Funding]

Agency	Account	Recipient	Project	State	House Amount	House Requestor(s)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	City of Annapolis	Annapolis City Dock Resilience Project	MD	\$1,383,069	Sarbanes
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	City of Annapolis	Jonas and Anne Catharine Green Park Coastal Restoration Project	MD	\$450,000	Sarbanes
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	City of Philadelphia	Increasing Flood Resilience in Eastwick, Philadelphia	PA	\$1,383,069	Scanton
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	City of Crystal Lake	Re-Establishment of Crystal Creek	IL	\$1,383,069	Schakowsky, Foster
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	City of Glendale Fire Department	Wildfire Fuel Reduction and Hazardous Brush Abatement	CA	\$75,000	Schiff
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Village of Buffalo Grove	Buffalo Grove EOC Communications Technology	IL	\$171,400	Schneider
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	City of Hampton Office of Emergency Management	Resilient Hampton Property Acquisition in Flood Prone Areas	VA	\$1,383,069	Scott, David
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	City of Demopolis	Community Storm Shelter for City of Demopolis	AL	\$1,383,069	Sewell
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Pickens County E911 Board	E-911 Communications Facility-Pickens County	AL	\$637,195	Sewell
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	City of Hidden Hills	City of Hidden Hills Utility Undergrounding Project	CA	\$1,383,069	Sherman
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDIM	Idaho Office of Emergency Management	Mackay Dam Rehabilitation	ID	\$7,062,856	Simpson
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Michigan State University Department of Police and Public Safety	Michigan State University Emergency Operations Center Improvements	MI	\$637,195	Slotkin
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Grand Island-Hall County Emergency Management Department	Hall County/Grand Island P25 Radio Towers/Consoles	NE	\$2,250,000	Smith (NE)

FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Monmouth County Sheriff's Office	Monmouth County Emergency Operations Center Renovations	NJ	\$1,241,250	Smith (NJ)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Borough of Bay Head	Bay Head Flood Mitigation Project	NJ	\$815,250	Smith (NJ)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg Emergency Operations Center Security and Equipment	VA	\$637,195	Spanberger
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	East Bay Regional Park District	Wildfire Mitigation, and Safe, Resilient Forests and Communities	CA	\$1,383,069	Swalwell
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	County of Napa	Napa's Lake Hennessy & Deer Park Fuel Reduction and Community Infrastructure Protection	CA	\$1,383,069	Thompson (CA)
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	Stafford Township	Stafford Bulkhead	NJ	\$1,340,000	Van Drew
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Atlantic City International Airport Fire Department	Atlantic City Airport Fire Department Emergency Operations Center	NJ	\$225,000	Van Drew
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	Sierra County	Sierra County Emergency Operations Center	NM	\$637,195	Vasquez
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	City of Dallas	Dallas Resilience Hub-Nest Recreation Center	TX	\$1,383,069	Yeasey
FEMA	Federal Assistance-PDM	NYC Department of Homeless Services	Borden Avenue Veterans Shelter Flood Resilience Project	NY	\$1,383,069	Velazquez
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	County of Berrien	Emergency Operations Center and 911 Communication Center Project	MI	\$3,000,000	Walberg
FEMA	Federal Assistance-EOC	City of Dana Beach	City of Dana Beach Emergency Operations Center	FL	\$637,195	Wasseman Schultz

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 italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

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 italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT

* * * * *

TITLE II—IMMIGRATION

* * * * *

CHAPTER 2—QUALIFICATIONS FOR ADMISSION OF ALIENS; TRAVEL CONTROL OF CITIZENS AND ALIENS

* * * * *

ADMISSION OF NONIMMIGRANTS

SEC. 214. (a)(1) The admission to the United States of any alien as a nonimmigrant shall be for such time and under such conditions as the Attorney General may by regulations prescribe, including when he deems necessary the giving of a bond with sufficient surety in such sum and containing such conditions as the Attorney General shall prescribe, to insure that at the expiration of such time or upon failure to maintain the status under which he was admitted, or to maintain any status subsequently acquired under section 248, such alien will depart from the United States. No alien admitted to Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands without a visa pursuant to section 212(l) may be authorized to enter or stay in the United States other than in Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands or to remain in Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands for a period exceeding 45 days from date of admission to Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. No alien admitted to the United States without a visa pursuant to section 217 may be authorized to remain in the United States as a nonimmigrant visitor for a period exceeding 90 days from the date of admission.

(2)(A) The period of authorized status as a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(O) shall be for such period as the Attorney General may specify in order to provide for the event (or events) for which the nonimmigrant is admitted.

(B) The period of authorized status as a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(P) shall be for such period as the Attorney General may specify in order to provide for the competition, event,

or performance for which the nonimmigrant is admitted. In the case of nonimmigrants admitted as individual athletes under section 101(a)(15)(P), the period of authorized status may be for an initial period (not to exceed 5 years) during which the nonimmigrant will perform as an athlete and such period may be extended by the Attorney General for an additional period of up to 5 years.

(b) Every alien (other than a nonimmigrant described in subparagraph (L) or (V) of section 101(a)(15), and other than a nonimmigrant described in any provision of section 101(a)(15)(H)(i) except subclause (b1) of such section) shall be presumed to be an immigrant until he establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer, at the time of application for a visa, and the immigration officers, at the time of application for admission, that he is entitled to a nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15). An alien who is an officer or employee of any foreign government or of any international organization entitled to enjoy privileges, exemptions, and immunities under the International Organizations Immunities Act, or an alien who is the attendant, servant, employee, or member of the immediate family of any such alien shall not be entitled to apply for or receive an immigrant visa, or to enter the United States as an immigrant unless he executes a written waiver in the same form and substance as is prescribed by section 247(b).

(c)(1) The question of importing any alien as a nonimmigrant under subparagraph (H), (L), (O), or (P)(i) of section 101(a)(15) (excluding nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1)) in any specific case or specific cases shall be determined by the Attorney General, after consultation with appropriate agencies of the Government, upon petition of the importing employer. Such petition shall be made and approved before the visa is granted. The petition shall be in such form and contain such information as the Attorney General shall prescribe. The approval of such a petition shall not, of itself, be construed as establishing that the alien is a nonimmigrant. For purposes of this subsection with respect to nonimmigrants described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a), the term "appropriate agencies of Government" means the Department of Labor and includes the Department of Agriculture. The provisions of section 218 shall apply to the question of importing any alien as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(a).

(2)(A) The Attorney General shall provide for a procedure under which an importing employer which meets requirements established by the Attorney General may file a blanket petition to import aliens as nonimmigrants described in section 101(a)(15)(L) instead of filing individual petitions under paragraph (1) to import such aliens. Such procedure shall permit the expedited processing of visas for admission of aliens covered under such a petition.

(B) For purposes of section 101(a)(15)(L), an alien is considered to be serving in a capacity involving specialized knowledge with respect to a company if the alien has a special knowledge of the company product and its application in international markets or has an advanced level of knowledge of processes and procedures of the company.

(C) The Attorney General shall provide a process for reviewing and acting upon petitions under this subsection with respect to

nonimmigrants described in section 101(a)(15)(L) within 30 days after the date a completed petition has been filed.

(D) The period of authorized admission for—

(i) a nonimmigrant admitted to render services in a managerial or executive capacity under section 101(a)(15)(L) shall not exceed 7 years, or

(ii) a nonimmigrant admitted to render services in a capacity that involves specialized knowledge under section 101(a)(15)(L) shall not exceed 5 years.

(E) In the case of an alien spouse admitted under section 101(a)(15)(L), who is accompanying or following to join a principal alien admitted under such section, the Attorney General shall authorize the alien spouse to engage in employment in the United States and provide the spouse with an “employment authorized” endorsement or other appropriate work permit.

(F) An alien who will serve in a capacity involving specialized knowledge with respect to an employer for purposes of section 101(a)(15)(L) and will be stationed primarily at the worksite of an employer other than the petitioning employer or its affiliate, subsidiary, or parent shall not be eligible for classification under section 101(a)(15)(L) if—

(i) the alien will be controlled and supervised principally by such unaffiliated employer; or

(ii) the placement of the alien at the worksite of the unaffiliated employer is essentially an arrangement to provide labor for hire for the unaffiliated employer, rather than a placement in connection with the provision of a product or service for which specialized knowledge specific to the petitioning employer is necessary.

(3) The Attorney General shall approve a petition—

(A) with respect to a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(O)(i) only after consultation in accordance with paragraph (6) or, with respect to aliens seeking entry for a motion picture or television production, after consultation with the appropriate union representing the alien’s occupational peers and a management organization in the area of the alien’s ability, or

(B) with respect to a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(O)(ii) after consultation in accordance with paragraph (6) or, in the case of such an alien seeking entry for a motion picture or television production, after consultation with such a labor organization and a management organization in the area of the alien’s ability.

In the case of an alien seeking entry for a motion picture or television production, (i) any opinion under the previous sentence shall only be advisory, (ii) any such opinion that recommends denial must be in writing, (iii) in making the decision the Attorney General shall consider the exigencies and scheduling of the production, and (iv) the Attorney General shall append to the decision any such opinion. The Attorney General shall provide by regulation for the waiver of the consultation requirement under subparagraph (A) in the case of aliens who have been admitted as nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15)(O)(i) because of extraordinary ability in the arts and who seek readmission to perform similar services within 2 years after the date of a consultation under such subparagraph.

Not later than 5 days after the date such a waiver is provided, the Attorney General shall forward a copy of the petition and all supporting documentation to the national office of an appropriate labor organization.

(4)(A) For purposes of section 101(a)(15)(P)(i)(a), an alien is described in this subparagraph if the alien—

(i)(I) performs as an athlete, individually or as part of a group or team, at an internationally recognized level of performance;

(II) is a professional athlete, as defined in section 204(i)(2);

(III) performs as an athlete, or as a coach, as part of a team or franchise that is located in the United States and a member of a foreign league or association of 15 or more amateur sports teams, if—

(aa) the foreign league or association is the highest level of amateur performance of that sport in the relevant foreign country;

(bb) participation in such league or association renders players ineligible, whether on a temporary or permanent basis, to earn a scholarship in, or participate in, that sport at a college or university in the United States under the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association; and

(cc) a significant number of the individuals who play in such league or association are drafted by a major sports league or a minor league affiliate of such a sports league; or

(IV) is a professional athlete or amateur athlete who performs individually or as part of a group in a theatrical ice skating production; and

(ii) seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely for the purpose of performing—

(I) as such an athlete with respect to a specific athletic competition; or

(II) in the case of an individual described in clause (i)(IV), in a specific theatrical ice skating production or tour.

(B)(i) For purposes of section 101(a)(15)(P)(i)(b), an alien is described in this subparagraph if the alien—

(I) performs with or is an integral and essential part of the performance of an entertainment group that has (except as provided in clause (ii)) been recognized internationally as being outstanding in the discipline for a sustained and substantial period of time,

(II) in the case of a performer or entertainer, except as provided in clause (iii), has had a sustained and substantial relationship with that group (ordinarily for at least one year) and provides functions integral to the performance of the group, and

(III) seeks to enter the United States temporarily and solely for the purpose of performing as such a performer or entertainer or as an integral and essential part of a performance.

(ii) In the case of an entertainment group that is recognized nationally as being outstanding in its discipline for a sustained and substantial period of time, the Attorney General may, in consider-

ation of special circumstances, waive the international recognition requirement of clause (i)(I).

(iii)(I) The one-year relationship requirement of clause (i)(II) shall not apply to 25 percent of the performers and entertainers in a group.

(II) The Attorney General may waive such one-year relationship requirement for an alien who because of illness or unanticipated and exigent circumstances replaces an essential member of the group and for an alien who augments the group by performing a critical role.

(iv) The requirements of subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (i) shall not apply to alien circus personnel who perform as part of a circus or circus group or who constitute an integral and essential part of the performance of such circus or circus group, but only if such personnel are entering the United States to join a circus that has been recognized nationally as outstanding for a sustained and substantial period of time or as part of such a circus.

(C) A person may petition the Attorney General for classification of an alien as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(P).

(D) The Attorney General shall approve petitions under this subsection with respect to nonimmigrants described in clause (i) or (iii) of section 101(a)(15)(P) only after consultation in accordance with paragraph (6).

(E) The Attorney General shall approve petitions under this subsection for nonimmigrants described in section 101(a)(15)(P)(ii) only after consultation with labor organizations representing artists and entertainers in the United States.

(F)(i) No nonimmigrant visa under section 101(a)(15)(P)(i)(a) shall be issued to any alien who is a national of a country that is a state sponsor of international terrorism unless the Secretary of State determines, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of other appropriate United States agencies, that such alien does not pose a threat to the safety, national security, or national interest of the United States. In making a determination under this subparagraph, the Secretary of State shall apply standards developed by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of other appropriate United States agencies, that are applicable to the nationals of such states.

(ii) In this subparagraph, the term “state sponsor of international terrorism” means any country the government of which has been determined by the Secretary of State under any of the laws specified in clause (iii) to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

(iii) The laws specified in this clause are the following:

(I) Section 6(j)(1)(A) of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2405(j)(1)(A)) (or successor statute).

(II) Section 40(d) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780(d)).

(III) Section 620A(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371(a)).

(G) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall permit a petition under this subsection to seek classification of more than 1 alien as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(P)(i)(a).

(H) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall permit an athlete, or the employer of an athlete, to seek admission to the United States for such athlete under a provision of this Act other than section 101(a)(15)(P)(i) if the athlete is eligible under such other provision.

(5)(A) In the case of an alien who is provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) or 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) and who is dismissed from employment by the employer before the end of the period of authorized admission, the employer shall be liable for the reasonable costs of return transportation of the alien abroad.

(B) In the case of an alien who is admitted to the United States in nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(O) or 101(a)(15)(P) and whose employment terminates for reasons other than voluntary resignation, the employer whose offer of employment formed the basis of such nonimmigrant status and the petitioner are jointly and severally liable for the reasonable cost of return transportation of the alien abroad. The petitioner shall provide assurance satisfactory to the Attorney General that the reasonable cost of that transportation will be provided.

(6)(A)(i) To meet the consultation requirement of paragraph (3)(A) in the case of a petition for a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(O)(i) (other than with respect to aliens seeking entry for a motion picture or television production), the petitioner shall submit with the petition an advisory opinion from a peer group (or other person or persons of its choosing, which may include a labor organization) with expertise in the specific field involved.

(ii) To meet the consultation requirement of paragraph (3)(B) in the case of a petition for a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(O)(ii) (other than with respect to aliens seeking entry for a motion picture or television production), the petitioner shall submit with the petition an advisory opinion from a labor organization with expertise in the skill area involved.

(iii) To meet the consultation requirement of paragraph (4)(D) in the case of a petition for a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(P)(i) or 101(a)(15)(P)(iii), the petitioner shall submit with the petition an advisory opinion from a labor organization with expertise in the specific field of athletics or entertainment involved.

(B) To meet the consultation requirements of subparagraph (A), unless the petitioner submits with the petition an advisory opinion from an appropriate labor organization, the Attorney General shall forward a copy of the petition and all supporting documentation to the national office of an appropriate labor organization within 5 days of the date of receipt of the petition. If there is a collective bargaining representative of an employer's employees in the occupational classification for which the alien is being sought, that representative shall be the appropriate labor organization.

(C) In those cases in which a petitioner described in subparagraph (A) establishes that an appropriate peer group (including a labor organization) does not exist, the Attorney General shall adjudicate the petition without requiring an advisory opinion.

(D) Any person or organization receiving a copy of a petition described in subparagraph (A) and supporting documents shall have no more than 15 days following the date of receipt of such documents within which to submit a written advisory opinion or com-

ment or to provide a letter of no objection. Once the 15-day period has expired and the petitioner has had an opportunity, where appropriate, to supply rebuttal evidence, the Attorney General shall adjudicate such petition in no more than 14 days. The Attorney General may shorten any specified time period for emergency reasons if no unreasonable burden would be thus imposed on any participant in the process.

(E)(i) The Attorney General shall establish by regulation expedited consultation procedures in the case of nonimmigrant artists or entertainers described in section 101(a)(15)(O) or 101(a)(15)(P) to accommodate the exigencies and scheduling of a given production or event.

(ii) The Attorney General shall establish by regulation expedited consultation procedures in the case of nonimmigrant athletes described in section 101(a)(15)(O)(i) or 101(a)(15)(P)(i) in the case of emergency circumstances (including trades during a season).

(F) No consultation required under this subsection by the Attorney General with a nongovernmental entity shall be construed as permitting the Attorney General to delegate any authority under this subsection to such an entity. The Attorney General shall give such weight to advisory opinions provided under this section as the Attorney General determines, in his sole discretion, to be appropriate.

(7) If a petition is filed and denied under this subsection, the Attorney General shall notify the petitioner of the determination and the reasons for the denial and of the process by which the petitioner may appeal the determination.

(8) The Attorney General shall submit annually to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate a report describing, with respect to petitions under each subcategory of subparagraphs (H), (O), (P), and (Q) of section 101(a)(15) the following:

(A) The number of such petitions which have been filed.

(B) The number of such petitions which have been approved and the number of workers (by occupation) included in such approved petitions.

(C) The number of such petitions which have been denied and the number of workers (by occupation) requested in such denied petitions.

(D) The number of such petitions which have been withdrawn.

(E) The number of such petitions which are awaiting final action.

(9)(A) The Attorney General shall impose a fee on an employer (excluding any employer that is a primary or secondary education institution, an institution of higher education, as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a), a nonprofit entity related to or affiliated with any such institution, a nonprofit entity which engages in established curriculum-related clinical training of students registered at any such institution, a nonprofit research organization, or a governmental research organization) filing before a petition under paragraph (1)—

(i) initially to grant an alien nonimmigrant status described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b);

(ii) to extend the stay of an alien having such status (unless the employer previously has obtained an extension for such alien); or

(iii) to obtain authorization for an alien having such status to change employers.

(B) The amount of the fee shall be \$1,500 for each such petition except that the fee shall be half the amount for each such petition by any employer with not more than 25 full-time equivalent employees who are employed in the United States (determined by including any affiliate or subsidiary of such employer).

(C) Fees collected under this paragraph shall be deposited in the Treasury in accordance with section 286(s).

(10) An amended H-1B petition shall not be required where the petitioning employer is involved in a corporate restructuring, including but not limited to a merger, acquisition, or consolidation, where a new corporate entity succeeds to the interests and obligations of the original petitioning employer and where the terms and conditions of employment remain the same but for the identity of the petitioner.

(11)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the Secretary of Homeland Security or the Secretary of State, as appropriate, shall impose a fee on an employer who has filed an attestation described in section 212(t)—

(i) in order that an alien may be initially granted non-immigrant status described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1); or

(ii) in order to satisfy the requirement of the second sentence of subsection (g)(8)(C) for an alien having such status to obtain certain extensions of stay.

(B) The amount of the fee shall be the same as the amount imposed by the Secretary of Homeland Security under paragraph (9), except that if such paragraph does not authorize such Secretary to impose any fee, no fee shall be imposed under this paragraph.

(C) Fees collected under this paragraph shall be deposited in the Treasury in accordance with section 286(s).

(12)(A) In addition to any other fees authorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall impose a fraud prevention and detection fee on an employer filing a petition under paragraph (1)—

(i) initially to grant an alien nonimmigrant status described in subparagraph (H)(i)(b) or (L) of section 101(a)(15); or

(ii) to obtain authorization for an alien having such status to change employers.

(B) In addition to any other fees authorized by law, the Secretary of State shall impose a fraud prevention and detection fee on an alien filing an application abroad for a visa authorizing admission to the United States as a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(L), if the alien is covered under a blanket petition described in paragraph (2)(A).

(C) The amount of the fee imposed under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be \$500.

(D) The fee imposed under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall only apply to principal aliens and not to the spouses or children who are accompanying or following to join such principal aliens.

(E) Fees collected under this paragraph shall be deposited in the Treasury in accordance with section 286(v).

(13)(A) In addition to any other fees authorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall impose a fraud prevention and detection fee on an employer filing a petition under paragraph (1) for nonimmigrant workers described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b).

(B) The amount of the fee imposed under subparagraph (A) shall be \$150.

(14)(A) If the Secretary of Homeland Security finds, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, a substantial failure to meet any of the conditions of the petition to admit or otherwise provide status to a nonimmigrant worker under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) or a willful misrepresentation of a material fact in such petition—

(i) the Secretary of Homeland Security may, in addition to any other remedy authorized by law, impose such administrative remedies (including civil monetary penalties in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 per violation) as the Secretary of Homeland Security determines to be appropriate; and

(ii) the Secretary of Homeland Security may deny petitions filed with respect to that employer under section 204 or paragraph (1) of this subsection during a period of at least 1 year but not more than 5 years for aliens to be employed by the employer.

(B) The Secretary of Homeland Security may delegate to the Secretary of Labor, with the agreement of the Secretary of Labor, any of the authority given to the Secretary of Homeland Security under subparagraph (A)(i).

(C) In determining the level of penalties to be assessed under subparagraph (A), the highest penalties shall be reserved for willful failures to meet any of the conditions of the petition that involve harm to United States workers.

(D) In this paragraph, the term “substantial failure” means the willful failure to comply with the requirements of this section that constitutes a significant deviation from the terms and conditions of a petition.

(d)(1) A visa shall not be issued under the provisions of section 101(a)(15)(K)(i) until the consular officer has received a petition filed in the United States by the fiancée or fiancé of the applying alien and approved by the Secretary of Homeland Security. The petition shall be in such form and contain such information as the Secretary of Homeland Security shall, by regulation, prescribe. Such information shall include information on any criminal convictions of the petitioner for any specified crime described in paragraph (3)(B) and information on any permanent protection or restraining order issued against the petitioner related to any specified crime described in paragraph (3)(B)(i). It shall be approved only after satisfactory evidence is submitted by the petitioner to establish that the parties have previously met in person within 2 years before the date of filing the petition, have a bona fide intention to marry, and are legally able and actually willing to conclude a valid marriage in the United States within a period of ninety days after the alien’s arrival, except that the Secretary of Homeland Security in his discretion may waive the requirement that the parties have previously met in person. In the event the marriage with the petitioner does not occur within three months after the admission of the said alien and minor children, they shall be re-

quired to depart from the United States and upon failure to do so shall be removed in accordance with sections 240 and 241.

(2)(A) Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), the Secretary of Homeland Security may not approve a petition under paragraph (1) unless the Secretary has verified that—

(i) the petitioner has not, previous to the pending petition, petitioned under paragraph (1) with respect to two or more applying aliens; and

(ii) if the petitioner has had such a petition previously approved, 2 years have elapsed since the filing of such previously approved petition.

(B) The Secretary of Homeland Security may, in the Secretary's discretion, waive the limitations in subparagraph (A) if justification exists for such a waiver. Except in extraordinary circumstances and subject to subparagraph (C), such a waiver shall not be granted if the petitioner has a record of violent criminal offenses against a person or persons.

(C)(i) The Secretary of Homeland Security is not limited by the criminal court record and shall grant a waiver of the condition described in the second sentence of subparagraph (B) in the case of a petitioner described in clause (ii).

(ii) A petitioner described in this clause is a petitioner who has been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty and who is or was not the primary perpetrator of violence in the relationship upon a determination that—

(I) the petitioner was acting in self-defense;

(II) the petitioner was found to have violated a protection order intended to protect the petitioner; or

(III) the petitioner committed, was arrested for, was convicted of, or pled guilty to committing a crime that did not result in serious bodily injury and where there was a connection between the crime and the petitioner's having been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty.

(iii) In acting on applications under this subparagraph, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall consider any credible evidence relevant to the application. The determination of what evidence is credible and the weight to be given that evidence shall be within the sole discretion of the Secretary.

(3) In this subsection:

(A) The terms "domestic violence", "sexual assault", "child abuse and neglect", "dating violence", "elder abuse", and "stalking" have the meaning given such terms in section 3 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005.

(B) The term "specified crime" means the following:

(i) Domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and neglect, dating violence, elder abuse, stalking, or an attempt to commit any such crime.

(ii) Homicide, murder, manslaughter, rape, abusive sexual contact, sexual exploitation, incest, torture, trafficking, peonage, holding hostage, involuntary servitude, slave trade, kidnapping, abduction, unlawful criminal restraint, false imprisonment, or an attempt to commit any of the crimes described in this clause.

(iii) At least three convictions for crimes relating to a controlled substance or alcohol not arising from a single act.

(e)

(1) An alien who is a citizen of Canada or Mexico, and the spouse and children of any such alien if accompanying or following to join such alien, who seeks to enter the United States under and pursuant to the provisions of Section D of Annex 16–A of the USMCA (as defined in section 3 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act) to engage in business activities at a professional level as provided for in such Annex, may be admitted for such purpose under regulations of the Attorney General promulgated after consultation with the Secretaries of State and Labor. For purposes of this Act, including the issuance of entry documents and the application of subsection (b), such alien shall be treated as if seeking classification, or classifiable, as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15). For purposes of this paragraph, the term “citizen of Mexico” means “citizen” as defined in article 16.1 of the USMCA.

(2) In the case of an alien spouse admitted under section 101(a)(15)(E), who is accompanying or following to join a principal alien admitted under such section, the Attorney General shall authorize the alien spouse to engage in employment in the United States and provide the spouse with an “employment authorized” endorsement or other appropriate work permit.

(f)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3), no alien shall be entitled to nonimmigrant status described in section 101(a)(15)(D) if the alien intends to land for the purpose of performing service on board a vessel of the United States (as defined in section 2101(46) of title 46, United States Code) or on an aircraft of an air carrier (as defined in section 40102(a)(2) of title 49, United States Code) during a labor dispute where there is a strike or lockout in the bargaining unit of the employer in which the alien intends to perform such service.

(2) An alien described in paragraph (1)—

(A) may not be paroled into the United States pursuant to section 212(d)(5) unless the Attorney General determines that the parole of such alien is necessary to protect the national security of the United States; and

(B) shall be considered not to be a bona fide crewman for purposes of section 252(b).

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to an alien if the air carrier or owner or operator of such vessel that employs the alien provides documentation that satisfies the Attorney General that the alien—

(A) has been an employee of such employer for a period of not less than 1 year preceding the date that a strike or lawful lockout commenced;

(B) has served as a qualified crewman for such employer at least once in each of 3 months during the 12-month period preceding such date; and

(C) shall continue to provide the same services that such alien provided as such a crewman.

(g)(1) The total number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status during any fiscal year (beginning with fiscal year 1992)—

(A) under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), may not exceed—

- (i) 65,000 in each fiscal year before fiscal year 1999;
- (ii) 115,000 in fiscal year 1999;
- (iii) 115,000 in fiscal year 2000;
- (iv) 195,000 in fiscal year 2001;
- (v) 195,000 in fiscal year 2002;
- (vi) 195,000 in fiscal year 2003; and
- (vii) 65,000 in each succeeding fiscal year; or

(B) under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) may not exceed 66,000.

(2) The numerical limitations of paragraph (1) shall only apply to principal aliens and not to the spouses or children of such aliens.

(3) Aliens who are subject to the numerical limitations of paragraph (1) shall be issued visas (or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status) in the order in which petitions are filed for such visas or status. If an alien who was issued a visa or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status and counted against the numerical limitations of paragraph (1) is found to have been issued such visa or otherwise provided such status by fraud or willfully misrepresenting a material fact and such visa or nonimmigrant status is revoked, then one number shall be restored to the total number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided such status under the numerical limitations of paragraph (1) in the fiscal year in which the petition is revoked, regardless of the fiscal year in which the petition was approved.

(4) In the case of a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), the period of authorized admission as such a nonimmigrant may not exceed 6 years.

(5) The numerical limitations contained in paragraph (1)(A) shall not apply to any nonimmigrant alien issued a visa or otherwise provided status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) who—

(A) is employed (or has received an offer of employment) at an institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))), or a related or affiliated nonprofit entity;

(B) is employed (or has received an offer of employment) at a nonprofit research organization or a governmental research organization; or

(C) has earned a master's or higher degree from a United States institution of higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a))), until the number of aliens who are exempted from such numerical limitation during such year exceeds 20,000.

(6) Any alien who ceases to be employed by an employer described in paragraph (5)(A) shall, if employed as a nonimmigrant alien described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), who has not previously been counted toward the numerical limitations contained in paragraph (1)(A), be counted toward those limitations the first time the alien is employed by an employer other than one described in paragraph (5).

(7) Any alien who has already been counted, within the 6 years prior to the approval of a petition described in subsection (c), toward the numerical limitations of paragraph (1)(A) shall not again be counted toward those limitations unless the alien would be eligible for a full 6 years of authorized admission at the time the petition is filed. Where multiple petitions are approved for 1 alien, that alien shall be counted only once.

(8)(A) The agreements referred to in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) are—

- (i) the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement; and
- (ii) the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement.

(B)(i) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish annual numerical limitations on approvals of initial applications by aliens for admission under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1).

(ii) The annual numerical limitations described in clause (i) shall not exceed—

(I) 1,400 for nationals of Chile (as defined in article 14.9 of the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement) for any fiscal year; and

(II) 5,400 for nationals of Singapore (as defined in Annex 1A of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement) for any fiscal year.

(iii) The annual numerical limitations described in clause (i) shall only apply to principal aliens and not to the spouses or children of such aliens.

(iv) The annual numerical limitation described in paragraph (1)(A) is reduced by the amount of the annual numerical limitations established under clause (i). However, if a numerical limitation established under clause (i) has not been exhausted at the end of a given fiscal year, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall adjust upwards the numerical limitation in paragraph (1)(A) for that fiscal year by the amount remaining in the numerical limitation under clause (i). Visas under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) may be issued pursuant to such adjustment within the first 45 days of the next fiscal year to aliens who had applied for such visas during the fiscal year for which the adjustment was made.

(C) The period of authorized admission as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1) shall be 1 year, and may be extended, but only in 1-year increments. After every second extension, the next following extension shall not be granted unless the Secretary of Labor had determined and certified to the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Secretary of State that the intending employer has filed with the Secretary of Labor an attestation under section 212(t)(1) for the purpose of permitting the nonimmigrant to obtain such extension.

(D) The numerical limitation described in paragraph (1)(A) for a fiscal year shall be reduced by one for each alien granted an extension under subparagraph (C) during such year who has obtained 5 or more consecutive prior extensions.

(9)(A) **【Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), an alien who has already been counted toward the numerical limitation of paragraph (1)(B) during fiscal year 2013, 2014, or 2015 shall not again be counted toward such limitation during fiscal year 2016. Such an alien shall be considered a returning worker.】** *Subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C), an alien shall be considered a returning worker and shall not again be counted toward the numerical limitation of paragraph (1)(B) during fiscal year 2024 if such alien has already been counted toward such numerical limitation during any of the 3 preceding fiscal years.*

(B) A petition to admit or otherwise provide status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) shall include, with respect to a returning worker—

(i) all information and evidence that the Secretary of Homeland Security determines is required to support a petition for status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b);

(ii) the full name of the alien; and

(iii) a certification to the Department of Homeland Security that the alien is a returning worker.

(C) An H-2B visa or grant of nonimmigrant status for a returning worker shall be approved only if the alien is confirmed to be a returning worker by—

(i) the Department of State; or

(ii) if the alien is visa exempt or seeking to change to status under section 101 (a)(15)(H)(ii)(b), the Department of Homeland Security.

(10) The numerical limitations of paragraph (1)(B) shall be allocated for a fiscal year so that the total number of aliens subject to such numerical limits who enter the United States pursuant to a visa or are accorded nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(b) during the first 6 months of such fiscal year is not more than 33,000.

(11)(A) The Secretary of State may not approve a number of initial applications submitted for aliens described in section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii) that is more than the applicable numerical limitation set out in this paragraph.

(B) The applicable numerical limitation referred to in subparagraph (A) is 10,500 for each fiscal year.

(C) The applicable numerical limitation referred to in subparagraph (A) shall only apply to principal aliens and not to the spouses or children of such aliens.

(h) The fact that an alien is the beneficiary of an application for a preference status filed under section 204 or has otherwise sought permanent residence in the United States shall not constitute evidence of an intention to abandon a foreign residence for purposes of obtaining a visa as a nonimmigrant described in subparagraph (H)(i)(b) or (c), (L), or (V) of section 101(a)(15) or otherwise obtaining or maintaining the status of a nonimmigrant described in such subparagraph, if the alien had obtained a change of status under section 248 to a classification as such a nonimmigrant before the alien's most recent departure from the United States.

(i)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3), for purposes of section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), section 101(a)(15)(E)(iii), and paragraph (2), the term "specialty occupation" means an occupation that requires—

(A) theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and

(B) attainment of a bachelor's or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

(2) For purposes of section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b), the requirements of this paragraph, with respect to a specialty occupation, are—

(A) full state licensure to practice in the occupation, if such licensure is required to practice in the occupation,

(B) completion of the degree described in paragraph (1)(B) for the occupation, or

(C)(i) experience in the specialty equivalent to the completion of such degree, and (ii) recognition of expertise in the specialty

through progressively responsible positions relating to the specialty.

(3) For purposes of section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b1), the term “specialty occupation” means an occupation that requires—

(A) theoretical and practical application of a body of specialized knowledge; and

(B) attainment of a bachelor’s or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

(j)

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, an alien who is a citizen of Canada or Mexico who seeks to enter the United States under and pursuant to the provisions of Section B, Section C, or Section D of Annex 16–A of the USMCA (as defined in section 3 of the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement Implementation Act), shall not be classified as a non-immigrant under such provisions if there is in progress a strike or lockout in the course of a labor dispute in the occupational classification at the place or intended place of employment, unless such alien establishes, pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Attorney General, that the alien’s entry will not affect adversely the settlement of the strike or lockout or the employment of any person who is involved in the strike or lockout. Notice of a determination under this paragraph shall be given as may be required by paragraph 3 of article 16.4 of the USMCA. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “citizen of Mexico” means “citizen” as defined in article 16.1 of the USMCA.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act except section 212(t)(1), and subject to regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Homeland Security, an alien who seeks to enter the United States under and pursuant to the provisions of an agreement listed in subsection (g)(8)(A), and the spouse and children of such an alien if accompanying or following to join the alien, may be denied admission as a nonimmigrant under subparagraph (E), (L), or (H)(i)(b1) of section 101(a)(15) if there is in progress a labor dispute in the occupational classification at the place or intended place of employment, unless such alien establishes, pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Homeland Security after consultation with the Secretary of Labor, that the alien’s entry will not affect adversely the settlement of the labor dispute or the employment of any person who is involved in the labor dispute. Notice of a determination under this paragraph shall be given as may be required by such agreement.

(k)(1) The number of aliens who may be provided a visa as non-immigrants under section 101(a)(15)(S)(i) in any fiscal year may not exceed 200. The number of aliens who may be provided a visa as nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15)(S)(ii) in any fiscal year may not exceed 50.

(2) The period of admission of an alien as such a nonimmigrant may not exceed 3 years. Such period may not be extended by the Attorney General.

(3) As a condition for the admission, and continued stay in lawful status, of such a nonimmigrant, the nonimmigrant—

(A) shall report not less often than quarterly to the Attorney General such information concerning the alien's whereabouts and activities as the Attorney General may require;

(B) may not be convicted of any criminal offense punishable by a term of imprisonment of 1 year or more after the date of such admission;

(C) must have executed a form that waives the nonimmigrant's right to contest, other than on the basis of an application for withholding of removal, any action for removal of the alien instituted before the alien obtains lawful permanent resident status; and

(D) shall abide by any other condition, limitation, or restriction imposed by the Attorney General.

(4) The Attorney General shall submit a report annually to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate concerning—

(A) the number of such nonimmigrants admitted;

(B) the number of successful criminal prosecutions or investigations resulting from cooperation of such aliens;

(C) the number of terrorist acts prevented or frustrated resulting from cooperation of such aliens;

(D) the number of such nonimmigrants whose admission or cooperation has not resulted in successful criminal prosecution or investigation or the prevention or frustration of a terrorist act; and

(E) the number of such nonimmigrants who have failed to report quarterly (as required under paragraph (3)) or who have been convicted of crimes in the United States after the date of their admission as such a nonimmigrant.

(1)(1) In the case of a request by an interested State agency, or by an interested Federal agency, for a waiver of the 2-year foreign residence requirement under section 212(e) on behalf of an alien described in clause (iii) of such section, the Attorney General shall not grant such waiver unless—

(A) in the case of an alien who is otherwise contractually obligated to return to a foreign country, the government of such country furnishes the Director of the United States Information Agency with a statement in writing that it has no objection to such waiver;

(B) in the case of a request by an interested State agency, the grant of such waiver would not cause the number of waivers allotted for that State for that fiscal year to exceed 30;

(C) in the case of a request by an interested Federal agency or by an interested State agency—

(i) the alien demonstrates a bona fide offer of full-time employment at a health facility or health care organization, which employment has been determined by the Attorney General to be in the public interest; and

(ii) the alien agrees to begin employment with the health facility or health care organization within 90 days of receiving such waiver, and agrees to continue to work for a total of not less than 3 years (unless the Attorney General determines that extenuating circumstances exist, such as closure of the facility or hardship to the alien, which would justify a lesser period of employment at such health facil-

ity or health care organization, in which case the alien must demonstrate another bona fide offer of employment at a health facility or health care organization for the remainder of such 3-year period); and

(D) in the case of a request by an interested Federal agency (other than a request by an interested Federal agency to employ the alien full-time in medical research or training) or by an interested State agency, the alien agrees to practice primary care or specialty medicine in accordance with paragraph (2) for a total of not less than 3 years only in the geographic area or areas which are designated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services as having a shortage of health care professionals, except that—

(i) in the case of a request by the Department of Veterans Affairs, the alien shall not be required to practice medicine in a geographic area designated by the Secretary;

(ii) in the case of a request by an interested State agency, the head of such State agency determines that the alien is to practice medicine under such agreement in a facility that serves patients who reside in one or more geographic areas so designated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (without regard to whether such facility is located within such a designated geographic area), and the grant of such waiver would not cause the number of the waivers granted on behalf of aliens for such State for a fiscal year (within the limitation in subparagraph (B)) in accordance with the conditions of this clause to exceed 10; and

(iii) in the case of a request by an interested Federal agency or by an interested State agency for a waiver for an alien who agrees to practice specialty medicine in a facility located in a geographic area so designated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the request shall demonstrate, based on criteria established by such agency, that there is a shortage of health care professionals able to provide services in the appropriate medical specialty to the patients who will be served by the alien.

(2)(A) Notwithstanding section 248(a)(2), the Attorney General may change the status of an alien who qualifies under this subsection and section 212(e) to that of an alien described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b). The numerical limitations contained in subsection (g)(1)(A) shall not apply to any alien whose status is changed under the preceding sentence, if the alien obtained a waiver of the 2-year foreign residence requirement upon a request by an interested Federal agency or an interested State agency.

(B) No person who has obtained a change of status under subparagraph (A) and who has failed to fulfill the terms of the contract with the health facility or health care organization named in the waiver application shall be eligible to apply for an immigrant visa, for permanent residence, or for any other change of nonimmigrant status, until it is established that such person has resided and been physically present in the country of his nationality or his last residence for an aggregate of at least 2 years following departure from the United States.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, the 2-year foreign residence requirement under section 212(e) shall apply with respect to an alien described in clause (iii) of such section, who has not otherwise been accorded status under section 101(a)(27)(H), if—

(A) at any time the alien ceases to comply with any agreement entered into under subparagraph (C) or (D) of paragraph (1); or

(B) the alien's employment ceases to benefit the public interest at any time during the 3-year period described in paragraph (1)(C).

(m)(1) An alien may not be accorded status as a nonimmigrant under clause (i) or (iii) of section 101(a)(15)(F) in order to pursue a course of study—

(A) at a public elementary school or in a publicly funded adult education program; or

(B) at a public secondary school unless—

(i) the aggregate period of such status at such a school does not exceed 12 months with respect to any alien, and
(ii) the alien demonstrates that the alien has reimbursed the local educational agency that administers the school for the full, unsubsidized per capita cost of providing education at such school for the period of the alien's attendance.

(2) An alien who obtains the status of a nonimmigrant under clause (i) or (iii) of section 101(a)(15)(F) in order to pursue a course of study at a private elementary or secondary school or in a language training program that is not publicly funded shall be considered to have violated such status, and the alien's visa under section 101(a)(15)(F) shall be void, if the alien terminates or abandons such course of study at such a school and undertakes a course of study at a public elementary school, in a publicly funded adult education program, in a publicly funded adult education language training program, or at a public secondary school (unless the requirements of paragraph (1)(B) are met).

(n)(1) A nonimmigrant alien described in paragraph (2) who was previously issued a visa or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) is authorized to accept new employment upon the filing by the prospective employer of a new petition on behalf of such nonimmigrant as provided under subsection (a). Employment authorization shall continue for such alien until the new petition is adjudicated. If the new petition is denied, such authorization shall cease.

(2) A nonimmigrant alien described in this paragraph is a nonimmigrant alien—

(A) who has been lawfully admitted into the United States;

(B) on whose behalf an employer has filed a nonfrivolous petition for new employment before the date of expiration of the period of stay authorized by the Attorney General; and

(C) who, subsequent to such lawful admission, has not been employed without authorization in the United States before the filing of such petition.

(o)(1) No alien shall be eligible for admission to the United States under section 101(a)(15)(T) if there is substantial reason to believe that the alien has committed an act of a severe form of trafficking

in persons (as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000).

(2) The total number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status during any fiscal year under section 101(a)(15)(T) may not exceed 5,000.

(3) The numerical limitation of paragraph (2) shall only apply to principal aliens and not to the spouses, sons, daughters, siblings, or parents of such aliens.

(4) An unmarried alien who seeks to accompany, or follow to join, a parent granted status under section 101(a)(15)(T)(i), and who was under 21 years of age on the date on which such parent applied for such status, shall continue to be classified as a child for purposes of section 101(a)(15)(T)(ii), if the alien attains 21 years of age after such parent's application was filed but while it was pending.

(5) An alien described in clause (i) of section 101(a)(15)(T) shall continue to be treated as an alien described in clause (ii)(I) of such section if the alien attains 21 years of age after the alien's application for status under such clause (i) is filed but while it is pending.

(6) In making a determination under section 101(a)(15)(T)(i)(III)(aa) with respect to an alien, statements from State and local law enforcement officials that the alien has complied with any reasonable request for assistance in the investigation or prosecution of crimes such as kidnapping, rape, slavery, or other forced labor offenses, where severe forms of trafficking in persons (as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000) appear to have been involved, shall be considered.

(7)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), an alien who is issued a visa or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(T) may be granted such status for a period of not more than 4 years.

(B) An alien who is issued a visa or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(T) may extend the period of such status beyond the period described in subparagraph (A) if—

(i) a Federal, State, or local law enforcement official, prosecutor, judge, or other authority investigating or prosecuting activity relating to human trafficking or certifies that the presence of the alien in the United States is necessary to assist in the investigation or prosecution of such activity;

(ii) the alien is eligible for relief under section 245(l) and is unable to obtain such relief because regulations have not been issued to implement such section; or

(iii) the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that an extension of the period of such nonimmigrant status is warranted due to exceptional circumstances.

(C) Nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(T) shall be extended during the pendency of an application for adjustment of status under section 245(l).

(p) REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO SECTION 101(a)(15)(U) VISAS.—

(1) PETITIONING PROCEDURES FOR SECTION 101(a)(15)(U) VISAS.—The petition filed by an alien under section 101(a)(15)(U)(i) shall contain a certification from a Federal, State, or local law enforcement official, prosecutor, judge, or other Federal, State, or local authority investigating criminal

activity described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii). This certification may also be provided by an official of the Service whose ability to provide such certification is not limited to information concerning immigration violations. This certification shall state that the alien “has been helpful, is being helpful, or is likely to be helpful” in the investigation or prosecution of criminal activity described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii).

(2) NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—

(A) The number of aliens who may be issued visas or otherwise provided status as nonimmigrants under section 101(a)(15)(U) in any fiscal year shall not exceed 10,000.

(B) The numerical limitations in subparagraph (A) shall only apply to principal aliens described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(i), and not to spouses, children, or, in the case of alien children, the alien parents of such children.

(3) DUTIES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL WITH RESPECT TO “U” VISA NONIMMIGRANTS.—With respect to nonimmigrant aliens described in subsection (a)(15)(U)—

(A) the Attorney General and other government officials, where appropriate, shall provide those aliens with referrals to nongovernmental organizations to advise the aliens regarding their options while in the United States and the resources available to them; and

(B) the Attorney General shall, during the period those aliens are in lawful temporary resident status under that subsection, provide the aliens with employment authorization.

(4) CREDIBLE EVIDENCE CONSIDERED.—In acting on any petition filed under this subsection, the consular officer or the Attorney General, as appropriate, shall consider any credible evidence relevant to the petition.

(5) NONEXCLUSIVE RELIEF.—Nothing in this subsection limits the ability of aliens who qualify for status under section 101(a)(15)(U) to seek any other immigration benefit or status for which the alien may be eligible.

(6) DURATION OF STATUS.—The authorized period of status of an alien as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(U) shall be for a period of not more than 4 years, but shall be extended upon certification from a Federal, State, or local law enforcement official, prosecutor, judge, or other Federal, State, or local authority investigating or prosecuting criminal activity described in section 101(a)(15)(U)(iii) that the alien’s presence in the United States is required to assist in the investigation or prosecution of such criminal activity. The Secretary of Homeland Security may extend, beyond the 4-year period authorized under this section, the authorized period of status of an alien as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(U) if the Secretary determines that an extension of such period is warranted due to exceptional circumstances. Such alien’s nonimmigrant status shall be extended beyond the 4-year period authorized under this section if the alien is eligible for relief under section 245(m) and is unable to obtain such relief because regulations have not been issued to implement such section and shall be extended during the pendency of an application for adjustment of status under section 245(m). The Secretary may grant work

authorization to any alien who has a pending, bona fide application for nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(U).

(7) AGE DETERMINATIONS.—

(A) CHILDREN.—An unmarried alien who seeks to accompany, or follow to join, a parent granted status under section 101(a)(15)(U)(i), and who was under 21 years of age on the date on which such parent petitioned for such status, shall continue to be classified as a child for purposes of section 101(a)(15)(U)(ii), if the alien attains 21 years of age after such parent's petition was filed but while it was pending.

(B) PRINCIPAL ALIENS.—An alien described in clause (i) of section 101(a)(15)(U) shall continue to be treated as an alien described in clause (ii)(I) of such section if the alien attains 21 years of age after the alien's application for status under such clause (i) is filed but while it is pending.

(q)(1) In the case of a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(V)—

(A) the Attorney General shall authorize the alien to engage in employment in the United States during the period of authorized admission and shall provide the alien with an "employment authorized" endorsement or other appropriate document signifying authorization of employment; and

(B) the period of authorized admission as such a nonimmigrant shall terminate 30 days after the date on which any of the following is denied:

(i) The petition filed under section 204 to accord the alien a status under section 203(a)(2)(A) (or, in the case of a child granted nonimmigrant status based on eligibility to receive a visa under section 203(d), the petition filed to accord the child's parent a status under section 203(a)(2)(A)).

(ii) The alien's application for an immigrant visa pursuant to the approval of such petition.

(iii) The alien's application for adjustment of status under section 245 pursuant to the approval of such petition.

(2) In determining whether an alien is eligible to be admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(V), the grounds for inadmissibility specified in section 212(a)(9)(B) shall not apply.

(3) The status of an alien physically present in the United States may be adjusted by the Attorney General, in the discretion of the Attorney General and under such regulations as the Attorney General may prescribe, to that of a nonimmigrant under section 101(a)(15)(V), if the alien—

(A) applies for such adjustment;

(B) satisfies the requirements of such section; and

(C) is eligible to be admitted to the United States, except in determining such admissibility, the grounds for inadmissibility specified in paragraphs (6)(A), (7), and (9)(B) of section 212(a) shall not apply.

(r)(1) A visa shall not be issued under the provisions of section 101(a)(15)(K)(ii) until the consular officer has received a petition filed in the United States by the spouse of the applying alien and approved by the Attorney General. The petition shall be in such

form and contain such information as the Attorney General shall, by regulation, prescribe. Such information shall include information on any criminal convictions of the petitioner for any specified crime described in paragraph (5)(B) and information on any permanent protection or restraining order issued against the petitioner related to any specified crime described in subsection (5)(B)(i).

(2) In the case of an alien seeking admission under section 101(a)(15)(K)(ii) who concluded a marriage with a citizen of the United States outside the United States, the alien shall be considered inadmissible under section 212(a)(7)(B) if the alien is not at the time of application for admission in possession of a valid nonimmigrant visa issued by a consular officer in the foreign state in which the marriage was concluded.

(3) In the case of a nonimmigrant described in section 101(a)(15)(K)(ii), and any child of such a nonimmigrant who was admitted as accompanying, or following to join, such a nonimmigrant, the period of authorized admission shall terminate 30 days after the date on which any of the following is denied:

(A) The petition filed under section 204 to accord the principal alien status under section 201(b)(2)(A)(i).

(B) The principal alien's application for an immigrant visa pursuant to the approval of such petition.

(C) The principal alien's application for adjustment of status under section 245 pursuant to the approval of such petition.

(4)(A) The Secretary of Homeland Security shall create a database for the purpose of tracking multiple visa petitions filed for fiancé(e)s and spouses under clauses (i) and (ii) of section 101(a)(15)(K). Upon approval of a second visa petition under section 101(a)(15)(K) for a fiancé(e) or spouse filed by the same United States citizen petitioner, the petitioner shall be notified by the Secretary that information concerning the petitioner has been entered into the multiple visa petition tracking database. All subsequent fiancé(e) or spouse nonimmigrant visa petitions filed by that petitioner under such section shall be entered in the database.

(B)(i) Once a petitioner has had two fiancé(e) or spousal petitions approved under clause (i) or (ii) of section 101(a)(15)(K), if a subsequent petition is filed under such section less than 10 years after the date the first visa petition was filed under such section, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify both the petitioner and beneficiary of any such subsequent petition about the number of previously approved fiancé(e) or spousal petitions listed in the database.

(ii) To notify the beneficiary as required by clause (i), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide such notice to the Secretary of State for inclusion in the mailing to the beneficiary described in section 833(a)(5)(A)(i) of the International Marriage Broker Regulation Act of 2005 (8 U.S.C. 1375a(a)(5)(A)(i)).

(5) In this subsection:

(A) The terms "domestic violence", "sexual assault", "child abuse and neglect", "dating violence", "elder abuse", and "stalking" have the meaning given such terms in section 3 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005.

(B) The term "specified crime" means the following:

(i) Domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse and neglect, dating violence, elder abuse, stalking, or an attempt to commit any such crime.

(ii) Homicide, murder, manslaughter, rape, abusive sexual contact, sexual exploitation, incest, torture, trafficking, peonage, holding hostage, involuntary servitude, slave trade, kidnapping, abduction, unlawful criminal restraint, false imprisonment, or an attempt to commit any of the crimes described in this clause.

(iii) At least three convictions for crimes relating to a controlled substance or alcohol not arising from a single act.

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**DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022**

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DIVISION F—DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

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TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SEC. 538. (a) There is hereby established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the “Department of Homeland Security Nonrecurring Expenses Fund” (the Fund).

(b) Unobligated balances of expired discretionary funds appropriated for this or any succeeding fiscal year from the General Fund of the Treasury to the Department of Homeland Security by this or any other Act **[may]** *shall* be transferred (not later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated) into the Fund.

(c) Amounts deposited in the Fund shall be available until expended, and in addition to such other funds as may be available for such purposes, for information technology system modernization and facilities infrastructure improvements necessary for the operation of the Department, subject to approval by the Office of Management and Budget.

[(d) Amounts in the Fund may be obligated only after the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are notified at least 15 days in advance of the planned use of funds.]

(d) Amounts in the Fund may not be obligated until after the date on which the Act making full-year appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the applicable fiscal year is enacted into law, subject to subsection (e).

(e) The Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate shall be notified at least 15 days in advance of the planned use of funds.

* * * * *

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 following statements are submitted describing the effect 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.

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

TITLE I—DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the operations and support of the Office of the Secretary and for the executive management offices.

MANAGEMENT DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds, with availability for three years, for procurement, construction, and improvements.

FEDERAL PROTECTIVE SERVICE

The Committee includes language making funds available until expended for the operations of the Federal Protective Service.

INTELLIGENCE, ANALYSIS, AND SITUATIONAL AWARENESS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Office of Situational Awareness, including funding for official reception and representation expenses and funds for facility needs associated with secure space at fusion centers. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the Office of Inspector General, including certain confidential operational expenses such as the payment of informants.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language requiring a report on grants or contracts awarded by means other than full and open competition and requiring the Inspector General to review such grants or contracts and report the results to the Committees.

Language requiring the Chief Financial Officer to submit monthly budget and staffing reports.

Language requiring the Secretary to notify the Committees of any proposed transfers from the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to any DHS component.

Language related to official costs of the Secretary and Deputy Secretary for official travel.

Language requiring the Under Secretary for Management to report on certain acquisition programs.

Language regarding pilot and demonstration programs.

TITLE II—SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support, including funds for the transportation of unaccompanied alien minors; air and marine assistance to other law enforcement agencies and humanitarian efforts; purchase or lease of vehicles; the purchase, maintenance, and procurement of marine vessels, aircraft, and unmanned aircraft systems; contracting with individuals for personal services abroad; Harbor Maintenance Fee collections; customs officers; official reception and representation expenses; Customs User Fee collections; payment of rental space in connection with preclearance operations; and compensation of informants. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements, including procurement of physical barriers, marine vessels, aircraft, and unmanned aerial systems. The Committee provides three-year and five-year availability of funds for these activities.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representa-

tion expenses, overseas vetted units and associated stipends, and the operation and maintenance necessary to sustain the daily effectiveness of equipment and facilities. The Committee includes language making funds available for special operations; compensation to informants; the reimbursement of other federal agencies for certain costs; the purchase or lease of vehicles; maintenance, minor construction, and minor improvements of owned and leased facilities; the enforcement of child labor laws; paid apprenticeships for the Human Exploitation Rescue Operations Corps; and the investigation of intellectual property rights violations. The Committee specifies a funding level for enforcement and removal operations (ERO), including transportation of unaccompanied minor aliens. The Committee provides two-year and no-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, renovation, and improvements to include funds for facilities repair and maintenance projects. The Committee provides three-year and five-year availability of funds for these activities.

TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representation expenses, and establishes conditions under which security fees are collected and credited. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for these activities.

COAST GUARD

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for the operations and support of the Coast Guard, including funds for official reception and representation expenses; purchase or lease of passenger motor vehicles; small boats; repairs and service life-replacements; purchase, lease, or improvement of boats necessary for overseas deployments and activities; special pay allowances; recreation and welfare; environmental compliance and restoration; and defense-related activities. The Committee includes language authorizing funds to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

The Committee provides two-year, three-year, and five-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for the procurement, construction, and improvements, including aids to navigation, shore facilities, vessels, and aircraft. The Committee includes language authorizing funds to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund. The Committee provides five-year availability of funds for these purposes.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development, and for maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of related facilities and equipment. The Committee includes language authorizing funds to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, and authorizing funds received from state and local governments, other public authorities, private sources, and foreign countries to be credited to this account and used for certain purposes. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these purposes.

RETIRED PAY

The Committee includes language providing funds for retired pay and medical care for the Coast Guard's retired personnel and their dependents and makes these funds available until expended.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language that provides funds for operations and support, to include funds for the purchase and replacement of vehicles; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of motorcycles; rental of certain buildings; improvements to buildings as may be necessary for protective missions; firearms matches; presentation of awards; behavioral research; advance payment for commercial accommodations; per diem and subsistence allowances; official reception and representation expenses; grant activities related to missing and exploited children investigations; premium pay; and technical assistance and equipment provided to foreign law enforcement organizations. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these purposes.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for these purposes.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language regarding overtime compensation.

Language allowing CBP to sustain or increase operations in Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands with appropriated funds.

Language regarding the availability of fee revenue collected from certain arriving passengers.

Language allowing CBP access to certain reimbursements for preclearance activities.

Language regarding the importation of prescription drugs by an individual for personal use.

Language regarding waivers of the Jones Act.

Language prohibiting DHS from establishing a border crossing fee.

Language 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”.

Language prohibiting the construction of border security barriers in specified areas.

Language regarding vetting operations at existing locations.

Language regarding the use of funds provided under the heading “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Procurement, Construction, and Improvements”.

Language prohibiting the removal of physical barriers.

Language regarding the CBP One Application.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to reduce participation in the 287(g) program.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the 287(g) program if the terms of the agreement governing the delegation of authority have been materially violated.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to contract for detention services if the facility receives less than “adequate” ratings in two consecutive performance evaluations.

Language regarding the reprogramming of funds related to the detention of aliens.

Language requiring ICE to provide statistics about its detention population.

Language regarding reporting on the 287(g) program.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for certain ICE prosecutorial discretion activities.

Language prohibiting the transportation of aliens into the interior of the United States for purposes other than enforcement.

Language prohibiting the provision of abortion services, with limited exceptions, for ICE detainees.

Language prohibiting the provision of gender-affirming medication and surgeries for ICE detainees.

Language regarding prioritization of detention and the Alternatives to Detention program.

Language clarifying that certain elected and appointed officials are not exempt from federal passenger and baggage screening.

Language authorizing TSA to use funds from the Aviation Security Capital Fund for the procurement and installation of explosives detection systems or for other purposes authorized by law.

Language requiring a report from TSA on the agency's investment plans.

Language prohibiting implementation of any structural pay reform for any TSA employee that is not a Transportation Security Officer.

Language prohibiting funds made available under the heading "Coast Guard—Operations and Support" for recreational vessel inspection expenses, except to the extent fees are collected from owners of yachts and credited to this appropriation.

Language allowing up to \$10,000,000 to be reprogrammed to or from Military Personnel and between the Field Operations funding subcategories within "Coast Guard—Operations and Support".

Language requiring the Coast Guard to submit a future-years capital investment plan.

Language related to the Coast Guard's legacy Operations Systems Center.

Language related to the Coast Guard National Vessel Documentation Center.

Language related to the Coast Guard Civil Engineering program.

Language allowing for the use of the Coast Guard Housing Fund.

Language related to towing vessel fees.

Language allowing the Secret Service to obligate funds in anticipation of reimbursement for personnel receiving training.

Language 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.

Language permitting up to \$15,000,000 to be reprogrammed within "United States Secret Service—Operations and Support".

Language allowing 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.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to implement CBP "Emergency Driving and Vehicular Pursuits" policy or similar directive.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to issue student visas for aliens attending unaccredited institutions of higher education.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to parole Chinese nationals into the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to carry out a procurement contract for the Waterways Commerce Cutter acquisition for any entity deemed not a small business by the Small Business Administration.

TITLE III—PROTECTION, PREPAREDNESS, RESPONSE, AND RECOVERY

CYBERSECURITY AND INFRASTRUCTURE SECURITY AGENCY

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representation expenses. The Committee provides for two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these purposes.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for these purposes.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including funds for official reception and representation expenses.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three- and five-year availability of funds for these purposes.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee includes language providing funds for grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities, including for terrorism prevention; nonprofit organizations; public transportation security, including buses and railroads; port security; fire-fighter assistance; emergency management; flood hazard mapping and risk analysis; catastrophic preparedness, emergency food and shelter; warning systems; community project grants; education, training, exercises, and technical assistance; and other programs. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain purposes.

DISASTER RELIEF FUND

The Committee includes language making funds available until expended for the Disaster Relief Fund.

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE FUND

The Committee includes language making funds available for mission support associated with flood management and programs and activities under the National Flood Insurance Fund, including flood plain management and flood mapping. The Committee includes provisions making funds available for interest on Treasury borrowings and limiting amounts available for operating expenses, commissions and taxes of agents, and flood mitigation activities associated with the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968. The Committee includes language permitting additional fees collected to be credited as an offsetting collection and available for floodplain management; providing that not to exceed four percent of the total appropriation is available for administrative costs; and making funds available for the Flood Insurance Advocate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language requiring CISA to provide quarterly budget and staffing briefings.

Language related to the administration of grants.

Language specifying timeframes for certain grant applications and awards.

Language requiring a five-day advance notification prior to the announcement of certain grant awards under “Federal Emergency Management Agency—Federal Assistance”.

Language authorizing the use of certain grant funds for the installation of communications towers.

Language requiring the submission of a monthly Disaster Relief Fund report.

Language permitting the FEMA Administrator to grant waivers from specified requirements of section 34 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

Language providing for the receipt and expenditure of fees collected for the Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program, as authorized by Public Law 105-276.

Language permitting the FEMA Administrator to grant waivers from specified requirements of section 33 of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974.

TITLE IV—RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES

U.S. CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION SERVICES

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support for the E-Verify program.

FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING CENTERS

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language making funds available for operations and support, including for official reception and representation expenses and purchase of police-type vehicles. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements to include acquisition of necessary additional real property and facilities, construction and ongoing maintenance, facility improvements and related expenses. The Committee provides five-year availability of funds for these activities.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIRECTORATE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including the purchase or lease of vehicles and official

reception and representation expenses. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides five-year availability of funds for these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

COUNTERING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OFFICE

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

The Committee includes language providing funds for operations and support, including official reception and representation expenses. The Committee provides two-year availability of funds for certain activities.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee includes language providing funds for procurement, construction, and improvements. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Committee includes language providing funds for research and development. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

The Committee includes language providing funds for federal assistance through grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other activities. The Committee provides three-year availability of funds for these activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Language allowing USCIS to acquire, operate, equip, and dispose of up to five vehicles under certain scenarios.

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

Language related to the collection and use of biometrics.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to execute the rule entitled "Procedures or Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers."

Language prohibiting the use of funds to provide employment authorization documents for certain aliens.

Language related to H-2B visas.

Language related to H-2A visas.

Language regarding official reception and representation expenses for USCIS.

Language authorizing FLETC to distribute funds for incurred training expenses.

Language directing the FLETC Accreditation Board to lead the federal law enforcement training accreditation process for measuring and assessing federal law enforcement training programs, facilities, and instructors.

Language allowing FLETC to accept transfers from other government agencies for the construction of special use facilities.

Language classifying FLETC instructor staff as inherently governmental for certain purposes.

TITLE V—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Language limiting the availability of appropriations to one year unless otherwise expressly provided.

Language providing authority to merge unexpended balances of prior year appropriations with new appropriations accounts for the same purpose.

Language limiting reprogramming authority and providing limited transfer authority.

Language prohibiting funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department to make payment to the working capital fund, except for activities and amounts proposed in the President's budget request.

Language providing authority regarding the availability and uses of prior year balances for Operations and Support accounts.

Language deeming intelligence activities to be specifically authorized during the fiscal year until the enactment of an act authorizing intelligence activities for that year.

Language requiring notification to the Committees at least three days before DHS announces or executes grant allocations, grant awards, contract awards (including contracts covered by the Federal Acquisition Regulation), other transaction agreements, letters of intent, or a task or delivery order on multiple award contracts, or sole-source grant awards.

Language prohibiting all agencies from purchasing, constructing, or leasing additional facilities for federal law enforcement training without advance notification to the Committees.

Language 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.

Language related to sensitive security information and the use of funds in conformance with section 303 of the Energy Policy Act of 1992.

Language prohibiting the use of funds in contravention of the Buy American Act.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to amend the oath of allegiance required by section 337 of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Language prohibiting DHS from using funds to carry out reorganization authority.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for planning, testing, piloting, or developing a national identification card.

Language directing that any official required by this Act to report or certify to the Committees may not delegate such authority unless expressly authorized to do so.

Language prohibiting the use of funds from being used for first-class travel.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to employ workers described in section 274A(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to pay award or incentive fees for contractors with a below satisfactory performance or a performance that fails to meet the basic requirements of the contract.

Language requiring that DHS computer systems block electronic access to pornography, except for law enforcement purposes.

Language regarding the transfer of firearms by federal law enforcement personnel.

Language regarding funding restrictions and reporting requirements related to conferences occurring outside of the United States.

Language prohibiting funds to reimburse any federal department or agency for its participation in a National Special Security Event.

Language requiring a notification, including justification materials, prior to implementing any structural pay reform or introducing any new position classification that affects more than 100 full-time positions or costs more than \$5,000,000.

Language directing the Department to post reports required by the Committees on a public website unless public posting compromises homeland or national security or contains proprietary information.

Language authorizing minor procurement, construction, and improvement activities using Operations and Support appropriations, as specified.

Language authorizing DHS to use discretionary appropriations for the primary and secondary schooling of eligible dependents of DHS personnel stationed in areas of U.S. territories that meet certain criteria.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to limit access to detention facilities by members of Congress or their designated staff.

Language appropriating an additional amount for presidential residence protection.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to use restraints on pregnant detainees in DHS custody except in certain circumstances.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the destruction of records related to detainees in custody.

Language continuing by reference a prohibition on the use of funds for a Principal Federal Official during a declared disaster or emergency under the Stafford Act, with certain exceptions.

Language requiring the Under Secretary for Management to submit a component-level report on unfunded priorities for which appropriated funds would be classified as budget function 050.

Language requiring notifications when the President designates a former or retired federal official or employee for protection and requiring reporting on the costs of such protection.

Language requiring notifications and reporting on DHS submissions of proposals to the Technology Modernization Fund.

Language relating to DHS budget submission requirements regarding user fees and offsets.

Language relating to the Arms Trade Treaty.

Language prohibiting the use of funds related to certain entities identified under section 1260H of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, into or within the United States.

Language requiring the Secretary of Homeland Security on a bi-monthly basis to provide estimates of the number of migrants anticipated to arrive at the southwest border of the United States.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for a Disinformation Governance Board, or any similar entity related to the censorship of U.S. persons' speech.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to establish a COVID-19 vaccine mandate for DHS employees.

Language prohibiting the enforcement of vaccine requirements to enter the United States.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to classify the speech of a U.S. person as mis-, dis-, or mal-information, or work with organizations that do the same.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to implement the rule entitled "Circumvention of Lawful Pathways."

Language prohibiting funds to be used to implement diversity, equity, and inclusion Executive Orders, or to promote critical race theory.

Language prohibiting the use of funds for the purpose of paying outside counsel before the date on which all funds provided for physical barriers are obligated, and to prepare for or defend against impeachment.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to be used to purchase, maintain, or operate any unmanned aircraft systems that are manufactured in China or another country identified as a foreign adversary.

Language pertaining to the DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund.

Language limiting the frequency of inspections of ICE detention facilities.

Language prohibiting inspections of ICE detention facilities except for compliance with the National Detention Standards of 2019.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to admit Chilean nationals under the Visa Waiver Program until DHS is provided access to appropriate criminal databases for screening purposes.

Language prohibiting the use of funds to discriminate against a person based on sincerely-held religious beliefs regarding marriage.

Language rescinding unobligated balances from specified sources.

Language rescinding unobligated balances from the Inflation Reduction Act.

Language rescinding unobligated balances from the DHS Non-recurring Expenses Fund.

Language regarding a Spending Reduction Account.

APPROPRIATIONS NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW

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

FY 2024 SCHEDULE OF UNAUTHORIZED APPROPRIATIONS
 [Gross Discretionary—Dollars in thousands]

Agency/Program	Last Year of Authorization	Authorized Level	Appropriation in Last Year of Authorization	Appropriations in this bill
Customs and Border Protection, Operations and Support	¹ 2004	² \$3,083,259	³ \$4,396,750	⁴ \$16,239,428
Customs and Border Protection, International Cargo Screening	⁵ 2010	153,300	162,000	⁶ 3,957,069
Customs and Border Protection, Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)	⁷ 2010/2012	75,600/21,000	⁸ 62,612/44,979	⁹ 3,792,006
Customs and Border Protection, Automated Targeting Systems	¹⁰ 2010	37,485	34,360	¹¹ 292,410
Customs and Border Protection, Automated Commercial Environment	¹² 2018	153,736	N/A	¹³ 427,654
Customs and Border Protection, Air and Marine Interdiction, Operations, Maintenance, and Procurement	¹⁴ 2004	175,000	240,200	¹⁵ 395,934
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Operations and Support	¹⁶ 2003/17 2004	4,131,811/1,399,592	¹⁸ 3,032,094/19 N/A	²⁰ 9,748,297
Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	¹⁶ 2003	N/A	693,969	50,520
Transportation Security Administration, Operations and Support	²¹ 2020	7,888,494	N/A	²² 10,150,131
Transportation Security Administration, EDS/ETD Systems	²³ 2007	400,000	110,100	²⁴ 130,340
Transportation Security Administration, Surface Transportation Security, National Explosives Detection Canine Team Program	²⁵ 2020	Such sums	169,513	180,475
Transportation Security Administration, Transportation Threat Assessment and Credentialing	²⁶ 2005	Such sums	²⁷ 115,000	²⁸ 143,958
Transportation Security Administration, Federal Air Marshal Service	²⁹ 2007	83,000	764,643	³⁰ 756,973
Transportation Security Administration, Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program	³¹ 2020	55,000	46,392	³² 45,868
Coast Guard, Operations and Support	³³ 2023	10,750,000	9,700,478	10,222,488
Coast Guard, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	³³ 2023	3,477,600	1,669,650	1,981,194
Coast Guard, Research and Development	³³ 2023	14,681	10,276	7,476
Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Operations and Support	³⁴ 2012	Such sums	³⁵ 888,243	³⁶ 2,370,963
FEMA, Salaries and Expenses	³⁷ 2010	375,342	797,650	³⁸ 1,521,248
FEMA, Integrated Public Alert and Warning System (IPAWS)	³⁹ 2018	Such sums	N/A	53,717
FEMA, State and Local Programs	⁴⁰ 2013	400,000	250,000	100,000
Port Security Grants	⁴¹ 2011	1,108,000	250,000	105,000
Public Transportation Security Grants	⁴² 2011	175,000	20,000	10,000
Amtrak Security	⁴³ 2011	25,000	5,000	2,000
Over the Road Bus Security	⁴⁴ 2011	153,000	N/A	106,000
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium	⁴⁶ 2011	66,000	N/A	71,592
Center for Domestic Preparedness	⁴⁵ 2008	40,000	36,700	40,832
FEMA, Urban Search and Rescue Response System	⁴⁶ 2022	950,000	355,000	355,000
FEMA, Emergency Management Performance Grants	⁴⁷ 1994	188,000	N/A	130,000

¹P.L. 107-210, Sec. 311

²P.L. 107-210 authorized what was formerly U.S. Customs Service (does not include Border Patrol).

- 3 U.S. Customs Service operations only (does not include Border Patrol).
- 4 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2024 is for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Operations and Support appropriation. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.
- 5 P.L. 109-347, Sec. 205(m).
- 6 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2024 is for the "Domestic Operations" and "International Operations" sub-PPAs within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "International Cargo Screening" PPA.
- 7 P.L. 109-347, Sec. 223(a) authorized operations for fiscal year 2010 and personnel through fiscal year 2012.
- 8 Funding provided for fiscal year 2010 and for fiscal year 2012 include personnel and operations.
- 9 This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Customs-Trade Partnership Against Terrorism (C-TPAT)" PPA. These funds have been realigned to the "Domestic Operations" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.
- 10 P.L. 109-347, Sec. 203(g).
- 11 This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Automated Targeting Systems" PPA. These funds have been realigned to the "Targeting Operations" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.
- 12 P.L. 114-125, Sec. 106 requires that funding shall not be less than this amount.
- 13 This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Automated Commercial Environment" PPA; however, the preponderance of these funds were realigned into the "Office of Trade" sub-PPA within the "Trade and Travel Operations" PPA.
- 14 P.L. 107-210, Sec. 311.
- 15 These funds have been realigned to the "Air and Marine Operations" sub-PPA that exists within the "Integrated Operations" PPA.
- 16 Immigration and Naturalization Service—some investigations, and detention and removals only, P.L. 107-273, Sec. 102(12).
- 17 Customs Service noncommercial operations, P.L. 107-210, Sec. 311(a) (19 U.S.C. 2075b(b)(1)).
- 18 Includes \$2,862,094,000 from fiscal year 2003 Immigration and Naturalization Service—Salaries and Expenses, P.L. 108-7, and \$170,000,000 included in the fiscal year 2003 Wartime Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 108-11.
- 19 There was no fiscal year 2004 appropriation for the U.S. Customs Service.
- 20 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2024 is for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Operations and Support. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.
- 21 P.L. 115-254, Sec. 1903 Reauthorized TSA Activities for "Salaries, operations and maintenance", but did not specifically authorize the current account structure, construction and improvements.
- 22 Recommended funding is the total for TSA "Operations and Support" appropriation.
- 23 P.L. 108-458, Sec. 4019.
- 24 These funds have been realigned to the "Aviation Screening Infrastructure" PPA within the "Procurement, Construction, and Improvements" appropriation and to the "Research and Development" appropriation.
- 25 P.L. 115-254, Sec. 1971.
- 26 P.L. 107-71, Sec. 101.
- 27 Includes the Maritime and Land Security PPA and Credentialing Activities PPA.
- 28 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2024 is for the "Other Operations and Enforcement, Vetting Programs" and "Other Operations and Enforcement, Intelligence and TSOC" sub-PPAs within the "Operations and Support" appropriation, and the "Infrastructure for Other Operations, Vetting Programs" sub-PPA within the Procurement, Construction, and Improvements appropriation.
- 29 P.L. 108-458, Sec. 4016.
- 30 Funding for the Federal Air Marshals Service is in the "Other Operations and Enforcement, In-Flight Security" sub-PPA. The recommended funding level is for that sub-PPA.
- 31 P.L. 115-254, Sec. 1935.
- 32 Funding for LEO Reimbursement Program is in the "Other Operations and Enforcement, Aviation Regulation" sub-PPA. The recommended funding is for the non-pay portion of the Law Enforcement and Assessment program.
- 33 P.L. 117-263, Sec. 11101.
- 34 Critical infrastructure protection, cybersecurity and other related programs, P.L. 110-53, Sec. 541 (note, the "National Protection and Programs Directorate" is now known as the "Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency", as authorized in P.L. 115-278, Sec. 2 (6 U.S.C. 651, et seq)).
- 35 Infrastructure Protection and Information Security activities in P.L. 112-74.
- 36 Represents funding that would traditionally be categorized as defense that is recommended for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.
- 37 P.L. 109-295, Sec. 699.
- 38 Funding recommended for fiscal year 2024 is for Federal Emergency Management Agency, Operations and Support. This is not a true comparison to the legacy "Salaries and Expenses" appropriation.
- 39 P.L. 114-143, Sec. 2(c).
- 40 P.L. 109-347, Sec. 112.
- 41 P.L. 110-53.
- 42 P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1514(d).
- 43 6 U.S.C. 1182.
- 44 P.L. 110-53, Sec. 1704, 6 U.S.C. 1102.
- 45 P.L. 109-295, Sec. 634, 6 U.S.C. 722.
- 46 P.L. 110-53, Sec. 201, 6 U.S.C. 763.
- 47 P.L. 102-550, Sec. 1431.

BUDGETARY IMPACT OF THE FY 2024 DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS BILL PREPARED IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE PURSUANT TO SECTION 308(a) OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974

[In millions of dollars]

COMPARISON WITH BUDGET RESOLUTION

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table compares the levels of new budget authority provided in the bill with the appropriate allocation under section 302(b) of the Budget Act.

[In millions of dollars]

	302(b) Allocation		This Bill	
	Budget Authority	Outlays	Budget Authority	Outlays
Comparison of amounts in the bill with Committee allocations to its subcommittees: Subcommittee on Homeland Security				
Discretionary	83,054	83,847	83,054	¹ 83,831
Mandatory	1,147	1,147	1,147	¹ 1,147

¹ Includes outlays from prior-year budget authority. [Note placeholder, if needed]

FIVE-YEAR OUTLAY PROJECTIONS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(B) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill as provided to the Committee by the Congressional Budget Office.

[In millions of dollars]

	Outlays
Projection of outlays associated with the recommendation:	
2024	¹ 43,025
2025	15,577
2026	9,270
2027	3,769
2028 and future years	8,885

¹ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Pursuant to clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII and section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Congressional Budget Office has provided the following estimates of new budget authority and outlays provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to State and local governments.

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget Authority	Outlays
Financial assistance to State and local governments for 2024	13,177	¹ 913

¹ Excludes outlays from prior-year budget authority.

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 clause 3(c)(6) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following hearings were used to develop or consider the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2024:

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on March 28, 2023, entitled “Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Jen Easterly, Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on March 28, 2023, entitled “Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request for the Transportation Security Administration.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable David Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on March 29, 2023, entitled “Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request for the Department of Homeland Security.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Alejandro Mayorkas, Secretary, U.S. Department of Homeland Security

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 18, 2023, entitled “Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request for the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Tae D. Johnson, Acting Director, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 18, 2023, entitled “Fiscal Year 2024 Budget Request for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

The Honorable Deanne Criswell, FEMA Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 19, 2023, entitled “Fiscal Year 2024 Request for the U.S. Coast Guard.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Admiral Linda Fagan, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard

The Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on April 19, 2023, entitled “Fiscal Year 2024 Request for the U.S. Customs and Border Protection.” The Subcommittee received testimony from:

Troy Miller, Acting Commissioner, U.S. Customs and Border Protection

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 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
TITLE I - DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT, INTELLIGENCE, SITUATIONAL AWARENESS, AND OVERSIGHT					
Office of the Secretary and Executive Management					
Operations and Support:					
Management and Oversight:					
Office of the Secretary.....	34,032	20,653	16,458	-17,574	-4,195
Office of Public Affairs.....	9,889	12,530	10,563	+674	-1,967
Office of Legislative Affairs.....	7,296	8,241	7,160	-136	-1,081
Office of General Counsel.....	28,929	33,210	31,110	+2,181	-2,100
Office of Health Security.....	56,577	38,420	62,186	+5,609	+23,766
Privacy Office.....	18,967	19,042	19,042	+75	---
Subtotal, Management and Oversight.....	155,690	132,096	146,519	-9,171	+14,423
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans.....	84,979	76,153	71,552	-13,427	-4,601
Operations and Engagement:					
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties.....	46,636	40,944	39,860	-6,776	-1,084
Office of the Citizenship and Immigration Services Ombudsman.....	9,738	11,725	11,725	+1,987	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of the Immigration Detention Ombudsman.....	27,570	20,607	---	-27,570	-20,607
Office of Partnership and Engagement.....	12,133	11,530	9,950	-2,183	-1,580
Subtotal, Operations and Engagement.....	96,077	84,806	61,535	-34,542	-23,271
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	336,746	293,055	279,606	-57,140	-13,449
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Medical Information Exchange.....	8,048	---	---	-8,048	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	8,048	---	---	-8,048	---
Federal Assistance:					
Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans:					
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants.	20,000	20,000	---	-20,000	-20,000
Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties:					
ATD Case Management Grant Program.....	20,000	15,000	---	-20,000	-15,000
Subtotal, Federal Assistance.....	40,000	35,000	---	-40,000	-35,000
FEMA Assistance Grants (transfer out).....	(-40,000)	(-35,000)	---	(+40,000)	(+35,000)
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management.....	384,794	328,055	279,606	-105,188	-48,449
(transfer out).....	-40,000	-35,000	---	+40,000	+35,000
Total, Office of the Secretary and Executive Management (with transfer).....	344,794	293,055	279,606	-65,188	-13,449

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Management Directorate					
Operations and Support:					
Immediate Office of the Under Secretary for Management.....	6,675	6,896	6,896	+221	+1
Office of the Chief Readiness Support Officer.....	275,791	265,218	228,914	-46,877	-36,304
Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer.....	150,174	156,899	146,116	-4,058	-10,783
Office of the Chief Security Officer.....	188,700	203,844	203,844	+15,144	---
Office of the Chief Procurement Officer.....	92,940	97,332	97,332	+4,392	---
Office of the Chief Financial Officer.....	114,213	119,004	119,004	+4,791	---
Office of the Chief Information Officer.....	630,850	626,771	635,771	+4,921	+9,000
Office of Program Accountability and Risk Management.....	18,245	19,842	19,842	+1,597	---
Office of Biometric Identity Management:					
Identity and Screening Program Operations.....	265,572	237,607	237,607	-27,965	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,743,160	1,733,412	1,695,326	-47,834	-38,086
(Defense).....	(9,000)	---	---	(-9,000)	---
(Nondefense).....	(1,734,160)	(1,733,412)	(1,695,326)	(-38,834)	(-38,086)
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	188,000	526,474	---	-188,000	-526,474
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	116,293	173,758	117,758	+1,465	-56,000
IDENT/HomeLand Advanced Recognition Technology.....	20,952	10,000	10,000	-10,952	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	325,245	710,232	127,758	-197,487	-582,474

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Protective Service:					
FPS Operations:					
Operating Expenses.....	457,300	466,777	466,777	+9,477	---
Countermeasures:					
Protective Security Officers.....	1,615,695	1,696,479	1,696,479	+80,784	---
Technical Countermeasures.....	40,484	41,131	41,131	+647	---
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Gross).....	2,113,479	2,204,387	2,204,387	+90,908	---
Offsetting Collections.....	-2,113,479	-2,204,387	-2,204,387	-90,908	---
Subtotal, Federal Protective Service (Net).....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Management Directorate.....	2,068,405	2,443,644	1,823,084	-245,321	-620,560
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(4,181,884)	(4,648,031)	(4,027,471)	(-154,413)	(-620,560)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-2,113,479)	(-2,204,387)	(-2,204,387)	(-90,908)	---
Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness					
Operations and Support.....	316,640	349,424	348,736	+32,096	-688
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	---	23,831	---	---	-23,831
Total, Intelligence, Analysis, and Situational Awareness.....	316,640	373,255	348,736	+32,096	-24,519
Office of Inspector General					
Operations and Support.....	214,879	228,371	228,371	+13,492	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administrative Provision					
ARPA Disaster Relief Fund (Sec. 108) (transfer out).....	(-14,000)	---	---	(+14,000)	---
Office of Inspector General (Sec. 108) (by transfer).....	(14,000)	---	---	(-14,000)	---
=====					
Total, Title I, Departmental Management, Intelligence, Situational Awareness, and Oversight.....	2,984,718	3,373,325	2,679,797	-304,921	-693,528
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(5,086,197)	(5,577,712)	(4,884,184)	(-214,013)	(-693,528)
(Defense).....	(9,000)	---	---	(-9,000)	---
(Nondefense).....	(5,089,197)	(5,577,712)	(4,884,184)	(-205,013)	(-693,528)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-2,113,479)	(-2,204,387)	(-2,204,387)	(-90,908)	---
(Transfer out).....	(-54,000)	(-35,000)	---	(+54,000)	(+35,000)
(By transfer).....	(14,000)	---	---	(-14,000)	---
=====					

TITLE II - SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND INVESTIGATIONS

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Operations and Support:					
Border Security Operations:					
U.S. Border Patrol:	5,434,461	4,899,637	5,100,191	-334,270	+200,554
Assets and Support:	836,202	714,829	1,029,386	+193,184	+314,557

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Office of Training and Development.....	118,918	121,336	164,703	+45,785	+43,367
Subtotal, Border Security Operations.....	6,389,581	5,735,802	6,294,280	-95,301	+558,478
Trade and Travel Operations:					
Office of Field Operations:					
Domestic Operations.....	3,521,172	3,777,171	3,792,006	+270,834	+14,835
International Operations.....	158,333	160,081	165,063	+6,730	+4,982
Targeting Operations.....	283,484	279,913	292,410	+8,926	+12,497
Assets and Support.....	1,020,043	973,590	1,018,790	-1,253	+45,200
Office of Trade.....	392,790	413,053	427,654	+34,864	+14,601
Office of Training and Development.....	79,254	78,546	82,666	+3,412	+4,120
Subtotal, Trade and Travel Operations.....	5,455,076	5,682,354	5,778,589	+323,513	+96,235
Integrated Operations:					
Air and Marine Operations:					
Operations.....	377,132	395,934	398,184	+21,052	+2,250
Assets and Support.....	578,117	602,362	624,862	+46,745	+22,500
Air and Marine Operations Center.....	51,050	51,385	51,385	+335	---
Office of International Affairs.....	51,920	52,688	53,610	+1,690	+922
Office of Intelligence.....	79,959	93,004	89,370	+9,411	-3,634
Office of Training and Development.....	13,613	13,774	14,161	+348	+387
Operations Support.....	416,668	439,982	442,624	+25,956	+2,642
Subtotal, Integrated Operations.....	1,568,659	1,649,129	1,674,196	+105,537	+25,067

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Mission Support:					
Enterprise Services.....	1,649,960	1,698,893	1,839,824	+189,864	+140,931
(Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund).....	(3,274)	(3,274)	(3,274)	---	---
Office of Professional Responsibility.....	277,503	384,656	384,656	+107,153	---
Executive Leadership and Oversight.....	249,915	234,087	270,133	+20,218	+36,046
Subtotal, Mission Support.....	2,177,378	2,317,636	2,494,613	+317,235	+176,977
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	15,590,694	15,384,921	16,241,678	+650,984	+856,757
(Transfer out to FEMA Federal Assistance).....	(-800,000)	---	---	(+800,000)	---
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Border Security Assets and Infrastructure.....	230,277	229,568	2,380,000	+2,149,723	+2,150,432
Trade and Travel Assets and Infrastructure.....	126,047	305,400	305,400	+179,353	---
Integrated Operations Assets and Infrastructure:					
Airframes and Sensors.....	92,661	78,332	118,832	+26,171	+40,500
Watercraft.....	---	4,400	4,400	+4,400	---
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	99,900	83,768	119,768	+19,868	+36,000
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	32,673	17,673	37,253	+4,580	+19,580
General increase (full committee).....	---	---	---	---	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	581,558	719,141	2,965,653	+2,384,095	+2,246,512

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
CBP Services at User Fee Facilities (Small Airport) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary).....	12,000	17,000	17,000	+5,000	---
Global Entry Program (International Registered Traveler) (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary).....	174,000	346,000	346,000	+172,000	---
Offsetting Collections.....	-174,000	-346,000	-346,000	-172,000	---
Total, Global Entry Program.....	---	---	---	---	---
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	(642,788)	(823,034)	(823,034)	(+180,246)	---
Immigration Enforcement Fines.....	(237)	(841)	(841)	(+604)	---
Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee.....	(50,684)	(58,005)	(58,005)	(+7,321)	---
Land Border Inspection Fee.....	(62,537)	(81,907)	(81,907)	(+19,370)	---
COBRA Passenger Inspection Fee.....	(532,102)	(723,085)	(723,085)	(+190,983)	---
Agricultural Quarantine Inspection Fee.....	(417,000)	(577,500)	(577,500)	(+160,500)	---
Puerto Rico Trust Fund.....	(224,931)	(323,174)	(323,174)	(+98,243)	---
Virgin Islands Deposit Fund.....	(11,649)	(11,754)	(11,754)	(+105)	---
Customs Unclaimed Goods.....	(2,519)	(4,120)	(4,120)	(+1,601)	---
9-11 Response and Biometric Exit Account.....	(46,540)	(61,000)	(61,000)	(+14,460)	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	1,990,987	2,664,420	2,664,420	+673,433	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administrative Provisions					
Colombia Free Trade Act Collections (Sec. 203)	280,000	325,000	325,000	+45,000	---
Reimbursable Preclearance (Sec. 204)	39,000	39,000	39,000	---	---
Reimbursable Preclearance (Offsetting Collections)	-39,000	-39,000	-39,000	---	---
Total, Administrative Provisions	280,000	325,000	325,000	+45,000	---
Total, U.S. Customs and Border Protection	16,464,252	16,446,062	19,549,331	+3,085,079	+3,103,269
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(16,677,252)	(16,831,062)	(19,934,331)	(+3,257,079)	(+3,103,269)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-213,000)	(-385,000)	(-385,000)	(-172,000)	---
Fee Funded Programs	1,990,987	2,664,420	2,664,420	+673,433	---
(Transfer out)	(-800,000)	---	---	(+800,000)	---
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement					
Operations and Support:					
Homeland Security Investigations:					
Domestic Investigations	2,032,533	2,172,674	2,207,574	+175,041	+34,900
International Investigations	198,748	208,037	208,889	+10,141	+852
Intelligence	104,877	108,152	109,117	+4,240	+965
Subtotal, Homeland Security Investigations	2,336,158	2,488,863	2,525,580	+189,422	+36,717

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Enforcement and Removal Operations:					
Custody Operations.....	2,880,481	2,409,873	3,550,183	+669,702	+1,140,310
Fugitive Operations.....	149,189	161,008	186,008	+36,819	+25,000
Criminal Alien Program.....	288,798	308,765	310,986	+22,188	+2,221
Alternatives to Detention.....	442,662	363,401	440,401	-2,261	+77,000
Transportation and Removal Operations.....	420,656	429,769	654,769	+234,113	+225,000
Third Party Medical Care.....	---	168,200	168,200	+168,200	---
Subtotal, Enforcement and Removal Operations...	4,181,786	3,841,016	5,310,547	+1,128,761	+1,469,531
Mission Support:					
Enterprise Services.....	1,188,325	1,214,712	1,200,834	+12,509	-13,878
Office of Professional Responsibility.....	196,479	198,864	198,864	+2,385	---
Executive Leadership and Oversight.....	91,243	98,230	83,138	-8,105	-15,092
Subtotal, Mission Support.....	1,476,047	1,511,806	1,482,836	+6,789	-28,970
Office of the Principal Legal Advisor.....	402,314	439,334	439,334	+37,020	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	8,396,305	8,281,019	9,758,297	+1,361,992	+1,477,278
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Operational Communications/Information Technology.....	12,434	35,420	35,420	+22,986	---
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	---	15,100	15,100	+15,100	---
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure.....	10,563	---	---	-10,563	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	22,997	50,520	50,520	+27,523	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Inspection User Fee.....	(135,000)	(135,000)	(135,000)	---	---
Breached Bond/Detention Fund.....	(55,000)	(55,000)	(55,000)	---	---
Student and Exchange Visitor Program Fee.....	(186,610)	(186,610)	(186,610)	---	---
Detention and Removal Office Fee.....	(3,000)	(3,000)	(3,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	379,610	379,610	379,610	---	---
Total, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Fee Funded Programs.....	8,419,302	8,331,539	9,808,817	+1,389,515	+1,477,278
Transportation Security Administration					
Operations and Support:					
Aviation Screening Operations:					
Screening Workforce:					
Screening Partnership Program.....	245,893	253,782	253,782	+7,889	---
Screening Personnel, Compensation, and Benefits.....	4,207,599	5,342,699	5,435,888	+1,228,289	+93,189
Screening Training and Other.....	252,098	284,377	276,314	+24,216	-8,063
Airport Management.....	810,375	885,292	825,792	+15,417	-59,500
Canines.....	170,696	163,003	180,475	+9,779	+17,472
Screening Technology Maintenance.....	538,405	562,441	561,006	+22,601	-1,435
Secure Flight.....	133,360	138,939	135,610	+2,250	-3,329
Subtotal, Aviation Screening Operations.....	6,358,426	7,630,533	7,668,867	+1,310,441	+38,334

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Other Operations and Enforcement:					
Inflight Security:					
Federal Air Marshals.....	735,408	879,402	756,973	+21,565	-122,429
Federal Flight Deck Officer and Crew Training.....	20,751	26,797	26,010	+5,259	-787
Aviation Regulation.....					
Air Cargo.....	259,862	247,735	274,220	+14,358	+26,485
Intelligence and TSOC.....	120,423	137,947	126,963	+6,540	-10,984
Surface Programs.....	87,806	100,290	94,960	+7,154	-5,330
Vetting Programs.....	154,734	178,544	107,527	-47,207	-71,017
	42,219	50,034	48,998	+6,779	-1,036
Subtotal, Other Operations and Enforcement.....	1,421,203	1,620,749	1,435,651	+14,448	-185,098
Mission Support.....					
Aviation Passenger Security Fees (offsetting collections).....	1,018,734	1,080,470	1,045,613	+26,879	-34,857
Legislative proposal (offsetting collections).....	-2,490,000	-2,620,000	-2,620,000	-130,000	---
	---	-1,560,000	---	---	+1,560,000
Unallocated reduction (full committee amendment).....					
	---	---	-32,000	-32,000	-32,000
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....					
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	6,308,363	6,151,752	7,498,131	+1,189,788	+1,346,379
(Offsetting Collections).....	(8,798,363)	(10,331,752)	(10,118,131)	(+1,319,788)	(-213,621)
	(-2,490,000)	(-4,180,000)	(-2,620,000)	(-130,000)	(+1,560,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Vetting Fee Programs:					
Transportation Worker Identification Card.....	63,100	59,400	59,400	-3,700	---
Hazardous Materials Endorsement Fee.....	19,200	21,100	21,100	+1,900	---
General Aviation at DCA Fee.....	600	600	600	---	---
Commercial Aviation and Airports Fee.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	---	---
Other Security Threat Assessments Fee.....	50	50	50	---	---
Air Cargo/Certified Cargo Screening Program Fee.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
TSA PreCheck Fee.....	213,800	360,000	360,000	+146,200	---
Adjustment based on CBO estimate of receipts.....	38,250	-106,150	-106,150	-144,400	---
Subtotal, Vetting Fee Programs.....	350,000	350,000	350,000	---	---
Vetting Fees (offsetting collections).....	-350,000	-350,000	-350,000	---	---
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Aviation Screening Infrastructure:					
Checkpoint Support.....	127,705	81,357	116,400	-11,305	+35,043
Checked Baggage.....	13,940	---	13,940	---	+13,940
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	141,645	81,357	130,340	-11,305	+48,983
Research and Development.....	33,532	29,282	33,532	---	+4,250

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Fee Funded Programs:					
Alien Flight School Fee (mandatory).....	(6,000)	(6,000)	(6,000)	---	---
Aviation Security Capital Fund (mandatory).....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	---	---
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	256,000	256,000	256,000	---	---
Total, Transportation Security Administration:					
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	6,483,540	6,262,391	7,662,003	+1,178,463	+1,399,612
(Offsetting Collections).....	(9,323,540)	(10,792,391)	(10,632,003)	(+1,308,463)	(-160,388)
	(-2,840,000)	(-4,530,000)	(-2,970,000)	(-130,000)	(+1,560,000)
Fee Funded Programs.....	256,000	256,000	256,000	---	---
Coast Guard					
Operations and Support: 1/					
Military Personnel.....	5,054,656	5,362,068	5,351,068	+296,412	-11,000
Mission Support.....	426,418	432,873	432,873	+6,455	---
Field Operations:					
Surface, Air, and Shore Operations.....	3,057,071	3,155,032	3,155,032	+97,961	---
Command, Control, and Communications.....	1,162,333	1,273,515	1,283,515	+121,182	+10,000
Unallocated by PPA.....	---	500	---	---	-500
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	9,700,478	10,223,988	10,222,488	+522,010	-1,500
(Non-Defense).....	(9,170,478)	(9,693,988)	(9,692,488)	(+522,010)	(-1,500)
(Defense).....	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements: 1/					
Vessels:					
In-Service Vessel Sustainment.....	93,300	120,000	120,000	+26,700	---
National Security Cutter.....	60,000	17,100	17,100	-42,900	---
Offshore Patrol Cutter.....	543,000	579,000	579,000	+36,000	---
Fast Response Cutter.....	62,000	20,000	355,000	+293,000	+335,500
Cutter Boats.....	20,000	6,500	6,000	-14,000	-500
Polar Security Cutter.....	47,200	170,000	144,194	+96,994	-25,806
Commercially Available Polar Icebreaker.....	---	125,000	125,000	+125,000	---
Great Lakes Icebreaker.....	---	55,000	55,000	+55,000	---
Waterways Commerce Cutter.....	77,000	98,000	98,000	+21,000	---
Polar Sustainment.....	15,000	---	---	-15,000	---
Subtotal, Vessels.....	917,500	1,190,600	1,499,294	+581,794	+308,694
Aircraft:					
HC-27J Conversion/Sustainment.....	50,000	74,300	74,300	+24,300	---
HC-130J Acquisition/Conversion/Sustainment.....	---	4,000	142,500	+142,500	+138,500
HH-65 Conversion/Sustainment Projects.....	17,000	6,000	6,000	-11,000	---
MH-60T Sustainment.....	166,500	30,000	30,000	-136,500	---
Small Unmanned Aircraft Systems.....	4,500	500	500	-4,000	---
Subtotal, Aircraft.....	238,000	114,800	253,300	+15,300	+138,500

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Other Acquisition Programs:					
Survey and Design - Vessels, Boats, and Aircraft...	4,500	5,000	5,000	+500	---
Other Equipment and Systems.....	11,300	5,600	5,600	-5,700	---
Program Oversight and Management.....	20,000	21,000	21,000	+1,000	---
C4ISR.....	14,010	16,000	16,000	+1,990	---
CG-Logistics Information Management System (CG-LIMS).....	15,000	27,700	27,700	+12,700	---
Cyber and Enterprise Mission Platform.....	34,500	25,300	36,300	+1,800	+11,000
Subtotal, Other Acquisition Programs.....	99,310	100,600	111,600	+12,290	+11,000
Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation:					
Major Construction; Housing; ATON; and Survey and Design.....	218,000	50,000	65,000	-153,000	+15,000
Major Acquisition Systems Infrastructure.....	191,840	89,000	47,000	-144,840	-42,000
Minor Shore.....	5,000	5,000	5,000	---	---
Subtotal, Shore Facilities and Aids to Navigation.....	414,840	144,000	117,000	-297,840	-27,000
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	1,669,650	1,550,000	1,981,194	+311,544	+431,194

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Research and Development.....	7,476	7,476	7,476	---	---
Health Care Fund Contribution (Permanent Indefinite Discretionary).....	252,887	277,000	277,000	+24,113	---
Mandatory Funding: Retired Pay.....	2,044,414	1,147,244	1,147,244	-897,170	---
Administrative Provisions					
Coast Guard Housing Fund (Sec. 235).....	4,000	4,000	4,000	---	---
Coast Guard Housing Fund Offsetting Collections.....	-4,000	-4,000	-4,000	---	---
Total, Coast Guard.....	13,674,905	13,205,708	13,635,402	-39,503	+429,694
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(11,634,491)	(12,062,464)	(12,492,158)	(+857,667)	(+429,694)
(Defense).....	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)	---	---
(Non-Defense).....	(11,104,491)	(11,532,464)	(11,962,158)	(+857,667)	(+429,694)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	(-4,000)	---	---
(Mandatory Funding).....	(2,044,414)	(1,147,244)	(1,147,244)	(-897,170)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
United States Secret Service					
Operations and Support:					
Protection of Persons and Facilities	907,707	1,008,049	1,008,049	+100,342	---
Protective Countermeasures	82,506	77,729	77,729	-4,777	---
Protective Intelligence	94,565	81,531	86,531	-8,034	+5,000
Presidential Campaigns and National Special Security Events	73,294	209,741	209,741	+136,447	---
Subtotal, Protective Operations	1,158,072	1,377,050	1,382,050	+223,978	+5,000
Field Operations:					
Domestic and International Field Operations	752,729	801,941	801,941	+49,212	---
Support for Missing and Exploited Children Investigations	6,000	6,000	6,000	---	---
Support for Computer Forensics Training	68,526	21,976	21,976	-46,550	---
Subtotal, Field Operations	827,255	829,917	829,917	+2,662	---
Basic and In-Service Training and Professional Development:					
Mission Support	138,909	123,750	123,750	-15,159	---
	610,031	613,746	613,746	+3,715	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support	2,734,267	2,944,463	2,949,463	+215,196	+5,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Protection Assets and Infrastructure	52,830	51,198	51,198	-1,632	---
Operational Communications/Information Technology	3,158	---	---	-3,158	---
Construction and Facility Improvements	27,900	9,900	9,900	-18,000	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	83,888	61,098	61,098	-22,790	---
Research and Development	4,025	4,217	4,217	+192	---
Total, United States Secret Service	2,822,180	3,009,778	3,014,778	+192,598	+5,000
Total, Title II, Security, Enforcement, and Investigations	47,864,179	47,255,478	53,670,331	+5,806,152	+6,414,853
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(48,876,765)	(51,027,234)	(55,882,087)	(+7,005,322)	(+4,854,853)
(Non-Defense)	(48,346,765)	(50,497,234)	(55,352,087)	(+7,005,322)	(+4,854,853)
(Defense)	(530,000)	(530,000)	(530,000)	---	---
(Offsetting Collections)	(-3,057,000)	(-4,919,000)	(-3,359,000)	(-302,000)	(+1,560,000)
(Mandatory Funding)	(2,044,414)	(1,147,244)	(1,147,244)	(-897,170)	---
Aviation Security Capital Fund (Mandatory)	250,000	250,000	250,000	---	---
Fee Funded Programs	2,626,597	3,300,030	3,300,030	+673,433	---
(Transfer out)	(-800,000)	---	---	(+800,000)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 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 Operations:					
Strategy and Performance.....	17,027	22,468	19,619	+2,592	-2,849
Threat Hunting.....	268,234	262,509	251,518	-16,716	-10,991
Vulnerability Management.....	218,133	204,890	205,481	-12,652	+591
Capacity Building.....	241,671	234,916	218,221	-23,450	-16,695
Operational Planning and Coordination.....	137,786	124,702	116,001	-21,785	-8,701
Subtotal, Cyber Operations.....	862,851	849,485	810,840	-72,011	-38,645
Technology and Services:					
Cybersecurity Services.....	7,040	6,467	6,467	-573	---
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation.....	93,045	82,694	82,694	-10,351	---
Joint Collaborative Environment.....	320,009	295,185	270,585	-49,424	-24,600
Subtotal, Technology and Services.....	420,094	384,346	359,746	-60,348	-24,600
Subtotal, Cybersecurity.....	1,302,945	1,233,831	1,170,586	-132,359	-63,245

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Infrastructure Security:					
Infrastructure Assessments and Security:					
Strategy and Performance.....	15,819	15,833	15,833	+14	---
Security Programs.....	35,965	24,112	31,876	-4,089	+7,764
CISA Exercises.....	26,918	27,039	25,339	-1,579	-1,700
Assessments and Infrastructure Information.....	38,914	38,769	33,569	-5,345	-5,200
Bombing Prevention.....	35,237	22,589	32,115	-3,122	+9,526
Subtotal, Infrastructure Assessments and Security.....	152,853	128,342	138,732	-14,121	+10,390
Chemical Security.....	41,209	41,249	37,949	-3,260	-3,300
Subtotal, Infrastructure Security.....	194,062	169,591	176,681	-17,381	+7,090
Emergency Communications:					
Emergency Communications Preparedness.....	60,730	43,221	49,221	-11,509	+6,000
Priority Telecommunications Service:					
GETS/WPS/SRAS/TSP.....	62,887	50,526	50,526	-12,361	---
Next Generation Networks Priority Services.....	13,203	4,276	4,905	-8,298	+629
Subtotal, Priority Telecommunications Services.....	76,090	54,802	55,431	-20,659	+629
Subtotal, Emergency Communications.....	136,820	98,023	104,652	-32,168	+6,629

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AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Integrated Operations:					
Regional Operations:					
Coordination and Service Delivery.....	23,727	29,102	24,202	+475	-4,900
Security Advisors.....	81,578	82,282	78,582	-2,996	-3,700
Chemical Inspectors.....	32,819	25,975	25,975	-6,844	---
Subtotal, Regional Operations.....	138,124	137,359	128,759	-9,365	-8,600
Operations Coordination and Planning:					
Intelligence.....	4,940	5,147	5,147	+207	---
Operations Center.....	71,410	91,781	75,893	+4,483	-15,888
Planning and Readiness.....	7,560	6,736	6,736	-824	---
Business Continuity and Emergency Preparedness...	3,629	3,504	3,504	-125	---
Subtotal, Operations Coordination and Planning.....	87,539	107,168	91,280	+3,741	-15,888
Subtotal, Integrated Operations.....	225,663	244,527	220,039	-5,624	-24,488
Risk Management Operations:					
National Infrastructure Simulation Analysis Center Infrastructure Analysis.....	36,293 119,856	24,424 117,359	24,424 110,459	-11,869 -9,397	---
Subtotal, Risk Management Operations.....	156,149	141,783	134,883	-21,266	-6,900

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements:					
Sector Risk Management Agency	30,099	29,547	29,180	-919	-367
Council Management	14,478	17,034	14,734	+256	-2,300
Stakeholder Engagement	32,508	28,283	27,915	-4,593	-368
International Affairs (Defense)	8,808	10,650	8,550	-258	-2,100
	(5,813)	(7,029)	(5,643)	(-170)	(-1,386)
Subtotal, Stakeholder Engagement and Requirements	85,893	85,514	80,379	-5,514	-5,135
Mission Support:					
Mission Support (Defense)	---	493,090	483,743	+483,743	-9,347
Management and Business Activities (Defense)	160,002	(233,725)	(229,294)	(+229,294)	(-4,431)
External Affairs (Defense)	16,860	---	---	(-69,921)	---
Privacy (Defense)	(7,368)	---	---	-16,860	---
Strategy, Policy, and Plans (Defense)	3,612	---	---	(-7,368)	---
Chief Technology Officer (Defense)	10,083	---	---	-3,612	---
	(6,655)	---	---	(-1,578)	---
	14,350	---	---	(-10,083)	---
	(6,271)	---	---	(-6,655)	---
	---	---	---	-14,350	---
	---	---	---	(-6,271)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
National Services Support Facility Management..... (Defense).....	44,120 (19,280)	---	---	-44,120 (-19,280)	---
Subtotal, Mission Support.....	249,027	493,090	483,743	+234,716	-9,347
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	2,350,559	2,466,359	2,370,963	+20,404	-95,396
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Cybersecurity:					
Continuous Diagnostics and Mitigation.....	331,896	325,579	302,421	-29,475	-23,158
Threat Hunting.....	31,000	28,000	25,500	-5,500	-2,500
National Cybersecurity Protection System.....	91,193	30,000	30,000	-61,193	---
Cyber Analytics and Data System.....	---	166,993	166,993	+166,993	---
Subtotal, Cybersecurity.....	454,089	550,572	524,914	+70,825	-25,658
Emergency Communications:					
Next Generation Networks Priority Services.....	61,158	28,623	28,623	-32,535	---
Infrastructure Security:					
CISA Gateway.....	6,801	6,801	---	-6,801	-6,801
Construction and Facilities Improvements:					
St. Elizabeths.....	27,100	---	---	-27,100	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	549,148	585,996	553,537	+4,389	-32,459

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Research and Development:					
Infrastructure Security.....	1,216	1,216	1,216	---	---
Risk Management.....	6,215	2,715	575	-5,640	-2,140
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	7,431	3,931	1,791	-5,640	-2,140
Total, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.....	2,907,138	3,056,286	2,926,291	+19,153	-129,995
(Defense).....	(2,735,460)	(2,789,796)	(2,665,431)	(-70,029)	(-124,365)
(Non-Defense).....	(171,678)	(266,490)	(260,860)	(+89,182)	(-5,630)
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Operations and Support:					
Regional Operations.....	196,759	215,985	214,884	+18,125	-1,101
Mitigation.....	71,353	74,913	75,647	+4,294	+734
Preparedness and Protection.....	240,815	294,251	293,445	+52,630	-806
Response and Recovery:					
Response.....	222,496	234,861	237,861	+15,365	+3,000
(Urban Search and Rescue).....	(37,832)	(37,832)	(40,832)	(+3,000)	(+3,000)
Recovery.....	62,061	57,427	57,427	-4,634	---
Mission Support.....	586,196	641,984	641,984	+55,788	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	1,379,680	1,519,421	1,521,248	+141,568	+1,827
(Defense).....	(94,445)	(94,668)	(94,668)	(+224)	---
(Non-defense).....	(1,285,235)	(1,424,752)	(1,426,579)	(+141,344)	(+1,827)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Operational Communications/Information Technology	15,902	21,900	21,900	+5,998	---
Construction and Facility Improvements	77,305	37,500	37,500	-39,805	---
Mission Support Assets and Infrastructure	114,523	59,737	59,737	-54,786	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements	207,730	119,137	119,137	-88,593	---
(Defense)	(76,313)	(46,900)	(46,900)	(-29,413)	---
(Non-defense)	(131,417)	(72,237)	(72,237)	(-59,180)	---
Federal Assistance:					
Grants:					
State Homeland Security Grant Program	520,000	601,186	530,000	+10,000	-71,186
(Base Program)	(415,000)	(331,186)	(415,000)	---	(+83,814)
(Operation Stonegarden)	(90,000)	(90,000)	(100,000)	(+10,000)	(+10,000)
(Tribal Security)	(15,000)	---	(15,000)	---	(+15,000)
(Nonprofit Security)	---	(180,000)	---	---	(-180,000)
Urban Area Security Initiative	615,000	711,184	615,000	---	-96,184
(Base Program)	(615,000)	(531,184)	(615,000)	---	(+83,816)
(Nonprofit Security)	---	(180,000)	---	---	(-180,000)
Nonprofit Security Grant Program	305,000	---	315,000	+10,000	+5,000
Public Transportation Security Assistance	105,000	100,000	105,000	---	---
(Amtrak Security)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	---	---
(Over-the-Road Bus Security)	(2,000)	(2,000)	(2,000)	---	---
Port Security Grants	100,000	100,000	100,000	---	---
Assistance to Firefighter Grants	360,000	370,000	360,000	---	-10,000
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	360,000	370,000	360,000	---	-10,000
Emergency Management Performance Grants	355,000	355,000	355,000	---	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis Program (RiskMAP).....	312,750	350,000	312,750	---	-37,250
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants.....	12,000	12,000	12,000	---	---
Emergency Food and Shelter.....	130,000	130,000	130,000	---	---
Tribal Homeland Security Grant Program.....	---	15,000	---	---	-15,000
Shelter and Services Program.....	---	83,500	---	---	-83,500
Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Grant Program.....	---	50,000	---	---	-50,000
Next Generation Warning System.....	56,000	---	40,000	-16,000	+40,000
Community Project Funding.....	335,145	---	181,223	-153,922	+181,223
Subtotal, Grants.....	3,565,895	3,247,870	3,415,973	-149,922	+168,103
Targeted Violence and Terrorism Prevention Grants (by transfer).....	(20,000)	(20,000)	---	(-20,000)	(-20,000)
Alternatives to Detention Case Management Grants (by transfer).....	(20,000)	(15,000)	---	(-20,000)	(-15,000)
Shelter and Services Program (by transfer).....	(800,000)	---	---	(-800,000)	---
Subtotal, Grants (with transfers).....	4,405,895	3,282,870	3,415,973	-989,922	+133,103
Education, Training, and Exercises:					
Center for Domestic Preparedness.....	71,031	71,592	71,592	+561	---
Center for Homeland Defense and Security.....	18,000	18,000	18,000	---	---
Emergency Management Institute.....	30,777	32,515	32,515	+1,738	---
U.S. Fire Administration.....	58,287	60,331	60,331	+2,044	---
National Domestic Preparedness Consortium.....	101,000	101,000	106,000	+5,000	+5,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Continuing Training Grants.....	16,000	12,000	17,000	+1,000	+5,000
National Exercise Program.....	21,024	21,049	21,049	+25	---
Subtotal, Education, Training, and Exercises.....	316,119	316,487	326,487	+10,368	+10,000
Subtotal, Federal Assistance.....	3,882,014	3,564,357	3,742,460	-139,554	+178,103
(Defense).....	(56,000)	---	(40,000)	(-16,000)	(+40,000)
(Non-defense).....	3,826,014	3,564,357	3,702,460	-123,554	+138,103
(by transfer).....	(840,000)	(35,000)	---	(-840,000)	(-35,000)
Subtotal, Federal Assistance (with transfer).....	4,722,014	3,599,357	3,742,460	-979,554	+143,103
Disaster Relief Fund:					
Base Disaster Relief.....	---	145,341	145,341	+145,341	---
Disaster Relief Category 1/.....	19,945,000	20,261,000	20,261,000	+316,000	---
Subtotal, Disaster Relief Fund.....	19,945,000	20,406,341	20,406,341	+461,341	---
National Flood Insurance Fund:					
Floodplain Management and Mapping.....	206,500	221,066	221,066	+14,566	---
Mission Support.....	18,500	18,917	18,917	+417	---
Subtotal, National Flood Insurance Fund.....	225,000	239,983	239,983	+14,983	---
Offsetting Fee Collections.....	-225,000	-239,983	-239,983	-14,983	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Administrative Provision					
Radiological Emergency Preparedness Program (Sec. 308)					
Operating Expenses.....	33,630	34,000	34,000	+370	---
Offsetting Collections.....	-33,630	-34,000	-34,000	-370	---
Subtotal, Administrative Provision.....	---	---	---	---	---
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency.....	25,414,424	25,609,256	25,789,186	+374,762	+179,930
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(25,673,054)	(25,883,239)	(26,063,169)	(+390,115)	(+179,930)
(Defense).....	(226,758)	(141,569)	(181,569)	(-45,189)	(+40,000)
(Non-Defense).....	(25,446,296)	(25,741,670)	(25,881,600)	(+435,304)	(+139,930)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(19,945,000)	(20,261,000)	(20,261,000)	(+316,000)	---
(Regular appropriations, not Disaster Relief).....	(5,501,296)	(5,480,670)	(5,620,600)	(+119,304)	(+139,930)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-258,630)	(-273,983)	(-273,983)	(-15,353)	---
(by transfer).....	(840,000)	(35,000)	---	(-840,000)	(-35,000)
Total, Title III, Protection, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery.....	28,321,562	28,665,542	28,715,477	+393,915	+49,935
(Discretionary Appropriations).....	(28,580,192)	(28,939,525)	(28,989,460)	(+409,268)	(+49,935)
(Defense).....	(2,962,218)	(2,931,365)	(2,847,000)	(-115,218)	(-84,365)
(Non-Defense).....	(25,617,974)	(26,008,160)	(26,142,460)	(+524,486)	(+134,300)
(Disaster Relief Category).....	(19,945,000)	(20,261,000)	(20,261,000)	(+316,000)	---
(Regular Appropriations).....	(5,672,974)	(5,747,160)	(5,881,460)	(+208,486)	(+134,300)
(Offsetting Collections).....	(-258,630)	(-273,983)	(-273,983)	(-15,353)	---
(by transfer).....	(840,000)	(35,000)	---	(-840,000)	(-35,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
TITLE IV - RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, AND SERVICES					
U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services					
Operations and Support:					
Employment Status Verification.....	109,611	111,865	111,865	+2,254	---
Application Processing.....	133,370	743,329	---	-133,370	-743,329
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	242,981	855,194	111,865	-131,116	-743,329
Federal Assistance.....	25,000	10,000	---	-25,000	-10,000
Fee Funded Programs:					
Immigration Examinations Fee Account:					
Adjudication Operations:					
Field Operations Directorate.....	(1,011,452)	(1,051,375)	(1,051,375)	(+39,923)	---
Fraud Detection and National Security Directorate.....	(253,755)	(263,779)	(263,779)	(+10,024)	---
Service Center Operations Directorate.....	(552,135)	(576,702)	(576,702)	(+24,567)	---
Support Services.....	(100,516)	(282,355)	(282,355)	(+181,839)	---
Subtotal, Adjudication Operations.....	1,917,858	2,174,211	2,174,211	+256,353	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Immigration Policy and Support.....	(1,608,393)	(1,218,924)	(1,218,924)	(-389,469)	----
Refugee and Asylum Operations.....	(372,890)	(431,450)	(431,450)	(+58,560)	----
Immigration Records and Applicant Services.....	(449,213)	(456,732)	(456,732)	(+7,519)	----
Premium Processing (Including Transformation).....	(1,138,971)	(1,263,832)	(1,263,832)	(+124,861)	----
Subtotal, Immigration Examinations Fee Account	(5,487,325)	(5,545,149)	(5,545,149)	(+57,824)	----
H-1-B Non-Immigrant Petitioner Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
Service Center Operations.....	(20,000)	(24,856)	(24,856)	(+4,856)	----
Fraud Prevention and Detection Account:					
Adjudication Services:					
District Operations.....	(53,960)	(61,557)	(61,557)	(+7,597)	----
EB-5 Integrity Fund.....	----	(8,760)	(8,760)	(+8,760)	----
Subtotal, Fee Funded Programs.....	5,561,285	5,640,322	5,640,322	+79,037	----
Administrative Provisions					
H-2B Returning Worker (Sec. 406).....	----	----	13,000	+13,000	+13,000
Total, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services	267,981	865,194	124,865	-143,116	-740,329
Fee Funded Programs.....	5,561,285	5,640,322	5,640,322	+79,037	----

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill v Reque
Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers					
Operations and Support:					
Law Enforcement Training.....	322,509	325,543	327,843	+5,334	+2,30
Mission Support.....	32,043	33,555	33,555	+1,512	--
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	354,552	359,098	361,398	+6,846	+2,30
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Construction and Facility Improvements.....	51,995	20,100	20,100	-31,895	--
Total, Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers:	406,547	379,198	381,498	-25,049	+2,30
Science and Technology					
Operations and Support:					
Laboratory Facilities.....	127,522	128,828	116,076	-11,446	-12,75
Acquisition and Operations Analysis.....	92,375	77,720	68,482	-23,893	-9,23
Mission Support.....	164,210	165,497	149,074	-15,136	-16,42
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	384,107	372,045	333,632	-50,475	-38,41

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Laboratory Facilities:					
Plum Island Closure and Support.....	13,466	33,579	13,466	---	-20,113
Critical Repair/Replacement Requirement.....	35,750	10,000	10,000	-25,750	---
Detection Sciences Testing and Applied Research Center.....	6,000	35,000	35,000	+29,000	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	55,216	78,579	58,466	+3,250	-20,113
Research and Development:					
Research, Development, and Innovation.....	407,681	385,508	393,508	-14,173	+8,000
University Programs.....	53,537	51,037	51,037	-2,500	---
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	461,218	436,545	444,545	-16,673	+8,000
Total, Science and Technology.....	900,541	887,169	836,643	-63,898	-50,526
Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office					
Operations and Support:					
Mission Support.....	85,570	94,951	94,951	+9,381	---
Capability and Operations Support.....	66,400	69,364	69,364	+2,964	---
Subtotal, Operations and Support.....	151,970	164,315	164,315	+12,345	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements:					
Large Scale Detection Systems.....	66,137	35,678	35,678	-30,459	---
Portable Detection Systems.....	9,067	6,660	6,660	-2,407	---
Subtotal, Procurement, Construction, and Improvements.....	75,204	42,338	42,338	-32,866	---
Research and Development:					
Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics:					
Transformational R&D.....	37,004	39,460	39,460	+2,456	---
Technical Forensics.....	2,000	6,530	6,530	+4,530	---
Subtotal, Transformational R&D/Technical Forensics.....	39,004	45,990	45,990	+6,986	---
Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities:					
Detection Capability Development.....	25,611	14,948	18,211	-7,400	+3,263
Subtotal, Detection Capability Development and Rapid Capabilities.....	25,611	14,948	18,211	-7,400	+3,263
Subtotal, Research and Development.....	64,615	60,938	64,201	-414	+3,263

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Federal Assistance:					
Capability Building:					
Training, Exercises, and Readiness.....	19,559	21,268	21,268	+1,709	---
Securing the Cities.....	34,628	34,465	34,465	-163	---
Biological Support.....	84,996	104,737	87,152	+2,156	-17,585
Subtotal, Capability Building.....	139,183	160,470	142,885	+3,702	-17,585
Subtotal, Federal Assistance.....	139,183	160,470	142,885	+3,702	-17,585
Total, Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction...	430,972	428,061	413,739	-17,233	-14,322
Total, Title IV, Research, Development, Training, and Services.....	2,006,041	2,559,622	1,756,745	-249,296	-802,877
Fee Funded Programs.....	5,561,285	5,640,322	5,640,322	+79,037	---

TITLE V - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Presidential Residence Protection Assistance(Sec. 528)	3,000	---	3,000	---	+3,000
FY22 CPF Correction (Sec. 542).....	3,000	---	---	-3,000	---
CBP Border Management (Sec. 548).....	1,563,143	---	---	-1,563,143	---
ICE Border Management (Sec. 548).....	339,658	---	---	-339,658	---
OSEM Operations and Support (70 23/24 0100) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-800	-800	-800	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Management Directorate (70 x 0113) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-4,100	-4,100	-4,100	---
Management Directorate PC&I FY22 (P.L. 117-103) (rescission).....	-113,000	---	---	+113,000	---
CBP PC&I FY22 (P.L. 117-103) (rescission).....	-73,246	---	---	+73,246	---
CBP PC&I FY22 (P.L. 117-103) (rescission).....	-23,182	---	---	+23,182	---
CBP PC&I FY22 (P.L. 117-103) (rescission).....	-33,400	---	---	+33,400	---
CBP PC&I FY22 (P.L. 117-103) (rescission).....	-10,100	---	---	+10,100	---
CBP PC&I (70 x 0532) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-1,473	-1,473	-1,473	---
CBP BSFIT (70 x 0533) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-1,842	-1,842	-1,842	---
CBP Air and Marine Interdiction (070 x 0544) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-452	-452	-452	---
CBP PC&I FY20 (P.L. 116-93) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-1,159,000	-1,159,000	-1,159,000	---
CBP PC&I FY21 (P.L. 116-260) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	---	-945,000	-945,000	-945,000
ICE Operations and Support (70 23/24 0540) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-3,000	-3,000	-3,000	---
ICE Operations and Support (70 x 0540) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-2,093	-2,093	-2,093	---
ICE Automation Modernization (70 x 0543) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-10	-10	-10	---
TSA, Transportation Security Support (70 x 0554) (rescission).....	-12	---	---	+12	---
TSA Operations and Support (P.L. 117-328) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	---	---	---	---
Coast Guard PC&I (P.L. 116-93) (FY20) (rescission).....	-42,730	---	-154,515	-154,515	-154,515
Coast Guard RDT&E (P.L. 116-6) (FY19) (rescission).....	-19,000	---	---	+19,000	---
Coast Guard AC&I (70 x 0613) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-22,600	-22,600	-22,600	---
USSS O&S (70 x 0400) (rescission).....	---	-2,400	---	---	+2,400
USSS PC&I (70 23/25 0401) (rescission).....	---	-4,000	---	---	+4,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
CISA PC&I (70 23/27 0412) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-3,500	-3,500	-3,500	---
CISA R&D (70 23/24 0805) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000	---
Information Analysts and Infrastructure Protection OE (70 x 0900) (rescission) (defense).....	-51	---	---	+51	---
FEMA State and Local Programs (70 x 0560)(rescission).	-65	---	---	+65	---
FEMA Predisaster Mitigation Fund (70 x 0716) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-5,821	-5,821	-5,821	---
USCIS Operations and Support no-year funding (rescission).....	-187	---	---	+187	---
USCIS Operations and Support (P.L. 117-103) (rescission).....	-32,750	---	---	+32,750	---
DHS Lapsed Balances (non-defense) (rescission).....	-44,997	---	---	+44,997	---
DHS Lapsed Balances (defense) (rescission).....	-1,167	---	---	+1,167	---
FLETC PC&I (70 20/24 0510) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-800	-800	-800	---
S&T Operations and Support (70 x 0800) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-900	-900	-900	---
CWMD R&D (70 22/24 0860) (rescission).....	---	-389	-389	-389	---
CWMD R&D (70 x 0860) (Sec. 548) (rescission).....	---	-11	-11	-11	---
Inflation Reduction Act (P.L. 117-169) (Sec. 554) (rescission).....	---	---	-312,000	-312,000	-312,000
DHS Nonrecurring Expenses Fund (70 x 1914) (Sec. 555) (rescission).....	---	---	-3,800	-3,800	-3,800
=====					
Total, Title V, General Provisions.....	1,514,914	-56,191	-2,621,106	-4,136,020	-2,564,915
(Defense).....	(-1,218)	(-2,000)	(-2,000)	(-782)	---
(Non-Defense).....	(1,516,132)	(-54,191)	(-2,619,106)	(-4,135,238)	(-2,564,915)
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
OTHER APPROPRIATIONS					
DISASTER RELIEF SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023 (P.L. 117-328 DIVISION N)					
DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY					
Office of Inspector General					
Operations and Support (by transfer) (emergency)	(14,000)	---	---	(-14,000)	---
Coast Guard					
Operations and Support (emergency)	39,250	---	---	-39,250	---
Procurement, Construction, and Improvements (emergency)	115,500	---	---	-115,500	---
Total, Coast Guard	154,750	---	---	-154,750	---
Federal Emergency Management Agency					
Disaster Relief Fund (emergency)	5,000,000	---	---	-5,000,000	---
transfer out (emergency)	(-13,000)	---	---	(+13,000)	---
Hermit's Peak/Calif Canyon Fire Assistance Account (emergency)	1,450,000	---	---	-1,450,000	---
transfer out (emergency)	(-1,000)	---	---	(+1,000)	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
 AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
 (Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request

General Provisions - this Title					
Immigration User Fee reimbursement (emergency)	309,000	---	---	-309,000	---
Total, Federal Emergency Management Agency	6,759,000	---	---	-6,759,000	---
Total, Disaster Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2023	6,913,750	---	---	-6,913,750	---
=====					
Total, Other Appropriations	6,913,750	---	---	-6,913,750	---
=====					

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR 2023
AND BUDGET REQUESTS AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 2024
(Amounts in thousands)

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	Bill	Bill vs. Enacted	Bill vs. Request
Grand Total	89,605,164	81,797,776	84,201,244	-5,403,920	+2,403,468
(Discretionary Appropriations)	(86,469,996)	(88,104,093)	(91,515,476)	(+5,045,480)	(+3,411,383)
(Defense)	(3,501,218)	(3,461,365)	(3,377,000)	(-124,218)	(-84,365)
(Non-Defense)	(82,968,778)	(84,642,728)	(88,138,476)	(+5,169,698)	(+3,495,748)
(Disaster Relief Category)	(19,945,000)	(20,261,000)	(20,261,000)	(+316,000)	---
(Other Non-Defense)	(63,023,778)	(64,381,728)	(67,877,476)	(+4,853,698)	(+3,495,748)
(Rescissions) (Defense)	(-1,218)	(-2,000)	(-2,000)	(-782)	---
(Rescissions) (Non-defense)	(-392,669)	(-54,191)	(-2,622,106)	(-2,229,437)	(-2,567,915)
(Offsetting Collections)	(-5,429,109)	(-7,397,370)	(-5,837,370)	(-408,261)	(+1,560,000)
(Emergency Appropriations)	(6,913,750)	---	(-6,913,750)	(-6,913,750)	---
(Mandatory Funding)	(2,044,414)	(1,147,244)	(1,147,244)	(-897,170)	---
(By transfer)	854,000	35,000	---	-854,000	-35,000
(Transfer out)	-854,000	-35,000	---	+854,000	+35,000
(Grand Total without Other Appropriations)	(82,691,414)	(81,797,776)	(84,201,244)	(+1,509,830)	(+2,403,468)

1 / Budget Request includes amendments transmitted on
May 9, 2023.

MINORITY VIEWS

We thank the Chairs of the Full Committee and Subcommittee for engaging with us in drafting this report. The process of working with the subcommittee Chairman has been a good one, consistent with the tradition of this subcommittee. While we acknowledge that there are several bipartisan funding initiatives in this bill, unfortunately, we cannot support it. This bill makes flawed investments, contains harmful policy riders, weakens our national security, and abandons the values of our nation.

We want to convey our deep appreciation to all DHS personnel for the critical work they do every day to protect our country. The Department's greatest asset is its workforce, and it is important that we recognize their commitment to protecting our communities.

Unfortunately, this bill does not support the DHS workforce, as evidenced by its undermining the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) workforce through unfairly implementing the TSA pay restructuring committed to in the last Congress. This is a reversal of bipartisan commitments made in the last Congress to the TSA workforce, cutting funding for workforce pay and collective bargaining initiatives by over \$469 million from the request.

This bill continues to waste billions of dollars on an ineffective border wall. We know from history that walls do not work. As a result, this bill fails to adequately resource areas where we know there are significant threats, like our ports of entry and interior Border Patrol checkpoints. Rather than smart investments in personnel, technology, and infrastructure, this bill does the opposite, funding a border wall that provides a false sense of security and leaves our nation vulnerable to trafficking of fentanyl and other illicit narcotics.

It is imperative that we provide DHS the investments necessary to adequately enforce our immigration laws. Instead, this bill slashing funding for humanitarian programs by over \$796 million, increases immigration detention capacity and while simultaneously cutting critical oversight of our immigration detention facilities. This includes several cuts throughout DHS to programs intended to advance the interests of underrepresented and vulnerable populations, including cuts to the Family Reunification Task Force that was established after the family separation travesty under the previous Administration. It also eliminates discretionary funding for refugee processing, shifting the burden of those costs back onto other applicants and petitioners in an already backlogged and overwhelmed system.

The reality is that the bill fails to adequately plan for and propose real solutions to address the rise in irregular migration around the world. As the Secretary testified to the subcommittee in March, "Violence, food insecurity, severe poverty, corruption, climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and dire economic condi-

tions have all contributed to a significant increase in irregular migration around the world.” Specifically in the Western Hemisphere, the real and growing number of migrants fleeing failed, authoritative regimes, such as Venezuela and Nicaragua, along with other humanitarian crises such as what we’re witnessing in Haiti, is driving hundreds of thousands to seek refuge and asylum in the United States and other countries.

The history of our nation is one of unprecedented immigration, refuge, and fight. We reject the false dichotomy that we must leave our values at the door as we look to protect and strengthen our nation’s security.

Domestic violent extremism poses one of the most significant threats to the United States, and threats from malign foreign influences continue to threaten our cyber networks, our critical infrastructure, and our democratic elections. Yet this bill fails to protect our communities from these dangerous threats by underfunding programs that enhance regional preparedness and response capabilities, cutting requested funding to combat terrorism, extremism, and cybersecurity attacks by over \$232 million.

This bill also guts funding for climate-change, climate-resiliency, and facilities transformation initiatives by over \$748 million. This leaves Americans vulnerable to the growing number and increasing severity of natural disasters by failing to deliver needed resources to mitigate loss of life and property, combat climate change, and support climate resilience.

The bill includes unacceptable policy provisions that we cannot in good conscious support, such as provisions targeting underserved, underrepresented, or vulnerable populations, misguided and harmful law enforcement and funding limitations, restrictions that weaken our defenses and resiliency, and restrictions that jeopardize the health and safety of Americans.

As the appropriations process continues, we look forward to working with the majority to develop final legislation that protects our communities, invests in smart border technology, addresses the growing fentanyl and opioid crisis, provides safe and humane pathways and processes for noncitizens who require refuge in our country, is free of controversial, extraneous policy riders, and is based on an appropriate funding allocation.

ROSA DELAURO.
HENRY CUELLAR.

